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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



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TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 1, 1920



The Opportunity and the Outlook

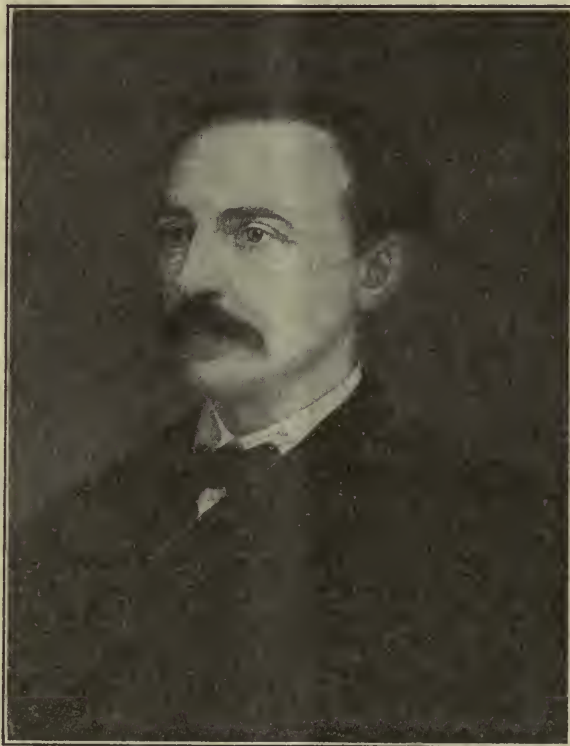
THE A. L. A. is home from the war. It rejoices in forty years of increasing usefulness, which has culminated in its war work. It is in the prime of life—of manhood or womanhood—without sense of the limitations of years that men and women must face. Like the returned soldier it confronts new problems of life. Shall it settle back into humdrum and commonplace peace, or shall it, under the inspiration of the enthusiasm born of the war, realize its new opportunity and face its new outlook? That is the question of the new year.

There are those still living—ten of them—who were present at the birth of the Association in 1876, two of the three who originally planned the Association are still in the land of the living. Frederick Leypoldt, enthusiast and bibliographer, one of the founders, passed away many years ago, and his usefulness is an honored memory. Melvil Dewey, tho retired from the library profession, has not passed his usefulness, as the tenth edition of his monumental Decimal Classification, recently issued from the press, abundantly testifies. The editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL still occupies the editorial chair, and looks back upon friendships and work in the library field for more than forty

years. These look forward also to the fulfillment of the half century of A. L. A. life in 1926, when a new record will have been made in peace times, it may be hoped, for the library profession in its service to the public. The motto which Mr. Dewey suggested for the Association, "The best books for the most

people at the least cost" is still the motto of the Association, altho a later enthusiast has amended the last clause to read: "at any cost," but the Association has vastly broadened its work and library service occupies wide fields, of which its pioneers, even one so imaginative and inventive as Melvil Dewey, had little thought.

Nor could anyone of the pioneers have ventured to believe that before the half century had been completed the numbers of the Association would have grown into the thousands, that the hundred present at the initial conference would mean fifteen hundred in later days, and that



FREDERICK LEYPOLDT—PIONEER

a membership of ten thousand library workers and trustees would be the goal set for the half century attainment.

The American Library Association happily takes no note of the imaginary line between "The States" and Canada but classes all as Americans and includes all English-speaking

people on this continent within the fold. It therefore seeks the full co-operation of our Canadian brethren in realizing thruout the wide domains of both countries the largest possibilities of the library profession. While the A. L. A. is the general organization, in this as in other respects it has alongside other national organizations and within the states and provinces independent district or local organizations which make part of the far reaching organization of library work. The American Library Institute, which had seemed to be a "fifth wheel" in the popular sense, gives promise of becoming that more useful fifth member, in the sense which the dictionary gives, by lending the help of its members, all of them men and women of a special experience or leadership in guiding the more special and scholarly work of the library profession. The Special Libraries Association comes more and more into effective prominence as business and other libraries of specific character develop, as they are doing today both in numbers and usefulness. The national associations of State librarians, law librarians, of library commissions and of library school representatives are cognate in the national field, while in more than forty states and provinces there are now official commissions or professional associations, supplemented by many local clubs. Few professions can boast a more complex or complete or detailed organization, and all this should pave the way to united and effective efforts on the largest scale and in every part of both the United States and Canada.

The Enlarged Program is the outward and visible sign of this progress. First of all, it continues into peace times the work of war time for the soldiers and sailors discharged from the nation's service, and enlarges the provision for those servants of all of us who watch our coasts and light our lighthouses and provide otherwise for our safety and comfort. Next, it provides for a survey of the library situation thruout the country, so that each library in the many thousands, large or small, may be stimulated to do its best and make the most of its opportunities by help of the experience and suggestion of all other libraries. Then it proposes work on a national scale, beyond the scope of state library commissions, in making more adequate provision for the blind, for those in hospitals, and for the outposts of men and work here and there thruout this vast country. It seeks, especially, to reach those who have come newly to our shores, without American training or ex-

perience and with little knowledge of books, by giving them such books and providing such help as will bridge the gap from their old world restrictions into the full freedom of American citizenship with its great responsibilities. And lastly, it provides for the maintenance, in the American Library at Paris, of an outpost in the Old World, which, thru our sister republic of France, should extend American library facilities and teach American library methods to the peoples across sea, who are already, as one result of the war.

How much of this wide Program can be carried thru depends first upon the decision of the Association, but still more upon the good-will of the public and its readiness to respond to a money appeal. There were those who, at the beginning of the war work, felt hesitant in committing the Association to effort as an association on so large a scale as the need demanded. They were, without exception, converted to the wisdom of the Association's decision at Louisville as the work proceeded. There are others who have the same doubts now. The first doubt is as to whether the money can be raised to do the work. It is, of course, a great task to raise the proposed two millions of dollars—a serious task in itself! It may be that the public is in a reaction from giving, or it may prove that the habit of giving, developed thru the war, may continue in these peace times. That has yet to be tested. But it may be said that if the entire amount is not raised, a great deal can be done with such amount as may be raised. It may likewise be said that if the entire Program cannot be carried out, many features of undoubted worth may be fulfilled with ample and excellent result. Therefore, those who doubt may well give place to those who have faith and are willing to work in that faith. And if the work is undertaken, no one should do otherwise than the very best that is in them to help along with word and deed of good cheer.

There was a wise man in that "prehistoric" conference, in 1853, long before the A. L. A. had its birth, who later gave the motto which the American Library Association may well adopt for the next five years, which will round out the first half century of its existence. Let us accept, therefore, the motto of Edward Everett Hale:

"Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back,
Look out and not in,
Lend a hand!"

The Library and the Business Man*

By JOSEPH L. WHEELER

Librarian, Youngstown Public Library

THOSE who laid the foundations of American library work, a generation ago, adopted a happily worded motto, "The Best Books for the Greatest Number at the Least Cost." With the passing years it seems to reveal and inspire an ever new variety of motives and methods for increasing the use of the printed page. It reminds one clearly enough how deep was the faith and how far the view of the men who planned and established the American Library Association. As one analyzes this motto, so full of high purpose, it seems to breathe an unbounded ambition. To that ambition every library worker must take new allegiance from time to time, for it is nothing less than the design of getting more people to read more good books, every day, rather than to merely know books and wait for people to use them.

The librarian's is a great missionary work, based on a belief in the social value of books. Library buildings and the carefully selected and prepared stock of literature are but the preliminaries with which to render actual service. Each day, lest we be immersed in the routine and intricacies of selecting, classifying, cataloguing and preparing the books for use, we are under obligation to look up to our motto, and remember that goal of "the greatest number." That means people. It means studying the people as we study the books, and knowing their attitudes, their interests, the paths of approach, the various groups into which they divide. Library workers need a knowledge of the psychology of the reading public. The knowledge and love of books must remain an essential, but it has to be carried beyond the minds of the library staff and beyond the walls of the library building, into the minds of the singing, working, hurrying crowd.

If these groups of people were arranged in an order representing the gradually increasing difficulty of interesting them in books and of rendering satisfactory service, such a list as the following might result.

First, the "fiction fiends," or those persons whose plea for mental relaxation, coupled with

visions of them reading an occasional novel of worth, arouses a brief sympathy which changes to a compassion or a dull forbearance when it is found that their minds NEVER seem able to master anything more than Zane Grey, Harold Bell Wright and Myrtle Reed. Second, the children, whose school work, leisure time and ready response give libraries their greatest opportunity for both quantity and quality of service, and who, according to those frequent adults who claim they themselves have no time to read, should have the vicarious enjoyment of doing most of the reading that is done at all. Third, the special interest groups, such as the artisans, engineers, teachers, social workers, leaders of civic thought and action, business men, farmers and the like.

So the business men are the only one group to whom the outlooking librarian gives his attention, and they form one of the last groups, in point of time, to learn and firmly believe that books have a practical value in their own vocations. The reasons for this lateness are obvious. The literature of business is hardly beyond its teens. And if business men, any more than other people, want what they want when they want it, it must be confessed that library service in the past has not encouraged them to run to their libraries for help. Librarians have always felt it more becoming to know the wives of Henry the Eighth, and to identify Shakespeare quotations, than to understand the advertising man's problems or the processes of the machine shop. When Henry Barnard, whose labors for Rhode Island and Connecticut schools have just been told so interestingly in the biography by Librarian Bernard C. Steiner, campaigned for free libraries as a supplement to free schools, he little foresaw that libraries would become quick information bureaus for answering the questions which arise in the office, the store, the workshop and the mill.

Books to him were primarily for self culture; and let us hope they will continue so, for that is more essential to society than all the book service of the "bread and butter" variety; of the shirt sleeve type. But schools and libraries and all other things have changed since he wrote

*Paper read at the Autumn meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association.

in 1850: "Libraries of good books, selected in reference to the intellectual wants of the old and the young, should be provided in every village. To create a taste for reading should be a leading object in the labors of teachers and lecturers. All that the school, all that the ablest lecture can do toward unfolding the many branches of knowledge and filling the mind with various information, is but little compared with the thoughtful perusal of good books, from evening to evening, extending through a series of years. These are the great instruments of self-culture, when their truths are inwrought by reflection into the very structure of the mind and made to shed a light on the daily labors of the workshop." Compare the service which any library is now giving to that which it would have to give if it were on a basis of cash pay for service rendered, and competing with another local library for the trade without which one would have to foreclose, and one realizes that far as we have travelled since 1850 librarianship for all the people is indeed a profession that is only just beginning.

There is special need in the case of the business man, to make up for this lost time, to render as full and effective service as possible and finally to secure for the library the support of this large group of men which by its influence in the community can help libraries in the great work of reaching every citizen. Libraries are already at work in this field. Newark's business branch is well known to business men who read much. Providence, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, have been giving expert attention to this department of their work. Even the smaller libraries are taking pains to provide and create a demand for business literature, and their experiences are both interesting and encouraging.

The account of work in one of these smaller libraries as given by Miss Ida Mendenhall contains much like the following: "An industrial department was recently opened in a public library during a time of unemployment. Many men wandered into the library out of curiosity to learn whether it had anything to offer them in preparation for civil service examination. Most of these men did not hold library cards and said they had thought of the library as a place only for women and children to draw fiction. That they could get books or magazines on their trades or business had not occurred to many of them. An advertising agent said he had

no idea that books had been written on advertising and business management. A man who had lost his position on the barge canal sent his wife to the library for a book on electricity so that he might study for an examination. When she was told that there were hundreds of books on electricity covering every phase of the subject and that her husband ought to come and select what he needed, she said: 'Oh, he is no society man, he can't come to the library.' The library has yet to convince the business world that the technical room is a laboratory indispensable to citizens who wish to keep in touch with up-to-date methods. A well-known advertising firm was recently saved several hundred dollars by the information received from half-an-hour's reading at the library. . . ."

"Why has the public library failed to impress the business man that it belongs to him? The reason lies partly in the fact that the public schools have not directed pupils to the public library, have not explained its resources or made pupils feel at home in using its tools. An engineer who had discovered the technical room at the library, with its late books and magazines on all trade subjects, and the *Industrial Arts Index*, saw the problem and its solution. He said that there is the library on one hand, with its tremendous possibilities and on the other hand the army of business men and workmen who are ignorant of the library as a laboratory for their use. His solution for bridging this chasm between the two was to bring the high school classes to the library and introduce the pupils to the technical department, a solution which had not occurred to the school superintendent or high school principal." We might well add: Had it occurred to the Librarian.

One could give incidents without end of the value of library books to business men. My own favorite is that of the man just out of college who arrived in Los Angeles one night, ready to seek fortune wherever she might wave her hand. While he ate up his last money's worth at a cheap restaurant he scanned the "want ads," and learned that an advertising man was wanted at a local department store,—report at 8 o'clock in the morning. It is true that he knew nothing about advertising. His faith in a library must have been well founded and unbounded, for having spent the evening there with a pile of advertising books, and secured permission to borrow two of them till the morrow he appeared at the store either so early, or

so convincingly, or so well-prepared, that he was employed at once, and has since become one of the best known advertising men in the country, lecturing now, and possibly in time writing books of his own.

To become brief and practical, here are scattering suggestions for service:

In selection: Know the Appleton business series and the publications of the Ronald Press and the Shaw Company. Avoid the "padded" type of business books, advertised at a prodigious rate and selling at a high price, which happily are becoming outlawed with the increase of adequately planned and carefully written books on special phases of business. The Library War Service has prepared a descriptive classified list of business books, similar to the list on useful arts which it issued in July. Secure, and if the library is a small one, simply file, some of the federal and local pamphlet material—bulletins on foreign markets and trade, and the material issued by some of the banks, such as the National City, Irving National, etc. Look over the collection you have, to see if it is well rounded, and in case any more money can be spent on it, fill it out at the weak spots.

Magazines. Even some of the small libraries would find *System* a popular investment. *The Nation's Business*, the new magazine of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is much in demand and some libraries are receiving it free.

Handling Material. So far as possible arrange to let the patrons actually handle the business literature in the library. Vertical files in open trays on the loan desk or a table, will be much more fully used, just as will the regular books, if readers are given the invitation to look them over.

Borrowing. Possibly the smaller libraries can borrow what they lack, without too great delay, from the State Library or a larger public library. The library service of a State is not fully organized unless the smallest village can have the use of such books as it needs.

Getting Material Used. How often libraries awake to the importance of a subject, secure books and pamphlets about it, and are disappointed in their small use. And seldom the business man or the artisan realizes that he can get valuable information at his library. The time has come when these two situations must mutually remedy each other through the libra-

rian's missionary work. One remedy may come by instructing the rising generation of office assistants.

Those who looked after the exhibit of the A. L. A. at the San Francisco Fair, gave a brief course of this sort to the pupils in the demonstration business college which was carried on for three months in the Education Building. Perhaps pamphlets for this purpose, similar to those which Miss Hopkins of Detroit has just published for high school use, may be available soon, for undoubtedly they would bring a marked increase in the use of the library by business people.

In larger libraries distribution of lists and arranging of timely exhibits are possible, and Providence has produced some of the best examples. Where time permits there is no limit to methods of carrying our message. What easier, for example, than to arrange in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce, either in its rooms, or at the library or in a bank lobby, or where it will be seen by the greatest number, an exhibit showing the past, present and future development of some large city as a port of trade, giving attention to rail and water terminals; the machinery of handling and transferring; methods of packing and shipping; the trade conditions, business openings and commodity demands in foreign countries; business correspondence and office transactions as appropriate to the country and commodity. On every one of these subjects there is now a wealth of recent reliable, specific printed matter which the library doubtless has, and which exhibited in proximity to the maps, charts and photographs of a typical Chamber of Commerce exhibit would throw a new light on the value of the library to the business of such a city. It would be interesting to know how many libraries in port cities have used such a method even at this time of expanding foreign trade.

The librarian, indeed, must himself be the missionary of the book, going about among groups of people and telling them the glad tidings, but alas, with how many mental reservations as to whether after all the prospective patron will find the exact bit of information he may desire. It is not necessary to be a man to join a Chamber of Commerce, and in some cities women in business, and women librarians, are often in attendance at meetings of this sort and are as deeply interested in projects as the men are. At the Asbury Park A. L. A. meeting

nearly 75 librarians, members of the various Rotary Clubs, had luncheon with the local Rotarians. The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A., which will make ours into a great national association for doing rather than discussing, provides for library co-operation with all such and many other organizations, and co-operation of a resultful type. But all this can never take the place of the personal contact of the local librarian with her business group, and the feeling of the business men that she is personally interested in what they are doing.

All of this talk so far has emphasized the value of books as tools. What real librarian can be satisfied with the thought that he is encouraging nothing higher than vocational reading? In the stress of the times and in the effort to show that there is a practical use of the library it is well to keep out of the pit that the vocational educators have dug. The farmer and the farmer's boy, the carpenter and his daughter, the business man and his stenographer have minds and souls to be stimulated and inspired by great books, and they are probably not any keener about reading literature on their vocation than is the librarian himself.

It is a rare privilege to awaken the interest of business men in imaginative literature, worthy fiction, essays and poetry, books of travel and biography. If these men, with trained minds and the wisdom which comes from contact with other men and events, do not offer fertile field for the higher types of literature, how shall librarians ever expect to get such books read at all? What business man, for instance, who appreciates the genius for organization, can fail to appreciate Gertrude Atherton's "The Conqueror," and learn thereby that Alexander Hamilton, the financier, whose life and achievements have never been understood because he did not appeal to the popular imagination, was one of our nation's master builders. Similarly that colorful story of the Great Dictator of Paraguay, "El Supremo," by White, fascinates by its portrayal of a master of men, while its scenes are set in an atmosphere of silent, mysterious splendor that to an American is entirely novel and attractive.

And what an interesting exercise it would be in the never ending school of librarianship, if each librarian could induce a number of business men to begin and finish those four large and noteworthy volumes in which Senator Beveridge has portrayed so vividly and entertain-

ingly the too little known life of another great maker of our nation, Chief Justice Marshall. It would be well worth while, for these men would know not only Marshall and his significance, but the whole temper of the times in which Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and Marshall forged out a stable government. Just now a new understanding of what America means, is one of the projects in which both librarians and business men can help.

Have your business men ever heard of such books as Beebe's "Jungle Peace," which Roosevelt esteemed so highly that he took time to write a long review of it, or the autobiography of the English naturalist, W. H. Hudson, whose boyhood in the Argentine pampas is so romantically unfolded in his "Far Away and Long Ago," or Lord Charwood's discerning and charmingly written life of our own Abraham Lincoln? Books of pure gold like these must have a wider reading or we are not true librarians.

So much for "books and the business man." This seems an opportune time to point out the interesting parallel which exists in the operation of a library and that of a business. Such things as overhead, good will, motion study, turnover, cost units, salesmanship, seldom occur to a business man as being problems that interest a librarian. But they are part of his work. A library, devoted to spiritual and intellectual affairs is after all maintained at public expense to render a service, and in order to render it most economically, or to render the largest service for the expenditure, it has to adopt the methods, or some of them, of business.

The powers and relations of trustees, librarian and staff are those of a business. Appointments and promotions for merit are called for by the same reasons that compel them in business. Staff meetings, the responsibilities of department heads, constant attention to the methods and results in each part of the work, require the time of the librarian just as much as that of the manager of a store or factory.

Few librarians have ever considered their own work in this light. The third part of the A. L. A. motto is still neglected, though one or two committees and librarians are now studying the extent of its meaning. The competition and criticism which spur business on to improved methods would be good for us too. If there were two competing public libraries in one city, would they continue, for instance, to buy books that they will buy at all, three or six or twelve months

after they are on sale in our local stores, or bury them in the machinery of preparation for a month or so, or let them stand idle on the shelves while a hundred citizens could and would be using them if they saw them?

How is it that only two years ago a two million dollar library building could be opened, in which every borrower must travel 170 feet from the front door to the lending desk. In how many towns and cities has library work been put under a disheartening handicap because officials located the library building without realizing the effect of location on patronage. That the problem of a library is distribution, just as that of a store, never occurred to them, nor that more taxes, in proportion, must as a consequence be spent year after year, to render a given amount of service.

These are parts of library work in which business methods would bring an improvement in service. As the specialist on time study goes through the plant, so some one must become a specialist in library time saving and go through the methods, processes and forms, for accounting, selecting, ordering, accessioning, classifying, cataloguing, marking, and shelving, yes, even to the motions and equipment and devices used, the very routing of the work, to see if books can be got ready at less cost and in less time. It is folly to say that such an object is foreign to the spirit of library work or the love of books. Freed from the thought that these details may not be as they should, every member of the staff, from librarian to paste-boy, could go forward happily to the real work of getting the books used.

"Getting books used." Would that there were some word or phrase to express more beautifully that purpose which crowns all library endeavors, that whole aspect of their work in which the library staff can turn from the processes of preparing books to the delights of bringing people and books together. Here again are some of the methods of business which the librarian eagerly grasps to serve the public more fully. The Associated Advertising Clubs had a slogan which is singularly appropriate to library work—"Advertising lowers the cost of distribution." The library is maintained to distribute books. Hedge about this as we may, it is true; though of course some of our distribution is to persons who read in our reference rooms, and, again, distribution must imply quality rather than mere quantity.

Distribution, as so defined, is the real function of any public library, and demands methods of advertising, the first and foremost of which is the knowledge and love of books from which all our work commences and draws its life. The assistant who has read Charwood's *Lincoln* and can write a descriptive note for the newspaper or the library bulletin, notes such as are printed in the *Providence Bulletin*, is an advertiser, a salesman of the highest type, for she is carrying a message and arousing an interest whose power no one can measure. Salesmanship and publicity methods of this sort are almost exactly those of business, though on a higher and more altruistic plane.

One may easily picture the entire staff of a large library, except the loan desk assistants, busy as bees at the work of getting books ready and in order, without any patronage at all. In actual, not potential result, this would signify an expenditure of 100% for what the business man calls "overhead." It is only when use begins and steadily grows, as the result of planning and effort, that "overhead" sinks to the point where the librarian can feel he is not failing.

The business men of the country should know about all these things. They and the librarians have common problems. They should know what are the standards for measuring library work. Now they understand neither the value of business books, nor of books in general, nor of the library in the community, nor whether their library is being operated in an efficient and economical way. But it is difficult for them to know such things when the librarians themselves have developed scarcely any measurements of their own work. Who knows for instance how nearly the following surmises approximate the actual average conditions in American public libraries which are fairly well supported, fairly active, fairly well conducted:

Per capita support 50 cents when it should be 75 cents.

Per capita circulation 3 when it should be 7, as in Springfield, Mass.

Per circulation cost 12 cents, when several good libraries have reduced this to 8 cents. Very likely they should not have to reduce it, for it may have been at the cost of intensive reference work.

Percentage of total expense spent on salaries or service 60, an increase from 50 during the last four years.

Percentage of population registered as borrowers 20, when it might be 60.

Percentage of fiction in total circulation 55, which doubtless shows annually a slow general decrease throughout the country, and is higher in the small libraries than in the large ones.

These standards are probably not even approximately correct. But after forty years under a motto so stimulating as that of the A. L. A., and with seven thousand public libraries in the land, spending millions of dollars each year, it is time that we *do* have some measurements of this sort, whereby we and the business men and the taxpayers can know whether the libraries are being properly operated.

One does not need to join the party of so-called efficiency experts and gallop away on a hobby, to see that we need to place our work on a basis of service results, rather than of equipment and intentions. And in applying any such measurements as have just been suggested, and which some libraries are even now applying, the results may be misleading without careful analysis; as for example in per circulation cost, where the most valuable reference work makes no showing on the credit side but costs heavily.

To apply these considerations to our actual service to business men, contrast the work done by any public library for an appreciative business house, with that done by some of the special libraries maintained by such houses themselves. The special library is receiving, analyzing, sending to the desks of the department heads, a constant stream of new and pertinent books, magazine articles, reports and pamphlets. The special librarian knows the subject. He may be handling the files of correspondence and reports of the company, so that he can produce any experience or information on short notice. He is the company's information man. The public library service is feeble and incomplete in comparison. And quite naturally, when the company may be spending as much on one small group of men with a single interest as the public library spends for all its service to a hundred thousand people. If, however, several companies in a single city should pool their combined private library expenditures and employ the public library to provide their service under expert direction, it would be interesting to learn whether the service each received would not be much better than under individual management. Such intensive service has never been undertaken by a

public library because business has never seen public libraries operating in a way to prove that they could handle such a project; have never felt that the stimulus and the emergencies which characterise business routine awake any comprehending response from librarians; have seen no evidence that librarians are as heartily interested in a trade campaign as in the pastime of local history. But intensive service of this type will in time become a part of ordinary public library work. At that time libraries may be spending \$5 per capita instead of 50 cents, and the public will gladly pay the bill.

The small public library, with its accumulated bookstock of years gathering dust upon the shelves, will join with others, giving up some of its wasteful independence, and either on a state or county basis will call upon a central headquarters, by telephone perhaps, to send it the desired books when the call comes. One has only to study the law, the operation, and the results of the California library system to realize that rural and village library service must soon be reorganized in other states to meet the demands and opportunities of a book-awakened nation.

In short the aims, the methods and the measurements of our 40 years' work, so nobly inspired by that A. L. A. motto, may not after all be the ones which we shall follow exactly for another forty years. The enlarged program of the A. L. A. will soon be under way. It has come from pressure within and without the Association, occasioned by the war activities and reconstruction needs of the libraries. Every librarian will have a hand in it, and can help in placing himself, his library and his service in touch with business men and with every other group, more vitally than he has yet ever imagined. We are the carriers, the promoters, the interpreters of the book; not lovers of books to ourselves but to the world. Let us take ourselves to the top of a high office building, or climb the little hill that overlooks our country town. There at our feet are the houses, the shops, the offices, the busy streets, reaching into the horizon. It is all our fertile field of endeavor. We love it as we love the books. We must listen to the hum of machines and peer into the faces of the hurrying crowd. The throb of the people at work must be a song in our ears. The old men and the children, the mothers and the workers, yes even the hard headed business men, are calling for the message of our books.

The Library History of Norway

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WHEN PROPOSING TO review the library history of Norway it is tempting to linger for a while on what might have been.

Though the old Norsemen very early knew how to write, the alphabet they used (the runes) was better fitted for carving short items in stone or wood, than for extensive writings. The old Norse literature, the epic poems and the sagas, was not originally put down in writing, but preserved by oral tradition through generations, before they were entrusted to parchment.

On their wide cruises to England, Ireland, Flanders and France, to Italy and even to the innermost parts of the Mediterranean, the old vikings came into touch with ancient culture. They did not only carry home ancient silver and gold and precious cloth which they had looted, but also a wider knowledge of the world, better customs and finer impressions, of which were as rain to an already fertile soil. Many are the traces of foreign influence found in old Norse literature, which is the proud inheritance of the Norwegians and Icelanders.

The influence of the Irish monks was especially strong. Though more than one of their venerable old monasteries were plundered and burnt by the material vikings, the monks by and by spiritually vanquished their material conquerors. About 900 many of the wild vikings were christened, and about 1000 A. D. Christianity was officially introduced into Norway by one of the very kings who had gone abroad for plunder, but returned as a Christian (St. Olav). He brought back with him to Norway Irish missionaries, who set to work christianizing the country with much vigour and force, supported by all the might of the king.

With Christianity and the monks and priests came a more general knowledge of an alphabet better suited than the runic to writing on other materials than wood and stone. By and by the old epics and sagas were written down and thus preserved from oblivion and final loss. However, most of the credit for this is due to the Icelanders, who had emigrated from Norway in the 9th to 11th century. But in Norway also bookish pursuits became more common. The kings employed scribes and chroniclers to write their history, and members of royal and noble families encouraged copying of books and trans-

lations of sacred legends, and other sacred and secular literature by their orders. The sagas give also evidence that copies of precious books, richly embellished and illuminated manuscripts were imported from abroad. The sagas do not specifically record these importations, but incidentally mention the fact that such treasures were in the possession of one person or another.

THE MONASTIC LIBRARIES

About 1200 we first find traces of collections of books that may be properly called libraries. These were found in the monasteries and in the cathedral churches at the sees of the bishops. The records are scarce, however. They can hardly be called records, as the evidences are mostly incidental and indirect, but the allusions in the historic sources are frequent enough to justify the conclusion that monastic libraries had a steady growth throughout the period of Catholic control. Curiously enough, the only first hand record we have of a library in these early centuries is a catalog of the private book collection of a bishop of Bergen living in the 13th century.

The fullest information we have of the mediæval monastic libraries of Norway, we get in connection with their destruction. The reformation was introduced into Norway by royal decree as the Christian religion had been, and the royal reformers pursued their work with a vigor and force almost equal to that of their predecessors nearly five hundred years before. All traces of papal rule were wiped out by zealous iconoclasts, and among the first to be destroyed were naturally the monasteries. It is reported in detail on at least two occasions; how the soldiers with their chieftains in the lead, threw the books of the monastic libraries out of the windows in heaps into the cloister yards to be trodden down in the mud and dust and thus destroyed. This was the fate of the books at Hoveden Kloster at Oslo (now Kristiania) and at Elgjarseter in Nidaros (now Trondhjem), and probably at the rest of the monasteries in the country, tho it has not been recorded in such detail as in the case of the two mentioned above.

The churches fared much better at the hands of the royal iconoclasts, which perhaps accounts

for the fact that rector Schoning in his history of the famous cathedral at Trondhjem is able to give some titles of books that were found in the library of that church. This list shows that not only the necessary books for performing the masses were found in the cathedral library, but that the interest in classical studies, that was revived through the renaissance, had found its way at this early time even to the clergy of the northern church.

It is a deplorable fact that hardly a manuscript or book of literary value from the golden period of Norse literature is found in a Norwegian library. When the interest for these things was revived, Norway was united, and very closely united with Denmark. All the manuscripts and documents of importance were carried to Denmark and preserved in the libraries and archives in Copenhagen.

The main bulk of Old Norse manuscripts, mostly written in Iceland, but also those written and preserved in Norway, was collected with great pains and patience in the 16th century by the Icelandic-Danish archaeologist, Professor Arni Magnusson. Professor Magnusson had an extremely keen scent in hunting up all that had any value in this line, and before his death he had covered the ground so thoroughly that all later collectors have sought in vain for even a remnant of an old Norse manuscript. During the fire of Copenhagen in 1728 his house burned, and his large collection of printed books was destroyed by the fire. But happily the priceless collection of old Norse manuscripts, counting more than 3000 items, was rescued. This fire affected Professor Magnusson so deeply that he went prematurely to his grave. He left the manuscript collection to the Royal Library at Copenhagen, where it is one of the most valuable treasures, and where it is well cared for.

NORWEGIAN LIBRARIES DURING THE UNION WITH DENMARK

The union with Denmark, alluded to above, greatly affected the development of the higher educational institutions of Norway, among them the libraries and even the introduction of printing into the country. All young Norwegians who wished to pursue advanced studies had to go to the University of Copenhagen, if they did not prefer to go even further. The inclination for travel inherited from the old vikings, was not kept up by the sailors and merchants alone, but by a large and ever increasing number of stu-

dents who went to the famous Universities of Germany and France, especially Wittenberg and the Sorbonne, Paris. When these scholars had anything to print they had it printed at the places where they studied, or in Copenhagen. This accounts for the late introduction of the printing press into Norway, in 1647, 200 years after the invention of the art of printing, 4 years after Stephen Day had set up his first printing press in America, and nearly a hundred years after the art had penetrated to remote Iceland.

The only higher educational institutions of the time in Norway were the cathedral schools, or the Latin or learned schools, as they were called at this time. These were direct continuations of the old monastic schools, whose chief aim was to prepare for the ecclesiastic service. At this time they were and have always since been preparatory schools for the university and the curricula were mainly classics, Hebrew, Theology and Philosophy. These old schools are the origin of our modern high schools, and the old cathedral schools have mostly, but not all, retained their old names.

Connected with these cathedral schools we have our oldest libraries with a continuous and unbroken life from their start. The first and largest of them is that of the Cathedral School of Kristiania. This library was founded about 1640 by a modest gift of four or five volumes (classic dictionaries, etc.) from a minister in a rural parish several miles away from Kristiania. This minister, Anton Stephenson Bang by name, gave these few volumes as a modest start for a library for the school, with the expressed request that they should serve the alumni and that they should be chained to their desks, so that no one should be tempted to carry them away. They were lost, nevertheless, before long, no one being able to tell who the wicked persons were, who had been clever enough to carry them away with him in spite of these extra safeguards.

The foundation was laid, however, and in spite of the mishaps of these first volumes, the library had a regular and steady growth from the start. In the first century of its existence it was maintained entirely by gifts, the king and other members of the royal family contributing largely by gifts of books and money on their visits to Kristiania. By and by it got more regular incomes from certain funds and from fines imposed on both students and faculty for misbehaviour and disobedience of school rules.

The worthy founder of the library had expressly stated that he wanted the library to benefit the pupils of the school. The policy of the school authorities as to the library has been to make the library serve the staff of teachers and interested citizens at large, government officials especially, and in this capacity it really had an end to fulfill, as the only library of Kristiania and of Norway for that matter, to which the public to some extent had admission.

The library of the Cathedral School in Kristiania is now of considerable size, containing some 35,000 volumes. It is rich in classics, ancient history and theology. Though it long ago has been superseded by other libraries in Kristiania, especially by the University Library and the Public Library (Deichmanske bibliotek) it is still useful for studies in some special lines.

The other cathedral school libraries of Norway are of a more recent date, being all from the latter half and the close of the 18th century. These are the libraries of the cathedral schools at Bergen, Trondhjem and Kristiansand. (The last one has recently been incorporated to a large extent into the public library of that city.) There are also a considerable number of higher schools of the same character as the cathedral schools but not of the same age and not having this name. They are all provided with libraries of from 5,000 to 10,000 volumes, and are all largely organized on the same plan. The director of the school is the responsible administrator, but if he does not wish to have the library work as a pleasant diversion from the heavy burdens of administration, he usually delegates this office to a teacher, who in return gets fewer hours of instruction or special remuneration. The annual appropriations are at present given from municipal funds even to the state schools, and given in one lump sum from both museum and library. It depends upon the inclinations of the director of the school which of these two institutions shall get the larger share. The collections of these school libraries (which must not be confused with the public school libraries) are largely built up with the needs of the staff of teachers in view. In scarcely any place has it been made a direct asset to the instructions of the school by furnishing the pupils with additional reading on subjects treated in the school curricula. In most of these schools there are separate collections in the library set aside for the use of the pupils, and they are too often misused as rewards for indus-

try and good behaviour. The efficiency of the school library at these schools depends to a large extent upon the caprices of the teacher in charge and his moods and special pedagogical ideas. In fact, the public libraries in the cities do much of the work rightly pertaining to these school libraries, and only through the influence and example of these public libraries can a reform of the school libraries be hoped for. Thus it will not seem so inappropriate after all to have treated them entirely under the date of the 18th century.

SOME PRIVATE LIBRARIES IN THE 18TH CENTURY

As already stated above, there were very few libraries to which the public had admission until late in the 18th century, for the very obvious reason already alluded to, that the intellectual centre of Norway at this time was Copenhagen. The population of the country did not amount to more than between 800,000 and 900,000—scattered over a large area, no city having more than about 20,000 inhabitants.

There were some private book collectors, however, who deserve to be mentioned, because to some extent they supplied the lack of public libraries. Several book collections of considerable size were found especially in the houses of country ministers, the rich noble families and the merchants of Kristiania and Bergen.

One of the largest and most interesting belonged to the Bishop Nannestad, who freely lent his books to colleagues and other persons interested in bookish studies, while he was a country minister in the south eastern part of Norway. There were many who owed him hearty thanks for his great liberality in lending his books, and for the light and diversion in the dullness and dreariness of rural life, which his books brought them.

Another ecclesiastical dignitary who was a book collector, was the Bishop of Kristiania in the first half of the 18th century, Bartholomeus Deichman. He was a stubborn character, rather quarrelsome and generally disliked. But he had one fine passion, books, and this passion carried him so far, that he not only got his books by gifts and purchase, but according to some witnesses, even stole a book he wanted to have, when he could not get it otherwise. This reputation may be due to the malicious gossip of his numerous foes. But even if it is true, it would neither be the first nor the last time that an ecclesiastical dignitary has sinned in this mat-

ter, as everyone versed in the history and customs of book collection can easily testify.

The library of Bishop Deichman was inherited by his son *Cancelliraad* Carl Deichman. He started his career at the royal court, was later appointed judge of the court of appeals ("Stiftsretten") in Kristiania, but resigned early to devote himself to the administration of his large iron works near Porsgrund, and to learned studies. He added largely to the library, which became rich in natural history, classics, philosophy, French literature, history and geography. Before he died, he gave his library and his natural science museum to his native city Kristiania, and also gave an endowment fund for its maintenance. This was in 1780. In 1785 the library was opened to the public with a collection of nearly 10,000 volumes. His example inspired others to give both books and money, and among these the usual royal gift was not lacking. The income from the endowment fund is now only a very small part of the annual budget of the library, but at the time it was considered most liberal. More will be heard of this library later on.

Another private library that deserves to be mentioned was that of Carsten Anker, a wealthy merchant and factory proprietor and a leading person in the social life of Kristiania during the closing years of the 18th century. He, like most members of the rich merchant class of Kristiania at the time, had received his education in London. He was so devoted to England and all things English, that English travelers visiting Kristiania found him and his surroundings more English than even the Englishman themselves.

In 1814 Carsten Anker gave his library to the Military Academy of Kristiania. It is the nucleus of the present library of the Royal Norwegian Military Academy (Den Kongelige norske krigsskole).

Still another private library from around 1800 must be mentioned, not because of its size, but because of the rather peculiar conditions under which it was built up, and the unusual work done by its owner. In an out-of-the-way parish, Orsten in Sondmore, far away from any city or the main lines of communication through the country, lived a young farmerboy, Sivert Rasmussen Aarflot. In his early boyhood he had six days instruction from an itinerant school master, and then continued his studies independently

with occasionally some slight help from his mother.

Aarflot was not only an omnivorous reader and passionate book collector. He was also a very efficient farmer. He studied intelligently the particular conditions of his farm and he found new methods of farming such as means to protect the harvest against frosts, etc. He made thorough studies of the plant and animal life of his neighbourhood and wrote valuable treatises on the subject. He wrote several papers for agricultural and economic periodicals published in Copenhagen, but as he found it too inconvenient to send all his papers on to Denmark, he applied for and obtained a license to establish a printing plant on his farm, Egseth in Orsten. Here he later on printed all his works, some of them even illustrated by wood cuts, which he himself had cut.

Sivert Aarflot was very anxious to assist everybody who cared to benefit from his studies and experiences. He established a free school for farmer-boys, which was housed in the church and had sessions every Sunday after divine service.

His greatest accomplishment was his establishment of a free library for his parish. He saw that his books would be far more useful if others than himself had access to them. Consequently he opened his library to all the young boys of the parish and in 1798 he gave it to the parish as a public library. He continued to house the library at his farm, and did all the work involved in its new function. He did not stop increasing the number of volumes. On the contrary, he added new books to the collection just as if it had been his private library as before. When he died in 1816 the library contained about 600 volumes and 25 maps. The family continued the practice of the founder and housed and cared for the library till 1844, when a fire destroyed the farm with the printing plant and the library. The printing office was then removed to Aalesund, a recently incorporated city farther out the coast, where it still is in existence together with a first class book store, still in the possession of the Aarflot family.

Other examples of private book collections that were given to public use in the late 18th century might be mentioned, but few of them are of sufficient interest to warrant the time and space.

THE CHIEF SCIENTIFIC LIBRARIES OF NORWAY

Towards the end of the 18th century, or more accurately in the latter half of it, there came an intellectual and national revival to Norway, influenced by the intellectual and political currents of the time that went through Europe. A strong interest in scientific, archaeological and historic topographical studies became prominent. Many ministers and other government officials and private landowners made thorough studies of their districts and published valuable descriptions of their localities, that are still important to the study of local history, folklore, customs, antiquities and natural conditions. The above mentioned Carl Deichman was a prolific writer on subjects of geology and mineralogy. Even among the farmers were found authors of valuable treatises of nature studies, Rasmus Aarflot furnishing one of the most interesting and striking examples of how wide and general these interests were.

The new scientists felt very badly the lack of higher educational institutions and especially of museums and libraries. An anonymous treatise in French of 1770 deplores this fact in very strong terms. The author was undoubtedly the director of the Cathedral School of Trondhjem, Professor Gerhard Schoning, one of the ablest historians and scientists Norway has had, taking the time and conditions of scientific research into due consideration.

With the bishop of Trondhjem, John Ernst Gunnerus, he founded in 1759 the Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences at Trondhjem, the first institution of Norway devoted entirely to scientific work. Some 25 years later the library of the society was founded, the libraries of Rectors Duus and Schoning forming the foundations. Later on this library received considerable gifts. In fact it is one of the few well endowed institutions of its kind in Norway. One of its chief benefactors was the wealthy manufacturer and factory-owner in Trondhjem, Knutzon, who gave his large private library and a valuable manuscript collection to the library early in the 19th century. It was well administered, especially in the early period of its existence. Full and excellent catalogues were printed and the library was well taken care of. But it has grown too fast for the administration to keep up the thorough cataloging and general maintenance. At present it has more than 130,000 volumes, and a staff hardly larger than in its earliest period.

There is one librarian with one, occasionally

two, assistants—a staff far from adequate to handle efficiently such a large collection.

The library of the Royal Society of Sciences is especially strong in natural science, archaeology and ethnography, local and general history, but its scope is not limited to these subjects.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

In 1811 the king at last yielded to the strong demand for a Norwegian university and by a decree of September 2, 1811, the University of Kristiania (Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitet) was founded. With the foundation of the university Norway at last also got a large scientific and national library.

The library of the university got as a nucleus to its collections the duplicates of the Royal Library of Copenhagen, nearly 15,000 volumes in all. A private library of the same size (somewhat above 15,000 vols.) had been waiting for the establishment of the university for several years to be incorporated in the library of that institution. This was the private library of *Cancelliraad* Andersen, a Norwegian born official who had held high office in Copenhagen for several years. The collections of *Cancelliraad* Andersen were especially rich in national Norwegian literature and together with the duplicates from the Royal Library, they constituted a very respectable start of about 30,000 volumes, quite worthy the beginning of a national library.

The library as well as the university, started in hired quarters, and almost forty years elapsed before the university could move into its own buildings. The library then occupied the western side of the university buildings, where it had its quarters for more than sixty years.

The university library has double functions: To be the library of the university and to be the national library. Consequently it had the copyright privilege from the start so that two copies of everything printed had to be sent to the library by the printer. But the "copytax" law as it properly might be termed, was not popular and the library had not large enough staff and strong enough means to enforce the law. For a long time the law was entirely disregarded till in 1882 the present director drafted a new printing bill to regulate this matter. The bill was passed by parliament and became law the same year. This law has been very effective and the library has since the passing of that law had a special librarian to look after the observance of the law and to supervise the special Norwegian depart-

ment. In the first years the librarianship of the University Library was held by one of the professors in addition to his other duties. As the library grew the administration required more than the spare hours of a professor, however, and the position of librarian became independent, and more assistant positions were erected. For a long time the positions in the library, even that of head librarian, were not considered as final positions, but only as transient posts for future professors. The library has suffered from this policy of furnishing temporary stipends for promising young scholars at the expense and proper care of the library matters by expert and interested librarians.

Conditions have, however, improved in this respect the last thirty years. Tho it still happens that some of the librarians are more interested in special literary or historical research, and at the first chance slip over into a professorship at the university, the staff at present is on the whole more devoted to the library interests proper than it was common in earlier years.

During the more than one hundred years of the existence of the library, the position as head librarian or director has been held by the Professors George Sverdrup, Rudolph Keyser and Ludvig Daae, the last ones far more prominent for their historic research work than as librarians. The present director C. Drolsum, has been at the head of the library since 1880. He has been very active in getting the appropriations increased. In the first years of his administration he enacted several important reforms, especially in reorganizing the staff and in reviving the printing law and the copy tax.

Among the most able members of the staff during the last 40 years are the two heads of the Norwegian department, Jens Braage Halvorsen, who organized the department and who will be known to American librarians as the compiler of the excellent bibliographical work "Borsk forfatter-lexikon 1814-1880" in 6 large volumes, and his successor in the office, Hjalmar Pettersen, the compiler of the monumental *Bibliotheca Norvegica*, and the Norwegian dictionary ofonyms and pseudonyms. Under their supervision has also the annual booklist of Norwegian publications been published by the Norwegian department of the library (Norsk bokfortegnelse 1882-date). This annual publication is the chief record of Norwegian national bibliography, being based on the returns of the copy-right privilege.

The foreign department suffers from lack of adequate appropriations. Consequently the selection and addition of new books from foreign countries is somewhat haphazard and to a large extent dependent upon the professors. It is largely a question of which of them is able to get away with the largest share of the funds for his special line. No attempt has been made to build up a well balanced collection in any line, the professors only trying to make the University Library supplement their private and departmental libraries with such books as they cannot afford or do not care to buy for these libraries, which are nearer to their heart than the university library.

The library has had a steady growth through its entire existence and now numbers more than 500,000 volumes and 23,000 manuscripts. It must be noted, however, that the numerous faculty, seminar and institutional libraries of the university have no connections with the University Library at all. They have their own rooms and appropriations and independent administration, and the books for them are bought without any reference whatever to the collections of the University Library. Disregarding the large amount of duplicating this state of things causes, the University Library would have had much larger and more efficient collections, if all these special libraries had been under one administration and much waste of effort and money would have been avoided.

Around 1900 the library had entirely outgrown the quarters in the university assemblage of buildings and the demand for a new building became constantly more pressing. In 1908 the parliament (Stortinget) gave the first appropriation for a new building and a site was chosen at more than a mile's distance from the university campus (!) The building was planned by the director of the library, Mr. Drolsum, and the university architect Harold Sinding Larsen. It was based entirely on German models. It consists of a large front building in red granite, containing the reading-room, delivery and exhibition-rooms, the administration offices and rooms for some special collections. The stacks are in a side wing, 8 stories high, at right angles to the main building. It has a capacity of a little more than one million volumes. This wing is only part of a proposed H-shaped stack-building, which will be connected with the main building by the wing, which has already been built.

The Einstein Theory: A Selected List of References

Compiled by Mary E. Todd, Science and Technology Division, New York Public Library.

WHETHER it is true or not that not more than twelve persons in all the world are able to understand Einstein's theories, it is nevertheless a fact that there is a constant demand for information about this much debated topic of relativity, and the special collection arranged in the Science and Technology Division of the New York Public Library has been much visited during the past few weeks.

It is a varied collection intended to answer the question of the school boy, who belongs to scientific society and can get no help from the teacher, as well to help the college professor and the man who edits a mathematical magazine. Side by side one day recently, sat one of these small boys and the director of the Mount Lowe Astronomical Observatory discussing these wonderful theories.

Some of our readers are daily visitors and spend hours studying the savant's magic formulas while others have only a few minutes but "simply must find out something about this wonderful new discovery which is going to revolutionize all of our preconceived ideas." A lady and gentleman rushed in one day to find out what they could buy on their way to the train "something easy to understand." Another reader an elderly lady who seldom has an opportunity to visit the library, has spent three afternoons with us, "having a riotous time" as she expressed it. Another of our interested readers gave Einstein his first instructions in higher mathematics. At the age of twelve, Einstein found the gymnasium course too slow and asked this gentleman to recommend some books and to assist him in his study. In a short time Einstein had advanced so far ahead of his instructors that he was obliged to pursue his studies alone. This gentleman has written to Einstein and asked him to send a popular explanation of his theory and when it arrives has promised to bring it to the library.

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THE EINSTEIN THEORY

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The Distribution of Surplus A. L. A. Books

THE DISTRIBUTION of a surplus supply of more than 1,200,000 books collected during the war by the American Library Association has been planned. Of these the Army will receive about 300,000 volumes, the Navy about 300,000, about 250,000 will be retained for continuation of the work under the enlarged program of the Association, and the remainder of the supply will be distributed among the various state library commissions represented in the Association.

The distribution to the state library commissions for use in state libraries will be largely on a basis of population of ex-service men. Allotments will be made on the condition that the books must be placed at the disposal of all residents free of charge. This condition is stipulated thru a desire to distribute the surplus sup-

ply in conformity to the wishes of donors during the war.

The distribution of the Army's allotment will be under the supervision of L. L. Dickerson, who is in charge of the Library sub-section, Educational and Recreation Branch of the U. S. War Department and that of the Navy under the direction of Charles H. Brown, Consulting Navy Librarian.

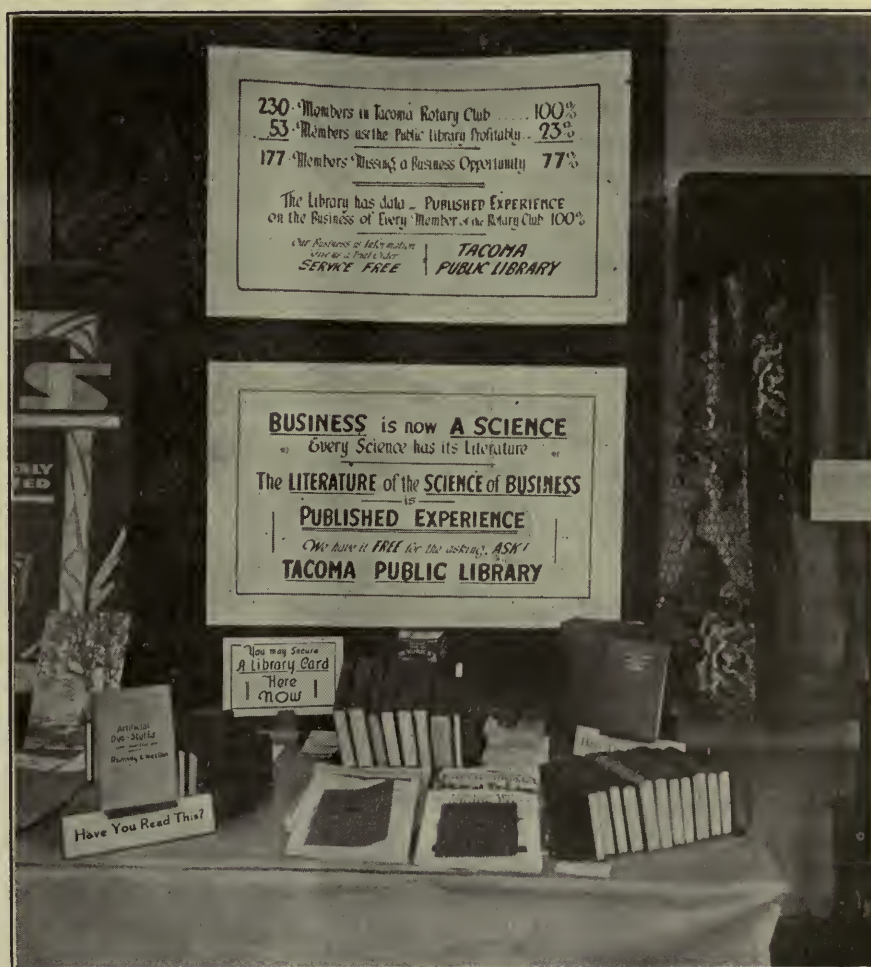
The continuation work will include the distribution of thousands of volumes to the Merchant Marine, the Coast Guard Service, hospitals of the Public Health Service, lighthouses, and lightships.

Many commercial and industrial institutions have written to us for as many copies as can be made available. These requests will be granted after the needs of our fighting and public service forces have been filled.



EFFECTIVE PUBLICITY

Two effective exhibits are here shown. The upper one is a window - display arranged by the Youngstown Public Library, the background being made and donated by the G. M. McKelvey Co., in the book department of whose store the exhibit was displayed. The other is a Tacoma Public Library display at the Tacoma Rotary Club Fair.



Statistics of City Libraries for Nineteen-Eighteen

ANALYSIS OF THE United States Census Bureau financial statistics of cities for 1918, just published, shows that the expenditures of the 146 largest cities for libraries amounted to \$8,431,489 or 1.3 per cent of all general departmental expenditures. Among cities of over 500,000 library expenditures were 1.2 per cent of the total, the highest being Cleveland, 2.9 per cent, the lowest, Philadelphia, .8 per cent; among cities of from 300,000 to 500,000 library expenditures were 1.4 per cent of the total, the highest being Portland, Ore. 2.4 per cent, the lowest, New Orleans and Washington, D. C. .8 per cent.; among cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 library expenditures were 1.4 per cent., the highest being Springfield, Mass., 2.7 per cent., the lowest Dallas, Tex., Houston, Tex., and Yonkers, N. Y. .6 per cent.; among cities of from 50,000 to 100,000, library expenditures were 1.4 per cent., the highest being Pasadena, Cal., 3.5 per cent., the lowest, York, Pa., .1 per cent.; among cities of from 30,000 to 50,000

library expenditures were 1.4 per cent., the highest being Waterloo, Ia., 3.8 per cent., the lowest, Shreveport, La., .1 per cent.

The average per capita expenditures for libraries was 27 cents; among cities of over 500,000 population, 30 cents; the highest being in Pittsburgh, 64 cents, the lowest in Philadelphia and Baltimore, 17 cents; among cities of from 300,000 to 500,000, 31 cents; the highest being in Minneapolis, 48 cents, the lowest in New Orleans, 10 cents; among cities of from 100,000 to 300,000, 24 cents, the highest being in Springfield, Mass., 61 cents; the lowest in Dallas, Tex., 9 cents; among cities of from 50,000 to 100,000, 21 cents, the highest being in Pasadena, Cal., 73 cents, and the lowest in York, Pa., and Augusta, Ga., 1 cent; and among cities of from 30,000 to 50,000, 21 cents, the highest being in Brookline, Mass., \$1.13, the lowest in Portsmouth, Va., and Shreveport, La., 1 cent.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

Shall We Cater to the Crowd?

THE DISCUSSION, opened by the letter quoted in last month's LIBRARY JOURNAL, on the need of subscription libraries to supplement the public library, or of increased facilities for borrowing popular or other books especially in demand thru the rental section of public library continues in the Chicago *Daily News*. Carl B. Roden points out the difficulties in the way of maintaining such a rental section as will entirely satisfy temporary extraordinary demands, and explains that a system is in force whereby books in the free collection may be reserved, and that the duty of the library is mainly toward the many who use the free collections.

This calls forth from Keith Preston the following "Fable for Librarians":

"The keeper of the zoo, one day,
Decided to buy only hay.
'Since we must standardize,' said he,
'Hay suits the big majority.'

The bear was quite resentful, but
The keeper of the zoo said 'Tut!'
'Your taste, dear Bruin, does you proud,
But I must cater to the crowd.'

The lion gave his bale one look
And bellowed till the cages shook.

'Ooooh!' said the keeper of the zoo,
'Guess I must get a roast or two.'

And so the lion got his grist,
The bear went on the waiting list.
The big majority still chew,
About what Nature meant them to."

And this in turn inspires "A Fable by Librarians," from the pen of Mr. Roden:

"Now," said the keeper of the zoo,
'I guess I'll turn highbrowish, too.
Henceforth my zoo shall have for guests
None but the most instructive beasts.'

'All animules in this here joint
A tale shall tell, or moral point.'
The monkeys, long on tails but short
On morals, heard the keeper snort.

He chased them to a corner dark,
Where they would not disgrace the park,
Nor shock the solemn persons who
Would flock to his instructive zoo.

But when the crowd began to flock
It was the keeper got the shock.
He and his beasts were left to rage;
The crowd rushed to the monkey cage.

And so they got the lion's goat,
The bear ate up his overcoat.
'Oooh!' said the keeper, right out loud,
'I guess I'll cater to the crowd.'"

A Library of Civic Art for New York City

THE NUCLEUS FOR a library of Civic Art is being formed in New York City as the result of a co-operative agreement recently made by the Municipal Reference Library and the Municipal Art Commission. The new library will be known as the Civic Art Division of the New York Municipal Reference Library and it will be located in the Art Commission chambers on the upper floor of the old City Hall building.

The Art Commission of the City of New York, when it was established in 1897 under the Greater New York Charter, was "practically a new departure in municipal government in the United States," for altho Connecticut had organized a State Capitol Commission and Boston (1890) and Baltimore (1895) had made provision for Art Commissions, the last two were only in the experimental stage as they were not yet accepted as integral parts of city government. Lacking American experience to guide in planning the work of the Commission it was decided to make a study of the practice in European cities, many of which have departments to pass on the artistic quality of designs of monuments and buildings. Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, Assistant Secretary to the Commission, was therefore instructed to visit the principal European cities, study their art departments and collect data and information to guide the New York Commission in its work.

In his report, entitled "Civic Art in Northern Europe," published upon his return in 1903, Mr. Maltbie enumerates the cities visited and he states further: "Maps, plans, photographs, books and pamphlets relating to city embellishment in its many phases were secured from each city, which form as complete and as comprehensive a collection as exists upon this side of the Atlantic." The collection, in Mr. Maltbie's opinion, "*when classified and thoroly indexed*, should be of great usefulness, not only to City officials, but to artists, architects and private individuals interested in city embellishment."

The literature collected by Mr. Maltbie has since been added to from time to time until in 1916 the collection comprised some one thousand volumes, as well as a collection of one thousand photographs of views in American and foreign cities dealing chiefly with civic improvements. Photographs of old New York buildings

were subsequently obtained and added to the collection. Some attempt had been made to classify and index the collection but this work was retarded because of insufficient clerical assistance.

Shortly after his appointment to the office of Assistant Secretary Mr. Henry Rutgers Marshall discussed with the Municipal Reference Library the matter of the establishment of a branch library devoted to Civic Art, to be located in the Commission's offices. This step appeared to be advisable because the Municipal Reference Library was purchasing all outstanding books on Civic Art while the Commission's funds for the same purpose were inadequate. The following agreement was therefore drawn up:

"1. That the Art Commission deliver to Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., as the Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, all books in the library of the Art Commission, which it considers inappropriate to its present uses; these to be added to the Municipal Reference Library, or to be disposed of otherwise as may seem best to the Librarian.

"2. That, on the other hand, Mr. Hyde, as Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, turn over to us such books relating to Art as are now in his charge; and that the Library of the Art Commission be thereupon constituted a branch of the Municipal Library to be devoted to the subject of Art.

"3. That the Municipal Reference Library make a new catalogue of the Library of the Commission as thus newly constituted.

"4. The Municipal Reference Library further agrees to consult the appointed representatives of this Commission in relation to the purchase of books on Art; and also to purchase, from time to time, books which may be recommended by the said representatives.

In accordance with the above plan a Civic Art Division of the Municipal Reference Library has been created and the work of consolidating the art books of the two institutions is now in progress. A classification scheme is being worked out and a complete index prepared. Index cards will be duplicated in the index of the Municipal Reference Library.

DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.

Librarian, New York Municipal Library.

EUROPEAN WAR DUPLICATES.

The New York Public Library has a very large war collection, which it is trying to make the largest in the country. The collection now contains about 20,000 volumes, 4,000 posters, and a large number of photographs of fighting at the front, and other scenes of the A. E. F. in France, some of them enlarged to about 4½x 8 ft., and other printed matter of interest as war memorials. The Library is now engaged in making a list of its duplicates which it would like to exchange with other libraries on unpriced exchange basis. It is most anxious to receive in return regimental or divisional histories or publications showing the efforts of states, counties and towns in the war. The Library would consider it a favor if it were notified of the publication of organization histories, no matter in what part of the United States they may appear, and if the Library in that particular community could obtain a duplicate and send it to the New York Public Library an exchange could undoubtedly be arranged.

CARL L. CANNON,
Chief, Order Division.

AN APPEAL TO LIBRARIANS.

The Public Affairs Information Service stands primarily for co-operative effort in building up and utilizing effectively working collections of documents, pamphlets, etc., on important public questions. A glance at the 1919 *Annual* will show that public health and hygiene is one of the important subjects covered by the Service. It is entirely fitting, therefore, and a privilege, indeed, to bring to the attention of its members an opportunity for practical co-operation.

During the night of November 27 fire completely destroyed McCoy Hall, formerly the main building of Johns Hopkins University, but occupied at the time of the fire by the Federated Charity Organization of the City of Baltimore and certain departments of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University. About three weeks previous to the fire Dr. Raymond Pearl, an eminent scientist and statistician, had moved his department of the School of Hygiene, that of Biometry and Vital Statistics, into McCoy Hall, occupying the whole of the second floor. On Thanksgiving Eve, the night before the fire, Dr. Pearl had completed the removal to this building of the departmental library and his private scientific library.

Having learned of the loss, the Public Affairs Information Service has volunteered its aid in rehabilitating this working Collection by bringing to the attention of its members the opportunity to contribute from their duplicate material. What is particularly wanted is books, pamphlets, or reports of any sort relating to vital statistics, population statistics, and statistical theory. State or federal census or health department reports will be especially welcome. Aid of any kind will be greatly appreciated. Librarians and others who may be in a position to help are asked to get in touch with Dr. Raymond Pearl, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

N. G. S. INFORMATION SERVICE.

The National Geographic Society's information service to newspapers concerning the historical and geographical setting of the places that figure in the day's world news has been extended to schools, a weekly edition of 30,000 copies of the Geographical News Bulletin being sent thru the Board of Education for use by teachers and school librarians. The Society is prepared to supply not more than two copies to any library which has a genuine need of this material.

GILBERT GROSVENOR,
Director and Editor.

LIBRARY STATIONS IN STORES.

The undersigned would appreciate replies to the following questions from any librarians under whose direction a problem in co-operative financing has been worked out satisfactorily.

What public libraries in the country have branches or stations in department stores or industrial plants under such an arrangement that the store or plant shares the operating expenses of the library station?

In just what way are the expenses usually divided in such cases?

JOHN BOYNTON KAISER,
Tacoma Public Library.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The Index to the Library Journal for 1919 will be issued with the February 1st issue.

Reprints of the article on "Books for Workers" by Ellwood H. McClelland given in the December Library Journal may be had from this office at cost price plus postage, i. e. prepaid.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 1, 1920



With the new year, 1920, the Library Journal responds to the need of the American Library Association and of kindred library organizations in connection with the new work before it, by providing a means of communication which will be issued twice a month instead of monthly as in the past forty-four years. With this in view, it has superseded the magazine form with one that seems responsive and alert to the needs of library organizations. We trust that the result will be to extend at once their influence and usefulness and the support which the LIBRARY JOURNAL itself may earn in this *new* form.

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The library year, 1919, was notable chiefly for the rounding up of the work of the war and the development of the new peace program born of the war. Otherwise, it cannot be called remarkable. The labors of the War Service Committee came to an end with the new year, and it accounted for an expenditure of over four millions of dollars and turned over half a million more to the Executive Board for the continuation of its work among those for whom the government will no longer have care. Provision was made *ad interim* for setting in motion the library service which the Army and Navy will permanently enjoy, as one result of the war, by paying the salary of a chief librarian for each branch and initiating library service therein, and the appointment of Luther L. Dickerson as the advisory army librarian and Charles H. Brown as the advisory navy librarian, each of whom, after experience in his respective field gives evidence that the Army and the Navy will be well served in the future as in the recent past.

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The war has brought forward and developed into new professional value a number of librarians, who have stood the test of war service, and this has resulted in an unusual number of changes in library posts. Thus Carl H. Milam becomes General Director in place of Herbert Putnam, who concluded his war service as soon as after-war conditions permitted and has returned to the headship of the library profession as Librarian of Congress, after his double service in the two positions which in the last two years has been accomplished with full value both to the war service and to the national library. Mr.

Milam's resignation from Birmingham brings Lloyd W. Josselyn from Jacksonville to the post, which Mr. Milam's work has made one of great importance and promise. John A. Lowe resigns his post as secretary of the Massachusetts Library Commission to take Mr. Brown's place as assistant librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library system, which has also lost the services of Miss Emma A. Baldwin who will enter other fields of library activity. Theodore W. Koch returns from war work to become librarian of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and Asa Don Dickinson succeeds Morris Jastrow, who retires for research work, at the University of Pennsylvania. William N. Seaver returns from Newport News to become librarian at Woburn, Mass. Harold A. Wooster has taken the post at Westfield, Mass., vacated by George L. Lewis, who becomes librarian at Northland College in Ashland, Wis., and Francis E. Croasdale took the place of John P. Dullard as New Jersey state librarian. Business library posts, with higher remuneration are drawing more and more upon the personnel of public libraries, as is evidenced by the resignation of Frank K. Walter as the active head of the Albany Library School, to become librarian and publicity expert of the General Motors Corporation at Detroit. Joseph L. Peacock recently at Westerly, R. I., retires from the library profession to become president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and will give enthusiastic devotion to the higher education of the negro race. Two notable changes in English libraries may be recorded, the appointment of Arthur W. Poland to succeed George F. Barwick as keeper of printed books in the British Museum, and Arthur E. Cowley to succeed Madan Falconer as Bodley's librarian at Oxford.

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The demand for trained librarians has shown itself in the establishment of new library schools and training classes. Los Angeles has developed its new library school by placing at its head as active director, Marion L. Horton, of the class of 1917 in the Albany School. The University of Texas starts at Austin another library school for the South, with Elva L. Bascom at its head, and the University of Buffalo has shown responsiveness to the new educational

demand by starting a library class, which is expected to develop into a library school. Mr. Hirshberg at Toledo has initiated a movement of a new sort by arranging with a Toledo high school for a library class for post-graduate work, which accepts only high school graduates, and has already a roster of good number. Miss Baldwin is utilizing her library experience of twenty-five years in planning for the school of library administration, which she suggested at the American Library Institute meeting a year ago and which may be established in connection with one of the leading universities. An important development has occurred in England in the establishment of a library school under the joint supervision of a Committee of the University College of London and the British Library Association.

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The unexampled generosity of Andrew Carnegie in library development makes his death the most noteworthy of the past year in library relationship. His support of public libraries will be continued by the Carnegie Corporation, but under war conditions that body limited its appropriations for libraries during the year. The wide supply of library buildings narrows its field from year to year, altho this is largely balanced by the growth and increasing needs of cities and towns thruout the country. The American Library Association mourns the loss of one of the most beloved of its past presidents in the death of Charles H. Gould, librarian of McGill University, Montreal, whose place is taken by another alumnus of that institution, Gerhard R. Lomer. Kansas, lost its state librarian by the passing of James L. King, who had held his post for twenty-five years. One of the veterans of the library profession was lost in Raymond C. Davis, who had retired some time since into the honorary post of librarian emeritus of the University of Michigan. Against these losses may be noted the happy longevity of so many veterans in library service; Dr. Edward J. Nolan, of the Academy of Sciences in Philadelphia, who has entered upon his fifty-seventh year of library work, tho in lessened health, while William R. Eastman, tho resigned from his post at Albany, tho in his eighties is still active and alert in his interest and work for libraries.

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The question of library salaries assumed great importance during the past year, partly because of the high cost of living. The draft of library assistants from public libraries by the government and by business and other special libraries at higher pay, and the failure to make the advance in pay, general in other fields, had robbed public library systems of large numbers of their

staff, in some cases one-third or even a majority of their force. As a natural result, there has been an endeavor on the part of chief librarians and trustees to obtain from municipal and other authorities increased appropriations for library salaries. In some cases the evident injustice was remedied by specific bonuses for the year, and there has been a general, tho in most cases inadequate, advance in salary rates. The Reclassification Commission at Washington is standardizing positions and pay thruout the government departments, including library posts, but has not yet made its report. Detroit has led the way in increasing the minimum salary to \$990, with a bonus, which brings this up to nearly \$1200. Seattle has made its minimum \$90 per month, or \$1080 per year, and Portland, Ore., follows the Pacific lead with a minimum of \$80 pre month, or \$960 per year. Toledo now pays \$75 a month, or \$85 per month for college graduates, making \$900 and \$1020, respectively, per year. Cleveland's minimum is \$900 per year, and the average salary in the graded service is \$1141. In New York City the Board of Estimate has made substantially larger appropriations, and the minimum of \$70 per month, or \$840 per year, has been adopted both by the New York and Brooklyn systems, a sum below the general level thruout the country, altho city conditions really call for higher salaries. The aim on the part of leaders of the profession is to obtain thru library trustees salaries at least equivalent to those of teachers, who are by no means overpaid, but whose salaries are, on the whole, in advance of those of library assistants.

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Even more than the high cost of living, the high cost of building has been an embarrassment during the year that is closed. Nevertheless, Leland Stanford University has completed its new library building at a cost of \$700,000, replacing the one shattered by the great earthquake in 1906. The University of Michigan has remodeled and extended its library building, which is already in use, but will be formally dedicated the first week of the new year. Detroit will likewise formally open its new building. A few minor buildings have also been erected or started. There is promise, however, of much greater development during the year now opening. Some of these, it is hoped, will result from the movements for libraries as memorials of our soldiers and sailors in the world war, altho, so far, these have taken definite shape only in the organization of a Memorial Library Association at Richmond, Va., the proposal of a \$150,000 memorial library for Mobile County, Ala., the pledging of \$75,000 for a memorial library at Culver, Ind., and a more modest start at Falconer, N. J.

Cleveland expects a second bond issue of \$1,500,000, in addition to the previous \$2,000,000, which will assure the proposed library building. This will be in fact, if not in name, a memorial to William Howard Brett. Minneapolis is to have a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for a new library on a spacious site of several acres already provided for. Philadelphia will be able, it is hoped, to push forward toward the completion of its library building and Brooklyn will achieve

its long deferred hope of completing one wing of its great edifice, soon to house the reference collection, still in fire danger in the old Brooklyn Library building, and the administration work of the Brooklyn Public Library system. Providence, R. I., has its plans for a building costing above \$300,000. Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore has a gift of \$80,000 toward a new building which will house a special library and welfare work.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The seventh annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians was held at Columbia University on Saturday, November 29, 1919.

In welcoming the Conference, Dr. W. H. Carpenter, Provost and Acting Librarian of Columbia University, dwelt upon the importance of this meeting, the first since the war, in view of the increasing importance of the library's place in the educational scheme, and the need of considering means of adjustment to new conditions while not letting go of anything that was good in old practices and methods.

The topics on the program for discussion were: The Institute of International Education; Were we ready for war? Are we ready for peace?; Our broken sets of Continental periodicals; Salaries; Radical literature in the college library; Do college and university libraries need to advertise? If so, how?; How far is collation of accessions necessary?; Co-operative indexing of periodicals and analyticals; How can we make bibliographies popular?

Following this order of topics, Andrew Keogh, Librarian of Yale University, introduced Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education. Dr. Duggan spoke briefly of the origin and purpose of the Institute, and mentioned some of the ways in which it and library associations could co-operate, such as furnishing "exchange librarians" to be sent abroad to disseminate knowledge of American library economy, the Institute to meet the expense of transportation for such persons; establishing educational commissions of librarians to visit other countries and not only give, but get from them material which might help to fill up many of the gaps in our libraries; gathering information regarding existent library resources, the Institute offering to publish and distribute Union Lists; the possible establishment of an international loan system on the lines of inter-library loans, the Institute acting as the intermediary and the clearing house.

The discussion which followed led immediately to the subject of *lacunae* in American libraries and the very valuable help which the Institute now offered toward remedying conditions. Frederick C. Hicks, of Columbia University Law Library, offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Conference of Eastern College Librarians that they would be glad to co-operate with the Institute of International Education in providing the means (thru the improvement of Library collections in the United States, the publication of union lists, and otherwise) for extending in the United States an understanding of other countries; and that a committee of five be appointed to consult with the Director on means of co-operation. Further, that the committee have power to add to its membership from any other library association or research library.

After some discussion, in the course of which H. W. Wilson stated that a periodical union list was already being compiled, and was partly in type, by certain of the colleges of the Middle West, the resolution was unanimously carried. It was moved and carried that the committee to confer with Professor Duggan be appointed by the Chair, and at the afternoon session, Mr. Keogh announced the following appointments: Frederick C. Hicks of Columbia, temporary chairman; Harry L. Koopman of Brown; Ernest C. Richardson of Princeton; William C. Lane of Harvard; and Willard Austen of Cornell.

A vote of thanks to the Institute for its kind offer was unanimously passed.

The second topic "Were we ready for war? Are we ready for peace?" was suggested by an article by Mr. Keogh (LIBRARY JOURNAL, August, 1919, p. 504-507), which concludes as follows:

"The truth is that the war found us as unprepared for making peace as for making war, and we were much worse off in mobilizing for peace, because many of our necessary materials were thousands of miles away, with little or no possibility of getting them. . . . Our research libraries

must provide the means of education on a scale much larger than has hitherto been thought necessary. They must also organize their material and their effort so that unnecessary duplication may be avoided, that what is lacking may be provided, and that the literary resources of the nation may be made available easily and quickly."

At the meeting, thru the interest and courtesy of Dr. Richardson, there were distributed copies of the uncorrected proof of a statement prepared by him entitled "The Poverty of American Libraries in the matter of Research books," with extracts from previous addresses appended. In the informal discussion of this topic the main points emphasized were the inadequacy of our resources as shown by the demands made upon them by the House Commission of Inquiry, and the importance of having somewhere available in the United States, original sources of information. In this connection Donald B. Gilchrist, librarian of Rochester University, and formerly librarian of the American Peace Commission at Paris, told of the greatly superior information which the British had at their disposal because they were provided with first hand material collected by research representatives attached to the British diplomatic missions, on the spot in the different countries, and not gleaned solely from books. The discussion was participated in by Dr. Richardson, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Koopman, Mr. Lydenberg, Dr. Williamson, Miss Mudge, Provost Carpenter, and Dr. Raney.

At 1 P. M. luncheon was had at the University Faculty Club, and at 2:30 P. M. the afternoon session convened, Mr. Koopman in the chair. Mr. Drury, Assistant Librarian of Brown University, led the discussion of the topic "Do college and university libraries need to advertise?" If so, how?" His remarks have been embodied in a paper to be printed shortly in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. This topic, together with the question "How far is collation of accessions necessary?" filled the session, which adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

FREDERICK C. HICKS,
Secretary.

THE ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB.

The following resolution in regard to the proposed financial campaign of the A. L. A. was unanimously adopted by the Club on December 16, and a copy sent to the A. L. A. Executive Board.

"*Drives.* The American Library Association ambitiously tackled a big war job and hung on to a successful finish, thereby establishing a splendid reputa-

tion for itself and its co-workers. Lest it now detract from that reputation and lose "the prestige gained in war work," it should straightway learn how to let go.

"The War and Navy Departments have assumed responsibility for permanent book service to the men in their charge. This assures continuation of the largest and most important part of the good work started during the war. Some of the new work proposed might well be undertaken by other agencies, some of it might be done without further financial aid, and some of it will simply have to wait. A few of the large prospective contributors to the proposed drive might be willing to add to the A. L. A. endowment for this purpose.

"The numerous nation wide drives which have been so successful have made a strong appeal to the sentiment of the people in general. Patriotism has been the great impelling force which carried them through to success. But the magic slogan 'Help win the war' can no longer be employed.

"Drives will continue to come. Some will fail because they can not be justified. Those which succeed will have to present needs which are more imperative than libraries. Strong appeals might be made by the American Medical Association and the National Educational Association, and yet no such campaign is contemplated by either of these organizations. The enlarged program of the A. L. A. has many worthy objects, but taken altogether they do not present a case of great public necessity, one with sufficient popular appeal to warrant a nation wide drive.

"*The Drivers.* The librarians of the country would have to be the drivers, a role for which they would be ill armed by nature and by their cause. If they were given an opportunity to take action on the subject, our information leads us to believe that the plan would be disapproved by 'the great majority of the 4000 members of the Association.'

"Librarians in every community are already struggling with their own financial problems, how to secure increased appropriations to enable them to keep up with the advancing cost of everything used in the library, to do 'bigger things' in their own home town, and especially to pay living salaries to librarians. For them under these conditions to go forth and solicit two million dollars for the A. L. A. would be a reflection on their good judgment and an imposition on their patrons.

"*The Driven.* The Driven have, in addition to the many millions given to other war work organizations, contributed over five million dollars for library work. They do not regret that contribution. They know that none of their gifts were spent more carefully or more effectively. Now they say the war is over and they want a rest.

"But even without a library drive there will be no rest. Sums greater than those given during the past two years will now be needed to help heal the wounds of war and to pay for the high priced necessities of life. The Driven know that other drives are coming and they are preparing to call a halt. They know that next year is going to be financially the hardest for them since the beginning of the world war. What they want to see now is a drive against drives.

"*Conclusion.* Therefore, we the undersigned librarians of Rochester, New York, members of the American Library Association, express our conviction that the proposed campaign for two million dollars would be an unwise undertaking. The promotion, establishment, and maintenance of libraries should be put on the same financial basis as our public schools because libraries are an integral part of a complete system of popular education."

WILLIAM F. YUST,
Chairman.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

AT THE request of former students and for use in procuring larger salaries in their own libraries, the school has recently compiled the following figures for the classes of 1903, '10 and '13. These figures include all students in the three classes known to be employed at present for full time in library work. The salary figures are not complete, it being in certain cases impossible to learn present figures. The figures given are therefore known to be somewhat below the true figures but not so much as to invalidate the data for purposes of comparison.

The salaries of 12 members of 1903 range from \$1,500 to \$5,100, the average salary being \$3,791. Eight women receive an average of \$2,100 and four men of \$4,175.

16 of 1910 are receiving from \$1,200 to \$3,300 with \$1,974 as the average. Ten women receive an average of \$1,627 and six men of \$2,550.

25 of 1913 are getting from \$900 to \$4,000, the average salary being \$1,828. Thirteen women receive an average of \$1,384 and eleven men of \$2,352.

Among the 53 librarians whose salaries are thus averaged there are at least 8 who, because they are unable or unwilling to leave their home cities or vicinities, are receiving less pay than they would surely get if they could go wherever the best salaries are. The salary matter is considerably affected by these geographic-domestic limitations, for of course every librarian who works at home for less money than she can get elsewhere helps to keep all library salaries low.

The School is greatly indebted to Miss Harriet R. Peck of the class of 1904 for a choice collection of about 250 volumes and 500 pamphlets on Bibliography and Library Economy belonging to the private library of her father, the late A. L. Peck, for many years so well known as the librarian of the Gloversville Public Library.

The Class of 1921 has elected the following officers: President, May Shepard; vice-president, Anna E. Abel; secretary-treasurer, Julia C. Carter.

EDNA M. SANDERSON, *Registrar*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE REGULAR students have listened recently to Mr. Frederick Goodell, who has been in charge of the work of the Library War Service

in the Newport News district, and who told of the activities under his direction; Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York Public Library, who spoke concerning the organization of his branch; Miss Bertha Dwyer, who was formerly connected with the Philippine Library and Museum, who gave an illustrated talk upon the progress of education in the Philippine Islands; and Miss Rena Reese, assistant librarian of the Denver Public Library, who told something of the library with which she is connected and the work it is doing in a non-industrial community.

The programs for the open courses, which are to be offered in January, February and March, are now available for distribution

The courses will begin on Monday, January 5. Programs and registration blanks may be had upon application to the school. Particular attention is directed to the talks on book selection, which will be held on Thursday evenings at 7:30, and which will be open to all who are interested.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In addition to the regular courses which continue thru the first semester, the course in Loan Systems (six periods) has been given by Miss Mary L. Davis, Librarian Lorain Branch, Cleveland Public Library. Mr. George B. Utley made a brief visit to the School and spoke on the "Enlarged Program of the A. L. A." Miss Adeline B. Zachert, Superintendent of Library Extension, Rochester Public Library, spoke to the students on "Work with the Schools" and to teachers and parents during "Better books week" in November, on "Books in the home." Miss Annie P. Dingman, Immigration and Foreign Community Secretary for the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. spoke on the work with foreign-born women, November 9th.

A reception given by the Faculty in honor of the Class of 1920, November 24th, and attended by many of the graduates living in Cleveland and vicinity, afforded many the first opportunity to see the School in its new and commodious quarters.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Principal.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE ANNUAL business meeting of the Alumni Association was held at the College Club, Philadelphia, Pa., on December fourth. It was preceded by a dinner. Eighteen were present.

In the past year the association has lost two members, Miss Alvaretta P. Abbott (1899) and Miss Helen R. Shoemaker (1912).

Letters were read from George B. Utley, in behalf of the A. L. A., thanking the Association for its gift of \$100 for reconstruction work. This money was part of the interest money from the Alice Bertha Kroeger Memorial Fund and was given in memory of Miss Kroeger. It was voted to give \$50 for books for blind soldiers, during the coming year.

During the year the Association has held two dinners, one at the A. L. A. in Asbury Park and one in Atlantic City. The monthly luncheons have been well attended. Will graduates who are in Philadelphia on the sixteenth of the month be sure to come.

The officers elected for the new year are: president: Mary P. Farr; vice-president: Miss Shryock; treasurer: Miss Perkins; secretary: Katherine M. Trimble.

KATHERINE M. TRIMBLE,
Secretary.

It is the desire of the Alumni Association to bring its records up to date and to keep in touch with all graduates of the Drexel Library School, whether members of the Association or not. This can be accomplished if each graduate will send the latest information concerning herself to the president of the Association, Mary P. Farr, Librarian-in-charge of the Southwark branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and keep her informed of all changes made in the future. Frequent calls have come in the past years for librarians to fill positions. If graduates would communicate with the president when a change of position is desired it might be possible to fill such positions with Drexel graduates. Records of Drexel library school graduates are also kept on file with George B. Utley, at the A. L. A. headquarters, and with Sarah C. N. Bogle, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh.

MARY P. FARR,
President.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE EXPERIMENT has been tried this year of assigning subjects for bibliographies in November, thus spreading the task of compiling them over a longer period, instead of restricting the work to the spring quarter. Professors Ogg, Galpin, Ross, Cairns, and Gordon of the Uni-

versity faculty have proposed subjects this year and the students will have the added advantage of working under their direction.

As an exercise in indexing, the class assisted in preparing the index to the current volume of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*.

The course in story telling has started under the direction of Mrs. Brady Rimbey Jordan (Carnegie Library School), the children's librarian of the Madison (Wis.) Free library. Practice work in this course is elective and is being taken by twenty of the class. Mrs. Caroline Burnite Walker has been engaged to give a series of lectures on children's work January 14-24. These will be open to librarians of Wisconsin.

Special lectures have included two by Matthew S. Dudgeon on the work of the Library Commission and the Legislative Reference Library, one on traveling libraries by Mrs. Davis, chief of the Traveling Library Department; community course talks have been given on: T. Warrington, Gosling State Department of Public Instruction, on the school; R. A. Overholser, Madison Boy Scout Executive, on the boy scouts; Prof. Don D. Lescossier, Economics Department of the University, on Americanization.

HELEN TURVILL.

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

A request from the Arcade Book Shop for help during the afternoons for the ten days preceding Christmas has given the students a unique experience which they regard as most interesting. They acted as saleswomen in the store, which gave them an opportunity to select books for the public as Christmas gifts, and enabled them to gauge the public demand for literature at this time from the commercial instead of the purely library standpoint.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

REGISTRATION FOR the open courses in administration, book selection, library work with children and schools, art and music reference work indicate that a number of librarians from the east as well as from California will take advantage of the inspirational lectures and library visits arranged for the six weeks beginning January 12.

The class of 1920 has elected the following officers: Mary L. Harris, Santa Ana, president; Marjorie Silverthorn, La Grande, Oregon, vice-president; Helene Conant, San Diego, secretary-

treasurer. The class organization has taken the form of a club which is to meet informally once a month.

Of special interest during the month were the lectures by John Collier, director of the community centers in New York city, on the library's function in civil life, and Allan Abbott, professor of English in Teachers college, Columbia University, on The school library and the English teacher. After his lecture tea and "Shakespearian" cakes were served in the School and teachers' department where a comprehensive exhibit was displayed, showing the aids the library could give the English teacher, including illustrated editions of the classics, pictures, music, a model of Shakespeare's theater, and the N. E. A. collection of high school library scrap-books.

MARION L. HORTON,
Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE ALUMNI Association of the University of Washington Library School, realizing the urgent need of interesting new workers in library service, is publishing a pamphlet entitled: "A Call to Librarianship." This pamphlet deals briefly with the opportunities and compensations of the work, and aims to interest capable and promising young people in the profession. The Association hopes to publish from time to time other pamphlets of general library interest which grow out of the activities of its members.

Members of the class of 1919 have been appointed to the following positions:

Seattle Public Library: Helen Donley, Circulation, Technology Department; Eleanor Hedden, Dorothy Hudson, Marion Lewis and Irene Tully, General Circulation Department; Floy Mathis, Branch Department.

Tacoma Public Library: Marian Lee, Circulation.

University of Washington Library: Miss Bergh, Circulation; Helen Goodwin, Catalog.

Hazel Erchinger, librarian, Hood River County Library, Hood River, Oregon.

W. E. HENRY,
Director.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

THE RIVERSIDE Library Service School offers a course of fourteen weeks in intensive training under notable experts: Miss Louise B. Krause of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, business library course; Miss Virginia Fairfax of the Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, filing and indexing in connection with reference work and and Seattle, cataloging and classification; Miss Della McGregor of St. Paul, Minn., story-telling and children's literature; Mr. W. Elmo Reavis office work; Miss Bertha Randall of Pittsburgh of Los Angeles, book bindings and strength of materials; Miss Lillian L. Dickson, Mrs. Mabel F. Faulkner, and Mr. Daniels of the Riverside library staff are the other teachers.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS, *Principal.*

TOLEDO PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

Thru the co-operation of William B. Guitteau, superintendent of education, a training class has been established in connection with the Toledo Public Library at one of the high schools. The work is under the supervision of Miss Marie Amna Newberry, recently supervisor of training at the New York Public Library, who enters on her work early in January.

Admission to the class is granted only to selected students of at least high-school graduate standing.

It is intended that high-school students who wish to take library training shall be directed in their choice of studies, and encouraged to take, among others, the elective course on the use of libraries which will be given by Miss Newberry to the senior class.

The class of 1920 consists of seventeen students. Of these four are college graduates and one a normal school graduate. The class has been following post graduate academic courses, especially in general science and contemporary literature. These courses will be continued to the end of the semester. The library training course will begin early in January and will occupy the entire time of the class during the second semester. In subsequent years the library training will be distributed over the whole year.

HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG, *Librarian.*

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

Examinations under the Civil Service Commission of St. Paul, Minn., will be held on January 23rd for:

(a) Senior branch librarian (Residence requirements waived).

Present Salary Limits: \$100 to \$125 a month.

Preferred Qualifications: College Education, special library training, and at least three years' experience in library work, preferably in a large library. Preferred age limits: 25 to 40 years.

Duties of Position: Supervision of individual branch library. Selection of books for its collection, reference work, book circulation, arrangement of library lectures and club meetings, library publicity, etc.

Subjects and Weights of Examinations: Practical questions relating to the duties of the position, 4; Report Writing, 2; Training and Experience, 4.

(NOTE: The salary limits for all positions in the city service are fixed by the City Council. The salary limits mentioned for the examination scheduled above are given merely as a matter of information to indicate what the compensation is for the position *at the present time.*)

(b) Assistant librarian. (Residence requirements waived.)

Present Salary Limits: \$175 to \$200 a month.

Preferred Qualifications: An expert acquaintance with the general problems of library organization and administration, equipment, finance, bibliographical policies, staff organizations, library records, methods of publicity, etc. Preferred age limits: 25 to 40 years.

Duties of Position: Supervision of general administrative routine; investigation of questions of equipment and staff efficiency; direction of publicity service, etc.

Subjects and Weights of Examination: Special written paper discussing practical questions re-

lating to the duties of the position, 5; Training and Experience, 5.

(NOTE: Examination papers in all examinations are treated as confidential.)

For application blank and further information regarding both these examinations, call at the Civil Service Bureau, Room 83, Court House.

Applications for all examinations should be filed in the Civil Service Bureau on the second business day preceding the day of the examination to which they relate.

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Brooklyn Public Library has the following vacancies to be filled:

Assistant Reference Librarian.....	\$1800
Assistant Branch Librarians	1260
Children's Librarians	1260
Assistant Children's Librarians	1020
Library Assistants	1020
Junior Library Assistants	840
Assistant Clerks	720

Apply to Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted: (a) An assistant cataloger and (b) an assistant in the shelf department in the University of Pennsylvania Library. Address Librarian, University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

IS THE A. L. A. ATTEMPTING TOO MUCH?

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I sometimes think of our library system as a water tower set on a high hill where it can irrigate channels running out over the country. Patiently year by year we have added to its height and have laid new canals and pipes for distribution.

During the past two years by applying forced pressure on to our reservoirs and by rapidly laying surface pipes to new areas we have made our system do service we had little dreamed of and new areas have been watered and people have applauded the hard-working engineers.

Now we are looking over the plant, reluctant to withdraw from any area of service, yet knowing that high pressure alone cannot accomplish the work, and that surface-laid pipes easily get clogged or chilled.

Can we now arrange to add at one stroke a

high addition to our water tower, giving the greater capacity that we seek and the greater pressure needed for steadily carrying to new districts? Probably we can, but we must not forget that with greater height comes greater pressure at the foundation and on the less conspicuous construction work. At these points, too, well planned work must go forward and the workers be encouraged by knowing that the importance of their labors is appreciated by all. Scholarship, research, expert bibliographical work, these are fundamental necessities of our library structure and have been since libraries began.

As our national plant grows to the more conspicuous size, the Library Association must keep its eye on the fundamental features of our engineering. It must and it *will* if those who have that work much at heart make their voices heard now.

SCHOLASTICUS.

The National Library Bindery Company

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Will hold one thick or a number of thin magazines
Made in all sizes and styles of binding

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DEAR SIR:—

We have been using several of your Keyless Lock Binders for several months and find them perfectly satisfactory. We have had no more trouble with the "Magazine Thief" and the old numbers look as good as "the new" when taken from the binders.

They improve the looks of the reading table, keep the magazine in better condition and are so reasonable in price that EVERY Association can afford them.

Your sincerely General Secretary.

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Originators of the Spring Back Magazine Binders

PUBLIC LIBRARY REBINDING

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We proved this to a great many librarians from coast to coast. Why not you?

OUR VICI IS THE ONLY LEATHER IN THE WORLD THAT DOES NOT ROT.

Mail two books for sample binding, costs you nothing. Do it now.

RUZICKA, Library Binder.

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One of the best ways to insure profitable service from your binder, is to exercise care in the selection of the firm which is to do your work. And this will probably lead you to Wagenvoord & Co.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

New York City: The New York Public Library has recently combined its formerly separate divisions of Science and Technology with William B. Gamble in charge. This change was necessitated by increasing demands for space as well as by a desire to bring together certain sections of the classification hitherto separated.

Experience in this and other libraries has shown that the division of pure and applied science, however admirable in theory, cannot be made so in practice if the public is efficiently to be served. Among the inconsistencies in this regard are the separation of the so-called classes of pure and applied chemistry, of theoretical and applied electricity, and of geology, mining and metallurgy. It was the rearrangement of these classes that suggested the organization of the new division of the library.

The new division occupies five rooms—practically all of the main floor on the north side of the building, beginning at the main entrance on Fifth Avenue.

The first of these rooms contains the works on mathematics, physics, meteorology, microscopy, geology, mineralogy, mining and metallurgy, and current scientific and technical periodicals (chemistry excepted). A reading room adjoins, carrying upon its shelves about twenty bound sets of the most used technical periodicals.

The third, a new room, unites the chemistry sections, comprising about ten thousand volumes and files of current chemical periodicals, and the fourth room, also new, is the office of the division librarian.

The fifth room contains the bulk of the engineering collection with the addition of the theoretical works on electricity. One of the chief reasons for the reorganization was to secure for this section a location near the great general stacks which contain much valuable reference material now made immediately available.

Each of the above sections is in charge of a trained librarian, maintains its own catalog, and is open on week days from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; and on Sundays, 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

W. B. G.

Garden City: The libraries of the Curtiss Engineering Corp. and the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corp., both of Garden City, Long Island, have been consolidated, and placed under the charge of M. Fletcher Pratt, formerly of the staff of the Buffalo Public Library. The li-

braries comprise about 4,000 volumes, with 8,000 pamphlets, and other material including 2,000 maps, a large collection of photographs dealing with aerial subjects, lantern slides, and moving picture films. The library is open to all employees of the Curtiss Company, and is prepared at any time to furnish any information of literature on subjects aeronautical.

GEORGIA

The Georgia Library Commission moves into its new quarters at the state capitol in Atlanta on January 1, 1920. The Georgia Library Commission was established in 1897, but no appropriation had been made for its work until the summer of 1919 when \$6,000 per annum was appropriated for its support. During the twenty-two years that the Commission has been in existence its work has been carried on from the Carnegie Library of Atlanta with a member of the faculty of the Library School acting as organizer since 1907.

The work of the Commission has naturally been limited to that of an advisory nature relating mainly to the planning of library buildings, and problems of administration and book selection. Within the past year much has been done in the way of collecting data pertaining to library conditions in the state so that a great amount of preliminary work has already been done looking toward the taking of the work over by a full time Secretary. There is a very general interest being manifested in the state in the establishment of libraries, conditions in several cities being such at present that only the impetus that could be given by a field worker is needed to crystallize this interest into a definite move for a library.

The Commission is extremely fortunate to be able to secure for its secretary and organizer Charlotte Templeton who, for the past twelve years, has been secretary of the Nebraska State Library Commission. Miss Templeton will assume her new duties on January 1, 1920.

T. D. B.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia: The Library of the University of Pennsylvania has just announced advances in salary which will increase the annual budget by about \$4,000. The whole staff is benefited by the advance with the exception of the librarian, the assistant librarian and a few of the latest recruits. The library is now struggling with the

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greatest volume of business in its history. The monthly circulation of books is about 50,000.

A. D. D.

MISSOURI

Jefferson City. The 1919 General Assembly of Missouri was particularly well-served by the Legislative Reference Department of the Missouri Library Commission. During the session 131 individual requests for information on a wide range of subjects were satisfied; for fifty-seven subjects bills were drafted; twelve digests were made embracing the laws of all states and covering a variety of subjects; thirteen requests for informations of legality involving specified laws from other states were dealt with; and bills and the cumulative index of bills were sent to thirty-eight libraries thruout the state.

St. Louis: A "Greek Night" was held at the St. Louis Public Library on Sunday, December 7. Residents of St. Louis of Greek birth were invited to inspect the Central Building, to view some of its resources of special interest to them, and to take part in a program of song, speech and picture. About 220 men, women and children assembled in response to the Library's invitation, in the Art Room, where were shown collections of Greek antiquities and of modern Greek objects of art and domestic use, as well as books in ancient and modern Greek and works in English and other languages on Greek subjects. The walls were hung with paintings of celebrated Greek localities and remains, lent by the Art Museum. After an inspection of the building under the guidance of members of the staff, and an explanation by the assistant librarian, Dr. Throop, of the Library's resources and the facilities for making use of them, the guests went to the Club Room on the upper floor, where Mrs. Hector Pasmazoglu, wife of the Greek consul, sang several Greek folk songs. It was largely thru the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Pasmazoglu that so large an attendance was secured.

Later, in the Assembly Room on the same floor, Dr. Bostwick, the librarian, spoke a word of welcome, and there was an address by Mr. Smyrniotis, a young native Greek, urging those present to make use of the Library, and then Dr. Throop showed a number of lantern slides of Greek localities, collected by him when he was in that country several years since. Almost every picture was recognized by some of those present, many having lived in some of the places shown.

This meeting was the 25th in the Library's series of "Visitors' Nights," and the second given especially for the foreign-born, the first of these being a "Chinese Night," held last year.

A. E. B.

KANSAS

The Kansas Library Association, at its autumn meeting, appointed a committee (with W. H. Kerr, Emporia, chairman) to discuss what to do about obtaining more income for Kansas libraries. The committee has sent out a questionnaire from which a summary of the answers will be compiled and sent to the various libraries and library boards to enable them to make comparison between the work of their respective libraries with that of other Kansas libraries of the same size.

The questionnaire covers the following points:

1. Library (name); established (year); town; population; county.
2. Library quarters; own building, rented rooms, or what?; building cost (if own) \$.....; Date built; donor.
3. Librarian: Monthly salary \$....; how long in present position?; how much vacation allowed on salary?; what previous library experience?; what library training?; does librarian attend board meetings?; what is librarian's part in book selections?
4. Number of assistants?; monthly salaries, respectively, janitor's monthly salary.
5. Number of bound volumes?; number of registered borrowers?; circulation, last full year?; total; fiction; juvenile; number of magazines subscribed for?; number of hours per week library is open?; is library free to citizens of county?; or annual fee.
6. What other libraries in town?; describe the library's work with schools.
7. Library supported by public tax, memberships, or gifts?; if by tax, what is library tax rate, in mills?; what is the assessed valuation of the town? \$.....
8. Library's total income, last full year?; Expenditures (in groups) last full year; for librarians' salaries; for heat, light, janitor, repairs, rent; for books, magazines, binding, supplies.
9. What additional income should the library have, and for what purposes?
10. Library board or committee: president; secretary; mayor; other members.

W. H. K.

WASHINGTON

Everett: Largely due to the educational campaign led by the librarian, Mabel Ashley, the City has at its latest election doubled its tax levy for library purposes, and voted a special appropriation for immediate use. The facts are particularly significant, because the library tax is a part of the city charter, and to change it required an amendment to that document.

W. E. H.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Atlanta: of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ANDERSON, Frank V., P. 1917, of the staff of the United Engineering Societies Library, resigned. Appointed assistant librarian of the Bureau of Industrial Research, New York.

ARCTOWSKI, Henryk, Chief of the Science Division, New York Public Library, resigned.

BATCHELLER, Margaret, S., 1915, appointed index and file clerk Port Arthur Works of the Texas Company, Port Arthur, Texas.

BIELBY, Helen M., of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company's filing department, resigned. Appointed assistant in the Boston University College of Business Administration Library.

BOSWELL, Jessie P., N. Y. S. 1904-05, appointed librarian of the Legislative Reference Department of the Indiana State Library.

BROWN, Ruth A., W. R. 1914, librarian, Aluminum Casting Co., Cleveland, appointed.

BYRNE, Paul R., N. Y. S., 1915, appointed assistant in the Library sub-section of the Education and Recreation branch of the War Department.

CASEY, Charlotte, director of elementary school libraries, Los Angeles, resigned in December to marry Raymond McNally, of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. Miss Casey's pioneer work in school library organization has made her one of the best known library workers in California.

COMPTON, Charles H., N. Y. S. 1908, has left the Seattle Public Library to take charge of

publicity work with the enlarged program of the A. L. A.

DICE, J. Howard, N. Y. S. 1913, appointed assistant in the Library sub-section, Education and Recreation Branch, War Department.

DICKEY, Philena Augusta, N. Y. P. L. 1914-16, librarian in the section on Subject Matter, Savings Division, War Loan Organization, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., resigned. Appointed librarian for the Sinclair Consolidated Petroleum Corporation, New York.

GLASGOW, Stella R., W. R., 1915, librarian, *The Telegram*, Youngstown, Ohio.

HAWTHORNE, Mabel M., W. R., 1911, librarian Oahu College Library, Honolulu, has a year's leave of absence, which she is spending at her home in Cambridge, Ohio, and in Cleveland.

HENDEE, Cora, W. R., 1914, librarian, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Public Library, appointed.

JOHNSON, Mildred Noe, N. Y. P. L. 1918-19, W. 1915-16, is acting editor of the Public Affairs Information Service, New York City.

MCCURDY, Robert M., N. Y. S. 1903, is now on the editorial staff of Doubleday, Page.

MIDDLETON, Jean Y., N. Y. S. 1891, appointed head cataloger in the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

MARRON, Joseph F., organizer and camp librarian, since November, 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Jacksonville, Fla., to succeed Lloyd W. Josselyn. Previous to his war service he was in legislative reference work in Missouri and Texas and was for a short time assistant librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Duquesne, Pa.

MARVIN, Katherine G., W. R., 1914, librarian, Library, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

MARVIN, Katherine G., W. R., 1914, librarian, Bankers' Statistics Corporation, New York.

PEACOCK, Joseph L., librarian of Westerly (Mass.) Public Library, resigned. Becomes president of Shaw University, an institution for colored people, at Raleigh, N. C., January 1.

RAYMOND, Mary, S. 1916, appointed assistant librarian, Hispanic Society of America, New York.

SHAW, Marion, N. Y. P. L., 1916-18, has resigned from the National Board of Y. W. C. A., New York City. Appointed librarian School of Forestry Library, Yale University.

TEMPLETON, Charlotte, secretary of the Nebraska State Library Commission since 1907, appointed secretary and organizer of the Georgia State Commission.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1920



AT CHICAGO

Chicago gave the A. L. A. a frigid welcome, with the mercury below zero and a biting wind, but she decked herself for the occasion with a sightly mantle of lightly fallen snow, and the warmth of greeting from librarian to librarian offset the thermometer. Two hundred and more librarians made up a very representative gathering at this special conference of the A. L. A., the first in its history. Tho the Pacific Northwest sent no delegates, California was represented by its State and University librarians, and those of Los Angeles and Riverside; and the Dakotas, Oklahoma and Texas had worthy representatives. The South, otherwise than the last-named state and Kentucky was not largely represented, but the Middle-West was out in full force, and there was a goodly attendance of representatives from the East, most of the men and women best known as leaders in the profession being present, including the Librarian of Congress, and all but one member of the War Service Committee and all members of the Executive Board. The League of Library Commissions and the Association of American Library Schools held useful meetings, and that of the Bibliographical Society, the only meeting held outside of the hotel, and that on a bitter night, drew a large audience for a program filled with excellent papers. But the interest of the gathering of course centered on the Enlarged Program and the Revision of the Constitution, with a strong undercurrent, frequently evident on the surface, of protest against the removal of headquarters from Chicago to New York, a proposal of which New York had heard almost nothing and which existed chiefly in the fearsome imaginings of its critics.

The first day's sessions were given to the discussion of the proposed revision of the Constitution, as developed by the Committee on Revision, consisting of the President, past

President and Secretary, which had reworked the draft made by the Committee on Enlarged Program. Past President Bishop, as spokesman for the Committee, made a clear statement of the reasons for proposed changes, as Mr. Roden, acting for Secretary Utley, who braved a threat of pneumonia to be present during all the meetings, read the report section by section. A good deal of time was wasted in verbal discussion, for no large body can usefully deal in debate with verbal changes, but the Association succeeded in expressing its opinions, especially at the Saturday morning session which concluded the debate, and the proposed Constitution, as thrashed out in Committee of the Whole, was referred back to the Committee on Revision, with the verdict of the Association quite clearly stated.

It was the general sense that membership should be confined to those engaged or interested in library work, whether persons or institutions, and not dependent on contributions, that honorary members should be passed upon by the Executive Board, and that the term Fellows for large contributors should be dropped. The quorum of the Association was increased to fifty, in view of its increased membership. Management is to be concentrated in the Executive Board, extended to include the retiring president, two vice-presidents, and eight elected members, two named each year, to serve for a four-year term, which is to take over the work of the Publishing Board. The Finance Committee had been transformed by the Committee into an Auditing Committee solely, but considerable discussion on the budget emphasized the view that the Executive Board should be limited in expenditure by some kind of budget supervision. A trust company is to be designated as assistant treasurer. The Committee had not made definite recommendations as to the Council, and its composition and functions aroused

much discussion. It was the general conclusion that the Council had an important function in discussing and reporting upon questions of policy, that it should retain past presidents and also presidents of affiliated organizations, and that its membership of fifty should be elected by the Association itself, ten each year. This led to the question of affiliated societies, the discussion of which brought out the general desire that these should be correlated to their own satisfaction with the Association but mere federation was thought less desirable than a comprehensive organization in which special bodies should have their full weight.

With the second day, the Conference consecrated itself to the Enlarged Program, the discussion of which was opened, after brief words from President Hadley, by a stirring and splendidly effective plea from Trustee Coolidge of Boston, for the continuation of the war energy of the A. L. A. into peace times, followed by a scarcely less telling speech from Miss Titcomb, whose library achievements in peace and war entitled her to the attention which she received. Mr. Milam illustrated some details of the Enlarged Program, and Dr. Hill, as chairman of the Committee, then outlined the plans for financial support, which he presented as rather a movement than a "drive" or campaign. It was evident that many did not altogether appreciate the differentiation, and these, with the fear lest a hegira from Chicago to New York might be attempted, led to the protocol shaped by Dr. Bostwick, specifically providing against an intensive drive or quota allotments, and for concentration of all work, as far as practicable, at the Chicago headquarters, under direction of the executive officer there.

Mr. J. Ray Johnson, the publicity expert, meantime outlined proposed publicity methods. There was sharp criticism, on the ground that the Committee on Enlarged Program and the Executive Board had been hasty in committing the Association, without waiting for the decision of the Conference, especially in spending money in preparation for the campaign. Mr. Windsor read a letter sent by Mr. Milam to schools of journalism, apparently thus committing the Association, for which Mr. Milam manfully took the responsibility, making his apologies for any premature commitment and expressing the willingness of those authorizing the expenditure criticized to assume personal

obligations. Regarding money which Dr. Hill had spoken of as borrowed by the Executive Board from the War Service Committee, Mr. Bowker, as a member of that Committee, explained that above fifty thousand dollars remained from the million and three-quarters dollars of the first A. L. A. drive, from which appropriations had been made for further campaign expenses, and that from the three and one-half million assigned to the A. L. A. from the United War Drive about three-quarters of a million was left over after the close of war activity, which was in process of transfer to the Executive Board and for which continuing management was provided thru the appointment of Mr. Milam as General Director.

After the luncheon interval, Dr. Putnam, who had evidently held himself in reserve earlier in the day, presented a resolution approving "an appeal for funds estimated at two million dollars . . . to carry on certain enlarged activities . . . of which examples have been set forth in a program proposed by the Executive Board" and authorizing the Executive Board to prosecute such an appeal. It was supposed that this resolution, which Dr. Putnam supported in brief remarks, would involve lengthy discussion, but the morning debate had cleared the air and the resolution was adopted, to everybody's surprise, by an immediate vote, Dr. Bostwick's proviso becoming a part of this decision. Thus, contrary to general expectation, the time of the conference had been given chiefly to constitutional revision rather than to the Enlarged Program. A second special conference of the A. L. A. has been called for the Atlantic City meeting at the close of April, at which time the Committee on Revision is expected to report a newly phrased constitution, and the Executive Board will be able to present practical plans for the money appeal and for the execution of the Enlarged Program of activities.

This mid-winter meeting, the first held in Chicago since the death of Henry E. Legler, was fittingly made the occasion of a rising vote by the Association in his honor. This directed the President to transmit to Mrs. Legler the affectionate regards of the A. L. A., which will always hold in honor, respect and affection the memory of that quiet, earnest and charming fellow-worker in the calling to which he had given himself heart and soul.

The Library History of Norway

By JOHN ANSTEINSSON

Librarian of the Norges Tekniske Boisskoles Bibliothek, Christiania, Norway

PART II. (*Conclusion.*)

THE LIBRARY OF THE MUSEUM AT BERGEN

THE foundation of the University Library was followed closely by the establishment of the library of the Museum of Bergen. This museum was established in 1825. The library consisted originally of a small reference collection for the officials of the museum, but as the museum grew in size and its scientific publications grew in importance the library received a large amount of scientific transactions and proceedings in exchange for its own publications, and at the same time the needs of the scientific workers of the museum increased accordingly.

The museum is now in fact another Norwegian university in embryo. There are already chairs for ocean research, meteorology, physics, etc., and the next plan for expansion is a medical school, and within a few years it is hoped there will be a full-fledged university in Bergen. That will undoubtedly cause radical changes in the scope and administration of the library, which still has too much of the character of a private reference collection for the officials. The library has at present from 60,000 to 70,000 volumes, mostly in science, archaeology and local history.

To take up the numerous smaller institutional, departmental and special libraries of scientific character would carry us too far into details and would hardly be of interest. Only one more may be mentioned, the library of the Scientific Society of Kristiania (Kristiania Videnskapsselskaps Bibliotek). This is in reality supplementary to the University Library, as far as the members of the society are concerned (admission is limited practically to members), and consists to a large extent of publications of foreign scientific societies, received in exchange for its own publications. It is housed in the splendid building of the society at Drammensveien, another mile away from the University Library, and two miles from the University, which fact to some extent limits its usefulness.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Turning to the public libraries, it is necessary to go back again more than one hundred years to find their first beginnings. There are three or four different stages in their history in the past century which lead to their present state.

With the intellectual renaissance of the 18th century came also a strong interest for public education, and to that origin the impulses to organize public libraries in Norway can be traced. The clergy of the country especially were eager promoters of general public education and one of the most energetic and active of them all was the Bishop of Kristiansand, in the last years of the 18th century, Peder Hansen. He established a teachers' school in Kristiansand, and on his visitations around his diocese, he always inspected the school masters of the district and established regular public schools. But he did not only care for the education of the children, as far as possible he promoted a better education of the adult farmers, too. His chief means to this end was the establishment of reading clubs and subscription libraries. During his visitations, he spent as much time in inspecting the public schools and talking over the library matters with the farmers, as he spent on inspecting the actual church affairs. He undoubtedly got his ideas from the Rev. Thomas Bray, who early in the same century had established parish libraries and traveling libraries in England and America. At least the statutes of the reading clubs and the general organization of the libraries indicates a knowledge of the English organizations, created by Bray.

Though Peder Hansen had effective help from the clergy of his diocese, the work fell off by and by, when he himself moved to Denmark to take charge of a diocese there. Hardly one of the libraries founded by him has survived.

Some 25 years later a new force came into the work for public libraries in the rural

districts. This was the leading author and poet of Norway in the first half of the 19th century, Henrik Wergeland. He embraced the idea of public libraries with enthusiasm. He wrote enthusiastic, fervid and inspiring articles in newspapers and periodicals, advocating the foundation of public libraries, and not satisfied with this means of propaganda, he applied to the Royal Society for the Welfare of Norway (Det Kongelige Selskab for Norges Vel) for financial support to propagate this important cause. At the expense of this society he had printed a pamphlet with the most inspiring arguments for libraries, and provided with a large stock of this pamphlet, he travelled all over the country, making personal appeal to the local authorities and the farmers themselves for the library cause, wherever he came. He made several such trips and with his sparkling eloquence convinced people that a public library they must have.

These libraries were also organized largely on the subscription plan, but they had some support from the municipality and the state. In selecting books for the libraries of this time, great stress was laid on the usefulness of the books. Only agricultural, domestic science and technological literature, theological and devotional books, were purchased, while all entertaining literature, fiction, drama and poetry was practically excluded.

Most of the libraries organized by Wergeland, died, however, with their enthusiastic supporter. But some few of them have survived to this day.

In 1830 the parliament gave the first appropriations for state support of public libraries. There are no state laws regulating the distribution of these appropriations, but it is left to the Department of Church and Education (Kirko-og Undervisningsdepartementet) to make the necessary regulations. Originally 200 kroner (\$50) was the maximum amount given to any library, provided that at least an equal amount was provided from local sources. This regulation was in force for a very long time, to 1911 when the amount was increased to 500 kroner (\$125) under the same provisions.

This state support did not speed up the establishment of new libraries, but it made the way easier for Eilert Sundt, when some 20 years later (in 1850-60) he took up the work for public libraries. Eilert Sundt was a min-

ister of Eidsvold parish, the cradle of the Norwegian free constitution and the home of the great national poet, and his predecessor in the work for the public libraries, Henrik Wergeland. But the chief distinction Eilert Sundt won was as a social worker, and through his thorough studies of pauperism in Kristiania.

The work of organizing libraries he did mostly in the earlier part of his public career. He travelled around much in the same way as his predecessors, Peder Hansen and Henrik Wergeland, to awaken the interest of the local authorities, the farmers and workingmen in the establishment of a public library. His work resembled in many respects that of a modern library organizer of a state library commission in the United States, only with the difference that he had no government support in that work directly, and no strong state organization to back him up.

Eilert Sundt was also an enthusiastic organizer of workingmen's associations. He founded one of the strongest and most influential of its kind in Kristiania, the well-known Kristiania Arbeidersamfund, which during more than a quarter of a century was the intellectual and social center of the workingmen and middle classes of Kristiania. The very good library which the association maintained for its members was for a long time the chief and perhaps the only source of intellectual entertainment and pleasure for a large class of people in Kristiania.

Eilert Sundt had more advanced and modern views and ideas as to the end and aim of the public library than most of his predecessors and his contemporaries. He could appreciate a good novel and knew what good it could do to a tired worker or an indifferent youngster. He advocated more liberality in selection of books for the public library and himself gave active advice and help in selecting the books. The booklists and catalogues of libraries organized by his initiative and benefiting from his advice show a close approach to modern ideas in this respect.

When Eilert Sundt, in the 70's became absorbed by his other official work and duties, the public libraries in the rural districts again drifted into dead water for several years, until what is commonly known as the modern American library movement reached Norway around 1900, and once more swept the libraries along

in a fresh breeze, that it is hoped nevermore will stop blowing but will forever keep them moving. This new spirit first reached the larger city libraries and revolutionized them, before it influenced the smaller libraries as well. Before taking up this revolutionary period it will be necessary to look back for a short while on the history of some of the more important city libraries in the previous period.

The public libraries of the cities are of greatly varying age and origin. The oldest of them all, the "Deichmanske Bibliotek" in Kristiania we have already heard about.

The Deichmanske Bibliotek was first established in "Stiftsgaarden", or the building of the governmental offices in Kristiania at that time, now wrecked some years ago. But it was soon crowded out by other offices and was for a time joined with the library of the Cathedral school, mentioned above. That also lasted only for a time, till it was moved to the Magistrat-building containing the municipal offices. Next it was packed away in boxes for several years till it at last got temporary quarters for a considerable time in the clubhouse of the students of Kristiania (Det norske studentersamfund).

The Deichmanske Bibliotek was at the time of its foundation an important and quite valuable library, but when the University Library was founded in 1811 the authorities let this library get adrift. An effort was made to revive it around 1840. It was catalogued, a new board of trustees was appointed, and regular appropriations for its maintenance were given but after a short time these became insufficient. The municipal authorities let it drift its own way anew, however, till 1870, when a new little revival took place, making the library a kind of philanthropic institution for the poor classes.

The librarianship was held in the years following by A. Kiaer, later head of the foreign department of the University Library and Yngvar Nielsen, later professor of ethnography at the university, but more distinguished for his researches in Norwegian national history, especially of the history of the union with Sweden. The last and the one with the longest tenure of office during the old regime, however, was Dittmar Meidell, a well-esteemed editor, who got the position as a kind of old man's pension for his distinguished political services to the conservative party.

During these years the library occupied a couple of rooms in the clubhouse of the Students' Association. It was open only a few hours a week. Even comparatively young people remember well how the books were lent during this period. The librarian waited till there had assembled a sufficiently large crowd outside the bar. Then he started to read the shelves, asking for each title: "Is there anybody who wants this book?" and when a dozen voices shouted "Aye" he charged it to the one who happened to be nearest, and then continued the process. It will easily be understood that only a limited number of books and only those of the most popular type under these conditions ever could come into use. The valuable things were mostly stored away somewhere and it was quite a proposition to get hold of them if it should happen that somebody wanted to see any of the treasures. The library was in fact a parody of what it ought to have been and what it was intended to be. The fact that in 1894 an association was founded to provide the city with public libraries for the people, is significant for the state of the municipal library. The association referred to (Kristiania Folkebiblioteks Selskab) had the philanthropic character of the similar associations so much in vogue in Germany and Austria, and little or none of the spirit of the American library movement. It was joined with the Deichmanske Bibliotek in 1905 and the association dissolved.

The first breath of the new spirit in the American library movement reached Norway in 1896—20 years after the birth of the American Library Association and all which that signifies in the development of American libraries the last 40 years. It was not a librarian who introduced the American library spirit, but an editor who had lived in America for several years as a civil engineer. This man, Harald Tambs Lyche, returned to Norway in 1895 and started a magazine "Kringsjaa" (Review of Reviews), which had a very high standard and became much read and very popular. In the volumes for 1896 he started a series of articles describing the public libraries of America as he had seen them. He not only described the exteriors of the buildings and all the external things which usually strike an outsider first but characterized fully the spirit, policy and methods in operation in these libraries, and he did it in such a way that he convinced

people that the libraries at home must be run on similar principles and worked by similar methods if they in any way should fulfill their task.

The next year two of the librarians of the University Library, Jens Braage Halvorsen, already referred to as head of the Norwegian department of that library, and Karl Fischer, joined with an official of the Department of Church and Education, J.V.Heiberg, to propose to the municipal council an entire reorganization of the Deichmanske Bibliotek on modern principles. Their advice was accompanied by a full description of the public libraries of Germany, France, England and the United States (printed as appendix to document nr. 97, 1897 of the Municipal Council of Kristiania).

The matter was taken into due consideration and it was resolved to undertake the proposed reorganization. Mr. Haakon Nyhuus, who for several years had been in library work in America, most of the time as cataloguer of the Newberry Library, Chicago, and later in the Chicago Public Library, happened just to have returned to Norway at the time, and he was at once engaged for the work of reorganizing the library.

This choice of librarian was a happy hit, indeed. He set at work with enthusiasm and vigour and before long he had brought the library into such a shape that it could be opened to the public under entirely different auspices. It will easily be understood that it was impossible to bring the library all at once into a fully sufficient shape, to introduce modern methods in all lines at once. The appropriations were still far from adequate to the needs of a modern library in a large city, and first of all he had not one assistant trained in modern library work. But Nyhuus had a remarkable and astonishing ability of making the best out of small means, of taking what could be had and then waiting till he could expect to get what he next wanted for his library. His fascinating personality and engaging address certainly helped him to win the attention of the authorities for his library, though they undoubtedly often wondered if there was any limits whatever for the avidity of the fellow! The municipal council started with giving an annual appropriation of 20,000 kroner in 1897, and thought it had been very liberal, but before Nyhuus died in 1913, the budget was

far above 100,000 kroner, and the library had increased during the same years from 40,000 volumes to 130,000, and the staff from 4 persons including the librarian to 35. At present the library has some 160,000 volumes, a budget of above 200,000 kroner, a staff of 40 persons, 3 branch libraries and 5 delivery stations, and some depository libraries. It has been housed in the "Fair-building" just in the center of the city ever since the reorganization. It first occupied only half of the first floor, but grew rapidly, so that a new half floor was added to the precincts of the library every year, till there was nothing more left to get hold of. It has long outgrown its present quarters, which moreover have been entirely inadequate for library purposes and is greatly in need of a more proper and adequate building. This will be built in the near future on a hill in the center of the city, overlooking it in all directions, and will be quite a monumental and it is hoped well-planned building suited fully for its purpose.

The present librarian, Mr. Arne Arnesen who succeeded Mr. Nyhuus in 1913 had done very efficient work in organizing the extension work of the library, in organizing the catalog department and the printing of catalog cards, and especially in the preparation and planning of the new building. The staff of the library will undoubtedly remember him especially for his vigorous efforts to raise the salaries to such a sum that they will provide decent living for persons with advanced education.

The Public Library of Bergen (Bergens Offentlige Bibliotek) was founded in 1869. The valuable library of Paul Botten Hansen, the noted literateur and bibliographer, and also librarian of the University Library, was purchased as a nucleus for the new library, for an amount subscribed to by the citizens of Bergen. The municipal council then appropriated the necessary amount for the administration and maintenance of the library. This library is one of the few public libraries in Norway that has received gifts of any considerable amount. Its chief benefactor was Mr. Bors, for a long time counsel general of Norway and Sweden in New York.

The library has always maintained a very high standard among the city libraries of Norway, measured by the old-fashioned standards. It has always had very good collections of books, a reasonable amount of money for in-

crease every year, and an able librarian. The first years there were frequent changes of librarian till Miss Valborg Platou was appointed librarian in 1871. She administered the library very effectively, though in a somewhat old-fashioned way. Some reforms in the administration were introduced in 1900, through the influence or the example of the reorganized Deichmanske Bibliotek in Kristiania, but did not bring about any radical changes in the policy of the library. When Miss Platou retired in 1909, Mr. Arne Kildal of the New York State Library School was appointed librarian. He at once started the work of reorganization, assisted by Miss Bolette Sontum of Pratt Institute Library School. The development of the library had been hampered to a large extent by its rather squalid quarters on the top floor of the Public Meat Market of Bergen, which it had occupied almost all the time from its start.

About 1900 a subscription for a new building for the library was undertaken, and the necessary amount (100,000 kroner) for the purpose was collected. This amount was considered sufficient at the time for an up-to-date building. But the building question was pending for several years because of lack of a suitable site. At last in 1915 the construction of the building was begun and at Christmas time 1917 the library moved into its new quarters. The cost then had increased to more than 200,000 kroner which were readily given by the wealthy citizens of Bergen.

The library was built by Olaf Nordhagen, one of the most prominent architects of Norway, but the interior planning was done mostly by Mr. Kildal. It is an extremely handsome building, very well adapted to its purpose, meeting in all essentials the requirements of a modern library. It need not be said that American library architecture has been studied and the experiences from here utilized very efficiently in planning the new quarters of the Public Library.

Now the Public Library of Bergen has more than 120,000 volumes, is housed in a handsome building and has several branches around the city, among them two or three school branches. It is a model library in every respect, and has taken up all the activities that rightly are considered within the scope of a modern public library in an alive city.

The Public Library of Trondhjem is of

quite recent date, being founded in 1902. It is supported by endowment funds and city appropriations. It was organized by Mrs. Martha Larsen Jahn of the New York Library School (Class of 1903) and she was the librarian of this library for about ten years, running it so efficiently that it has always been considered the model public library of medium size. The present librarian Miss Astrid Hartmann is also a student from the New York State Library School. The library has now about 30,000-40,000 volumes. It has no separate building, but two branches in public schools besides the central library in a downtown building of a temperance association.

The next largest city library is that of Stavanger. It is founded around 1880 and has had the same librarian all the time since the foundation—Jens Tvedt, one of the most distinguished Norwegian authors at present (he writes in *landsmaal* though). The library and the librarian consequently are both from the time before any modern methods in library technique were introduced in the country, but the librarian is well-meaning and anxious to make such reforms as will bring his library fully up-to-date. The collections of books will eventually be catalogued by the Decimal Classification, modern card catalogues are being introduced and also modern charging systems, etc. But the library has been much hindered in its stride forward on the way of reformation by lack of proper housing, trained help and adequate appropriations. At present the work of the librarian is concentrated on the planning of a new building for the library, the city archives and art gallery. The library numbers about 40,000 volumes.

To go into the history of the rest of the many very efficient city libraries will carry us too far, but before leaving them it is proper to mention the public libraries of Kristiansand and Drammen, because of their very efficient work and high standing.

The library of Kristiansand was founded in its present shape in 1909 by a combination of the library of the Cathedral School and a subscription library. It was organized by Mrs. Helga Usterud Aasgaard, the only one of the Norwegian librarians who has had her library training at a German library school. Mrs. Aasgaard was very familiar with American methods too, which she had had an opportunity to study on a four months' trip to the United

States. The library was organized from the start on modern principles and Kristiansand is noted in library circles for having the largest per cent of books lent per inhabitant in Norway. The prime accomplishment of Mrs. Usterud Aasgaard was her planning of the new library building. She started a subscription for a new building by making a rich relative of hers subscribe for a considerable sum under the provision that the rest of the amount needed was to be provided within a short time. In this way the subscription was speeded up, and before long the necessary amount of money was in hand and the building could be begun. When it was finished Mrs. Usterud resigned to marry, as it so often happens with our ablest lady librarians, and then they are lost to the profession. There were several changes of librarians till the present librarian, Olaf Benneche, also a distinguished Norwegian author, was appointed a couple of years ago.

Drammen, the fifth largest city of Norway, had no public library till 1916. In 1910 the Drammens Sparebank (Savings-bank) gave the necessary amount and a site for the erection of a public library, provided that the city gave the necessary appropriations for buying books and the general maintenance. The library was planned and built and two large private libraries were bought by the library board, appointed by the city council, long before any librarian was appointed. Mr. Nyhuus, who still was living at that time, was occasionally consulted by the board, but much work was done by the board that had to be done over, when at last a librarian was appointed in 1915 at the same time the building was finished and the board thought the library might be opened.

The librarian who had to grapple with this difficult situation was Maja Schaanning of the New York State Library School (class of 1914). She had been librarian of the public library of Trondhjem during a year's vacancy and, from 1914, librarian of the public library of Kristiansand.

Miss Schaanning took up the work very efficiently, and brought everything into good shape before she consented to open the library to the public. She naturally had to rearrange the building in many respects, but made it very workable and convenient though some of the mistakes could hardly be made good. The books had to be catalogued in a proper way, something the board had hardly considered.

But in 1916 it was opened to the public, and it has been very popular since. Miss Schaanning has been able to enlist the support of the big industrial plants of the city and get special funds from them for technological and professional literature. Now, when the first strain of bringing all things in shape is over, she has been able to take up such questions as cooperation with schools, arranging branches in the school buildings and sending out class libraries and this work is watched with much interest by other city librarians of Norway.

Mr. Kildal of the Public Library of Bergen during his visit to America three or four years ago gave a pretty full outline of the organization of modern library work in Norway at present, so it will be unnecessary for me to take up these questions fully. I may only add that the last years have seen an astonishing development of libraries in Norway, and that important questions of library organization and legislation and cooperation are under consideration at present by a royal commission appointed to suggest reforms in these matters and much good is expected as the result of the work of this commission. The questions under consideration are primarily (1) the establishment of the office of Director of Library Affairs in the Department of Church and Education; (2) Extension of the copyright privilege to two or more libraries besides the University library; (3) Publishing an annual catalog of accessions of foreign literature to the main libraries of Norway; and in this connection the question of cooperative cataloguing; (4) the establishment of a Norwegian library school; (5) regulation of inter-library loans. The commission may also discuss and bring up other questions that may arise.

Before closing this review it may be proper to state that there at present is a public library in every city and town of Norway, and in most of the rural districts (*herreder*, or municipalities). There are more than 1100 state supported public libraries in the country, and above 3000 public school libraries. A law will probably be passed by parliament requiring a school library or satisfactory library facilities in every school. Only the question of which form this law shall take has not been satisfactorily solved yet. But the development of libraries of all kinds will undoubtedly not be less interesting in the coming few years than it has been in the recently past years.

Librarians' Salaries in the District of Columbia

By GEORGE F. BOWERMAN

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THE November LIBRARY JOURNAL (p. 719) had a brief note on the hearing before the Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of Salaries of the committee representing librarians in the Federal and District of Columbia libraries. It was there stated that the salary scale recommended to the Commission was for the time being to remain confidential. Since the Commission is about to make its report to Congress and has authorized the publication of the recommended salary schedule it seems desirable to give it to the profession together with a summary of the classification and extracts from the accompanying brief. It is hoped that if the Commission does not publish in their entirety the classification, hearing and accompanying documents this may be done by the District of Columbia Library Association.

It should be noted that the Commission had on its staff a group of librarians lent to it by the government libraries and that these librarians set up a classification of the library service from the questionnaire cards made out by each person doing strictly library work, that is, excluding not only messengers and pages, janitors, etc., but also stenographers and others engaged in purely clerical work. The Joint Commission also ruled out from consideration all presidential appointees, thus excluding the position of Librarian of Congress. From the nature of the case therefore the classification set up is not theoretical but is based on actual positions represented in the Federal and District libraries.

The scheme submitted by the Joint Commission to the committee of librarians appointed by it consisted of class specifications divided into (a) general classes common to two or more libraries, (b) general classes peculiar to departmental libraries, (c) special classes peculiar to the Library of Congress, and (d) special classes peculiar to the Public Library, and under each class of a description of duties, a definition of qualifications and suggested lines of promotion. The committee concurred in the general principle of the scheme, but with exceptions of detail, and

suggested additions. In doing so it submitted to the Commission the following general observations in the form of a brief:

1. The service covered by the classification schedules, comprising about 600 positions, includes only employees rendering professional or semi-professional service. It does *not* include either the merely clerical service, nor on the other hand specialists in certain fields whose work, tho attached to a library, does not involve library science or technique.

2. Our suggestions assume (as does indeed your circular of explanation) for each class specified, a minimum salary, with an *automatic* yearly advance to a maximum, to be halted only by an adverse recommendation of the superior administrative official. In one class the stated maximum would be subject to still further advance upon cause shown.

3. Appointments would be made to any class in which there is a vacancy for which the appointee may qualify. As a rule, they would be to the minimum salary of the class; but in exceptional cases might be to one higher than the minimum.

4. The maximum reached in a given class, promotion to a higher class or to one involving different qualifications, would be secured only by affirmative action, and the application of tests which would include the efficiency record of the employee.

5. There are certain classes not likely to qualify for promotion to a higher class, yet whose continuation as classes, and the retention of the veteran employees in them, is essential. This has been considered in fixing the gradations and their maxima.

6. In estimating compensation our attention has been given especially to the *relative* claims of the different classes. It is in this respect that our judgment might be most fairly asked and may be most useful to you.

As indicating the relative compensation of the several classes we submit it with confidence.

7. The precise figures of compensation, however, required the establishment of minima which we were not in a position to establish with equal confidence.

The lowest class, for instance, in the library service, that of Library Aid, assumes qualifications somewhat in excess of those now required for a first grade clerk, and the minimum compensation should be proportionally in excess of that of a first grade clerk. But what is to be your minimum for a first grade clerk? What weight will you give to (1) the present cost of living, i.e. the lessened value of the dollar; (2) to the costs and conditions at Washington as against those elsewhere; (3) to the conditions of government service definitely limited in its opportunities and leading to no future in business or profession, as against the conditions of a business or profession whose future has no statutory or static limits?

The conclusions that you will reach after considering all such elements and also the compensation in other employ, will doubtless result in a minimum salary for the clerical service. Certain other elements added would establish a minimum for technical, scientific and professional service. And the minimum would vary with the several classes.

8. None of the minima being yet available we have been obliged to assume one. And we have assumed what we believe a very moderate one. We emphasize, however, that in all the classes this minimum assumes an *automatic* advance to the maximum specified.

9. Upon such (assumed) minima we have built up the schedules to cover the entire classification. Should the general minima established prove larger, the scale should be advanced accordingly.

10. Another natural determinant, affecting all the grades, would seem to be the compensation paid in libraries elsewhere. Data as to this will doubtless be available to you. We have not ignored them. But we must remark:

(1) That, except in the Public Library of the District, the library service of the government has few analogies in any other library in the United States. The material is more specialized, and the work involved is *intensive* in a degree not demanded elsewhere. Especially would any "averages" in libraries generally be inapplicable.

(2) That in every outside library (and they are only the "research" libraries) presenting analogies to the purpose, the existing salaries are admittedly too low; and movements to raise them are everywhere in operation. The existing facts do not therefore indicate a normal condition, or one consistent with efficiency.

(3) For its professional service, the Government cannot expect to compete with private employ; but it should certainly be prepared to compete with public institutions. To do so it must pay, not the average salary paid elsewhere, but a salary at least equal to the highest paid for similar work in any such institution, *plus* an allowance for the removal to Washington and the incidents of living and employment here.

(4) The efficiency of a library service depends upon a continuing and accumulating familiarity with the collection administered, the apparatus, the methods, and the constituency to be served. No new appointee, however accomplished, can at once fill the place of an equally competent one departing. Even in elementary work at least a year is lost in any such change; and a longer period, as the work becomes more specialized. It is therefore in the interest not merely of efficiency but of economy that the library salaries shall be such as not merely to attract competent persons but to retain them.

11. A final remark: Tho our suggestions are invited, not merely volunteered, we are interested parties. We realize that any recommendations of ours must be subject to that imputation. To avoid it we should have preferred to submit criticism of schedules prepared by the Commission than to have initiated schedules of our own. As the choice was not given us we have sought the course next desirable: summoned as "advisers," not as mere petitioners, we have, so far as humanly possible, divorced the question from any personal interest. Our recommendations represent, therefore, our best professional judgment as to what is necessary and reasonable, and not the limit of what we should personally welcome, or, as parties in interest, might argue for.

Estimates submitted to an Appropriation Committee quite often include an allowance for depreciation at the hands of the Committee. The figures we submit include no such allowance. They are the minima we think necessary under present conditions to secure competent service and to retain it.

The class specifications and the outlines of reasons in support of the salary recommenda-

tions are too detailed to be here given entire, except in the case of the lower grades and general classes. The committee in making its recommendations grouped them into twelve grades. It designated as "semi-professional," grade 1, Library Aid, and grade 2, including Junior Library Assistant, and Junior Librarian, Departmental Library; all other grades it rated as strictly professional.

The following are the class specifications of Library Aid:

Title: Library Aid.

Duties: Under immediate supervision, to assist in simple, routine work in any division of a library.

Examples: Charging and discharging books at the circulation desk; getting books from shelves by number, and shelving them; sorting, stamping, and recording periodical material; preliminary checking and collating for binding, labeling, simple mending and repairing of books; assisting in elementary work of cataloguing; incidental typewriting.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation from high school; preferably some elementary library training or experience or graduation from a training course in libraries where such courses are maintained; preferably some knowledge of modern languages; reliability; accuracy; neatness.

Suggested Lines of Promotion:

From:

To: Junior Library Assistant.

In recommending a salary range for grade 1, Library Aid, of \$1200 to \$1260 the committee made the following comment:

The duties performed by this class are about the same as those of the first grade clerk complicated by the fact that a library aid is called upon to perform a great variety of duties which must be correlated intelligently and adapted to the peculiar needs of the public. Attention is directed to the fact that persons performing only one of these duties are excluded from the library classification. The educational qualifications are distinctly higher than those at present required for the first grade clerk since it is introductory to grades which call for a high degree of scientific and professional training. The minimum salary should therefore be somewhat in excess of the basic salary for first grade clerk as it may be ultimately established by the Joint Commission on the Reclassification of Salaries. It is noted that the \$1200 salary is not the minimum wage that may be established by the Commission but rather such minimum wage with an addition which will recognize the higher educational qualifications demanded in library work. \$1200 is selected merely as a starting point and is not to be taken as an attempt to fix a minimum wage. Only one salary advance is provided because those who show fitness for library work would rapidly become eligible for promotion to the next higher grade.

The following are the class specifications of Junior Library Assistant:

Title: Junior Library Assistant.

Duties: Under supervision, to assist in elementary library work, in any division.

Examples: Keeping routine records such as circulation records, accession records, bindery records, or

order division records; filling orders for books, received in writing or over the telephone; being responsible for keeping large groups of books in order; collating and preparing books for the bindery; preparing under direction, exhibits and bulletins; doing simple reference and bibliographical work; under immediate supervision, classifying, cataloguing, and shelving more elementary books, manuscripts, documents, music, maps, prints, and other material.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation from high school, with elementary library training or 2 years' experience in a library using modern methods; some knowledge of modern languages; reliability; accuracy; neatness.

Suggested Lines of Promotion:

From: Library Aid.

To: Library Assistant; High School Librarian; Children's Librarian, Public Library.

The Committee recommended the following salary range for grade 2, Junior Library Assistant: \$1320, \$1380, \$1440, \$1500, and supported the recommendation by the following:

This class represents a natural development of the preceding grade, elementary library training or two years experience in a library using modern methods being required. Four advances are provided here because it is realized that there will be many persons in this class, who tho able to do first class work for an indefinite period, will never qualify educationally or otherwise for the next higher and more professional class.

For Junior Librarian, Departmental Librarian, the same salary was recommended as for Junior Library Assistant.

The class specifications for Library Assistant are as follows:

Title: Library Assistant.

Duties: To perform, under supervision, work of a technical character in any division or branch of a library.

Examples: Assist in reference, bibliographical, and research work; classifying and cataloguing books, manuscripts, maps, prints, documents, etc., having supervision over the periodical and loan desk records, and binding and repair work.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing and from a recognized library school; broad knowledge of bibliographical sources of information and reference books; a reading knowledge of two modern foreign languages.

Suggested Lines of Promotion:

From: Junior Library Assistant.

To: Senior Library Assistant; Reference and Bibliographical Assistant.

For Library Assistant, grade 3, the Committee recommended a salary range of \$1800, \$1920, \$2040 and supported that recommendation by the following:

This represents the first class in the purely professional grades. In addition to greater requirements for a general education, special professional training and experience are demanded. The increase of \$300 in salary over the maximum of the preceding grade is justified by the fact that training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an

institution of recognized standing and from a recognized library school is required for this class. This means 5 or 6 years additional education, 4 years of college and one or two years of library school. The same considerations justify the automatic increase of \$120 as compared with \$60 in the semi-professional grade.

In the same salary grade (3) are included Junior Cataloguer; Director of Work for the Blind, Library of Congress; Children's Librarian, Public Library; High School Librarian, and Senior Librarian, Department Librarian.

The class specifications for Senior Library Assistant are as follows:

Title of Group: Senior Library Assistant.

Duties: To assist in the supervision of, or to perform, work of an advanced character in fields of library science which require the application of various branches of library technique and specialization in some field of knowledge, in connection with a departmental library or one of the divisions of the Library of Congress, or the Public Library.

Examples: Acting as reference librarian and assisting readers in the use of the collections of the library; doing advanced reference-research and bibliographical work in a special subject, such as law, medicine, music, economics, sociology, or other sciences; or in connection with collections of special material, such as maps and charts, prints, manuscripts, or documents; doing advanced work in connection with ordering books, such as pricing and collating rare books; supervising work of subordinate assistants.

Common Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing and from a recognized library school; two years' experience in responsible work in a library using modern methods; critical knowledge of bibliographical sources of information; good working knowledge of two modern foreign languages; supervisory ability.

Special Qualifications: Specialization in education and experience in such a field of knowledge as may be designated, such as medicine, economics, botany, prints, maps and charts, music or manuscripts.

Suggested Lines of Promotion:

From: Library Assistant.

To: Reference Research Assistant.

For Senior Library Assistant (grade 4) the committee recommended a salary range of \$2280, \$2520, \$2760, \$3000, and sustained that recommendation by the following:

In this class are included assistants with advanced educational training and extended library experience who have a high degree of expertness along some special line and also those with general supervisory duties. In order to hold and attract the accumulated training and experience represented by persons in this class it is desirable that the increases be larger and range somewhat greater than in the lower grades.

In grade 4 are also the following: Reference and Bibliographical Assistant; Cataloguer and Classifier; Chief of Circulation, Public Library; Director of Children's Work, Public Library; and Director of Training Class, Public Library.

Space forbids the giving of the remainder of the scheme except by grades, titles, and recommended salaries:

Grade 5. Senior Cataloguer and Classifier; Junior Special Librarian, Departmental Library; \$2760, \$3000, \$3240.

Grade 6. Reference Research Assistant, \$3000, \$3250, \$3500, \$3750+ (no maximum).

Grade 7. Chief of Classification Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Periodical Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Special Collection, Library of Congress, \$3250, \$3500, \$3750, \$4000.

Grade 8. Chief of Card Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Order Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Music Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Prints Division, Library of Congress; Senior Special Librarian, Departmental Library; \$3500, \$4000, \$4500.

Grade 9. Superintendent of Reading Room, Library of Congress; Chief of Bibliography Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Catalogue Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Maps Division, Library of Congress; Chief of Documents Division, Library of Congress; Administrative Librarian, Departmental Library; \$4000, \$4500, \$5000.

Grade 10. Law Librarian of Congress; \$4500, \$5000, \$5500.

Grade 11. Director of Legislative Reference Service; \$5000, \$5500, \$6000.

Grade 12. Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress; Librarian, Public Library; \$6000, \$6500; \$7000; \$7500.

Generally speaking librarians have always been so over-modest in their salary claims that the foregoing recommendations may seem to some librarians to take rather advanced ground. However, if librarians outside of Washington could have seen as they have been published in the Washington newspapers the salary schedules recommended to the Joint Commission by committees representing other divisions of the public service, all of whom have followed the librarians, they would see that by comparison we have not departed from our accustomed role of modesty. Our recommendations are, if anything, somewhat under the recommendations of committees of comparable scientific and professional branches of the public service. In the light of them this schedule is published without apologies.

Recent Library Legislation in England

A BILL has been passed through both Houses of Parliament enabling public libraries to take at last their rightful places in line with other instruments of national education. By the provisions of this bill the limit to the amount that could be levied for the maintenance of public libraries by a library authority has been altogether removed. This means salvation for several libraries at present closed to the public for want of funds; and will ultimately mean a vast extension of public library practice throughout the Kingdom. County councils become the future library authority, which guarantees (in time) a co-ordinated system of rural libraries; but control, in the case of existing libraries, is left to separate library committees. Upon this question of control the Memorandum of the Library Association laid great emphasis; and there can be no doubt that the Government has ceded the point to the considered opinion of librarians in general. For any future adoptions of the acts of the Board of Education will be supreme and the local education committee will be the library authority. Also, if the present library authority in any district prefers to delegate its separate powers to the

local education committee it is able to take the step. Again, a library authority may purchase land compulsorily in order to erect a public library—a power which has long been possessed by the education authorities, for the erection of schools.

This bill does not yet give power to library committees to spend money on payment of lecturers, or upon book or fine arts exhibitions. But these are minor drawbacks; and future legislation is already foreshadowed. The bill gives enough for librarians to look upon it as their Magna Charta; and the future policy of the Library Association will be on the one hand to obtain the support of all the public libraries in the Kingdom, the establishment of co-operative book-buying, and extension of the benefits offered by the Central Library for Students. On the other hand it will link up with both primary and secondary education, preparatory to the establishment of an educational system in which it will play no mean part.

E. COCKBURN KYTE,

Secretary Library Association.

*Caxton Hall,
Westminster.*

The John Carter Brown Library and its Catalogue

By RUTH GRANNISS

Librarian of the Grolier Club, New York

ONE OF THE most important events in the history of American bibliography is the recent appearance of the first part of the Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library,—epoch-making volume to collectors and libraries.

In what may be called his "Apologia" for the book-collector, John Hill Burton has written: "It is said of Brindley, the great canal engineer, that,—when a member of a committee, a little provoked or amused by his entire devotion to canals, asked him if he thought there was any use of rivers,—he promptly answered: 'Yes, to feed navigable canals.' So, if there be no other respectable function in life fulfilled by the book-hunter, I would stand up for the proposition that he is the feeder, provided by nature, for the preservation of literature from age to age, by the accumulation and preservation of libraries, public and private." And again: "In the public duty of creating great libraries, and generally preserving the literature of the world from being lost to it, the collector's or book-hunter's services are great and varied. In the first place, many of the public libraries have been absolute donations of the treasures to which some enthusiastic literary sportsman has devoted his life and fortune. Its gradual accumulation has been the great solace of his active days; he has beheld it in his old age a splendid monument of enlightened exertion, and he resolves that, when he can no longer call it his own, it shall preserve the relics of past literature for ages yet to come, and form a center whence scholarship and intellectual refinement shall diffuse themselves around."

More and more, as the years go by are these truths being brought home to us in America, where the art of book-collecting may almost be said to have been brought of late years to its zenith, with the treasures of so many of the famous private libraries of Europe pouring in a steady stream across the Atlantic. Even in the early days of collecting in this country we find the Rev. Thomas Prince of Boston leaving his

precious manuscripts in the care of the Old South Church whence those not destroyed by fire were later transferred to the safe-keeping of the Boston Public Library, and Thomas Jefferson offering his splendid collection for a merely nominal sum to lay the foundation of a new national library, after the destruction by fire of the former one. And these worthy examples have been laudably followed.

One of the most romantic coincidences in the history of book-collecting is the fact that the libraries brought together by those two friendly rivals, James Lenox and John Carter Brown, the greatest American amateurs of their time (among the greatest of all times) should both have gone to enrich in knowledge and culture their native cities, New York and Providence. Another assertion of Mr. Burton's is proved true in the case of the Brown family of Providence. "A great library cannot be constructed," he exclaims, "it is the growth of ages. You may buy books at any time with money, but you cannot make a library like one that has been a century or two a-growing, though you had the whole national debt to do it with!" Though it is difficult in America to measure things by centuries, the inception of the John Carter Brown Library goes back at least to 1769, for the following inscription is found on the cover of its copy of Judge Samuel Sewell's "Apocalyptica": "bot at Dotr Gibb's vendue July 1769." It is in the handwriting of Nicholas Brown, whose son became the great benefactor of Brown University, enlarging its library extensively, and at the same time building up an important family library. His son, in turn, the third Nicholas, collected books for a time, but eventually offered them to his younger brother, John Carter Brown, of whom Mr. William Vail Kellen writes: "The passion for buying and possessing rare books hitherto dormant in this younger brother was stirred within him by this offer and after passing, according to his own testimony, three anxious days and three sleepless nights, John Carter Brown bought, at the price named, the books thus tendered him, and the Library, soon to bear his name and by the wise and filial action of his son always to bear it, came into being." Mr.

*Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library in Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Vol. 1. Providence: Published by the Library, 1919.

Brown soon turned his attention especially to American history, later limiting his field to books relating to the history of North and South America printed before the year 1800. He once remarked: "After I had made up my mind to go on with the acquisition of books on American history, I should not think that I have ever lost a book which I wanted; and I have met in competition Russian princes and book collectors from all parts of the world." The purchase of the Henri Ternaux collection in 1846-7 nearly doubled Mr. Brown's and in fifteen years it had doubled again. How much he was helped in collecting by his able foreign agent, "Henry Stevens of Vermont," of "nugget" fame, is well known—"as quick on the trigger after an American book as a cat is after a mouse," Mr. Brown wrote of him. Another lover of books on whose help and advice Mr. Brown and his sons, after him, relied was John Russell Bartlett, in 1841, a member of the firm of Bartlett and Welford, when its Astor House bookshop was regarded the intellectual center of New York and later Secretary of State for Rhode Island, making his home in Providence, already noted for its number of bibliophiles.

Mrs. Brown shared her husband's interest in the books, and after his death, in 1874, she continued buying, bringing up her children to regard their father's library "as the most precious of their possessions, and the one having the first claim upon them to maintain its prestige and its preeminence."

Some of her most notable additions to the library were the first folio Shakespeare, a first *Paradise Lost*, manuscript and printed "Horae" and other liturgical books, while her younger son Harold, a devoted churchman, added largely to this last class. In all Mrs. Brown's efforts she received the able assistance of the celebrated soldier-collector and writer on bibliographical matters, General Rush C. Hawkins, whose wife was a daughter of the third Nicholas Brown, and whose collection of early printed books housed in the beautiful Annmary Brown Memorial Library, forms one of the glories of Providence, and is another example of the benefactions of book collectors.

Himself the collector, par excellence, of books from the first presses, he instilled in his young cousins an interest in this class of books, as well as in all monuments of printing, so that it is due to him that the library grew, too, in that direction. He interested himself especially in

urging the acquisition of the various editions of Ptolemy's *Geography*, now one of the glories of the library, which possesses forty-five out of the forty titles and eight additional issues listed by Wilburforce Eames in Sabin's "Dictionary of Books relating to America." A recent conversation with General Hawkins called forth reminiscences, which it would be pleasant to repeat, if space permitted. Especially he dwelt on the pains taken by himself and Mr. Bartlett as well as by Mrs. Brown, to inspire the youthful owner of the library, John Nicholas Brown, the elder son, with a feeling of responsibility for the preservation and enlargement of the treasures entrusted to his keeping. This was made an easy task by the natural characteristics of a youth, who, at eighteen, endowed a hospital and a little later provided for a suitable building for the Public Library of his native city. General Hawkins describes him as one of the three finest characters he has ever known, in truth, honor and simplicity. He reached his majority in 1882, taking the principal responsibility of the library, almost as though it were, even then, a public trust. The additions which he made, while not greatly increasing the number of accessions, are said to have doubled the value of the collection as a whole. He died in 1900, and in the following year, in accordance with the authority given them by his will, his trustees presented the library to Brown University.

A building was erected in accordance with the donor's plans, and on May 17, 1904, it was formally transferred, with its contents and an endowment of \$500,000 to the University. Thus was insured to Providence a proud eminence in matters relating to Americana, so that all students of the country's history turn there for help and inspiration, which is never denied them.

To quote from its new catalogue: "The John Carter Brown Library is the only important library in the United States devoted to collecting Americana printed before the nineteenth century; its rival, the Lenox Collection, has been absorbed in the New York Public Library, and the later collection of Mr. E. D. Church has been drawn into the general library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington. As the largest and most valuable independent library of early Americana it will occupy in the future, as it has in the past, a commanding place in the subject."

It has been said that all the great libraries of the world, taken together, cannot duplicate the number of the greatest rarities of the first hun-

dred years of American history found here. While strongest in books printed in Europe about America, the library is rich too in American imprints, with a surprising number of books printed in Mexico, South America and Jamaica.

The story of the transfer, with the addresses made at the dedication of the building may be found in a beautiful little volume published in 1905 and nine years later a complete history of the library (frequently quoted in this article) was written by Mr. George Parker Winship, for twenty years its devoted and able librarian. It was published in form similar to the memorial volume.

A comprehensive and scholarly catalogue, begun by John Carter Brown, and far ahead of anything of the kind previously undertaken in America, was completed in 1882, and became a leading authority in matters relating to Americana. It was compiled under the care of Mr. Bartlett, a goodly portion of the actual work being done by John Nicholas Brown personally, and many stories are told of the care lavished upon it. As the edition was limited, and for distribution as gifts, this catalogue has never been readily accessible and is now almost unobtainable. Furthermore, it was limited to the American collection, and covers only about one-tenth of the present library.

Hence it is that a new catalogue, including all the books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts in the library, with due emphasis upon the Americana, is hailed with delight by bibliographers and librarians.

The first part of this most notable work lies before us, and seems worthy its high origin, and the scholarly efforts which have produced it. A quarto volume of 240 pages prepared under the editorship of that master of the science of bibliography, Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford, assisted by Misses Gertrude Elizabeth Robson and Eleanor Stuart Upton of the library staff, and the Committee of Management, it seems almost equally important, as an indispensable work of reference, and as a beautiful example of purely American bookmaking. It is printed at the Merrymount Press, under the supervision of Mr. Daniel Berkley Updike, himself a member of the Committee of Management, and a close friend of Mr. Harold Brown, with whom he co-operated in 1896 in producing the splendid Altar Book, which is connected with the founding of the now famous Merrymount Press. Showing infinite care in its entire make-up, it probably

stands alone among books printed in America in that the diacritical marks, those necessary, but ugly signs, so dear to the heart of a bibliographer, do not confront us as the most important part of the page, evidently supplied from any fount of type in which they happen to be cut. Here they are cut purposely in such a fashion as to accord with the type with which they are used, and hence are not especially apparent at first sight.

The entries in the present volume, arranged in chronological order, bring us to the year 1529, and cover many manuscripts and early printed books not included in the former catalogue, the Horae, the Catholicon of 1460, the Fust and Schoeffer's Bible of 1462, Caxton's "Royal Book," of 1484, the beautiful Boccaccio, printed by Colard Mansion in 1476, and the binding signed by John Richenbach in 1470.

Then there are the Ptolemys, the Columbus letters, the "Dutch Vespuccius" with a story of its own, the Waldsemüller, the manuscript maps of 1511 and many more delights for the student of Americana.

The introduction states that, knowledge of the rarities which the library contains being more general than when the catalogue of 1882 appeared, the extensive annotation found in that volume has been found unnecessary, enough information being always given to identify an issue beyond a doubt, with references to known bibliographies where full descriptions will be found. Where so much is given it is ungracious to ask for more, and doubtless repetition of the detailed descriptions of the earlier catalogue and of other reference books would have been impracticable in view of the time, labor and bulk involved, but it is pleasant to imagine the all-satisfying volumes which would have resulted had time and space permitted the fulness which doubtless the editor would have preferred.

What a work could have been made of the history of the illustrations alone, of the bindings, the former owners—but, as it is, the Catalogue will extend to five volumes, each in two parts.

The space of five years has been allotted for the completion of the work, which will take its rank among the great catalogues of the world. Its important American predecessors are the earlier John Carter Brown Catalogue, and the catalogues of the Church, Annmary Brown and Walters Collections, the last two having been printed in Europe.

Adequate State Aid for Libraries: A Plea

By ASA WYNKOOP

Head of Public Libraries Section, New York State Library

EVERY PROGRESSIVE STATE in the Union, which means states representing seven-eighths of the entire population of the country, says Asa Wynkoop in the November issue of *New York Libraries*, "now has embodied in its laws the principle of State aid for local libraries and has established official agencies for the administering of such aids. But while the principle has thus been almost universally accepted, none of the states has as yet developed a well-defined, consistent or final doctrine of practice as to methods or extent of applying the principle."

Mr. Wynkoop continues with special reference to the defects in the New York library law framed in 1892 and characterized at the time of its adoption by the President of the American Library Association as the "best law of any state in the Union for the establishing and maintaining of free public libraries." At least some of the defects pointed out in this law are, therefore, likely to be found in the library laws of other states. There are in the law itself, he says, "inconsistencies, omissions, arbitrary provisions, points of over-emphasis and of under-emphasis which even its framers perceived and regretted and which time has rendered the more serious and evident. Among these defects the following are some of the more important and conspicuous:

"(1) While libraries are classed as educational institutions and are granted a degree of State recognition and State aid on this ground, the administrator and staff of public libraries are not definitely recognized by the State law as public educators. In theory the library is made 'an integral part of the system of public education.' In practice, so far as relates to State aid, it falls far short of the educational position thus indicated. . . .

"(2) The State, under its present law and rules, makes an annual grant to 'registered' libraries, solely for the purchase of books thus continuing in this respect the limitation which proved such a large factor in the failure of the law of 1838. It gives nothing for library service. It seems thus to say that the more essential thing in the operation of a public library is its annual addition and supply of books. It perpetuates this and seems to sanction the old fallacy against which the whole of modern library science stands as a protest, that a library is mainly a collection of books. We now know, and it is being demonstrated afresh every year, that in respect to its real service 'a library is three-fourths librarian,' that the educational value of a public library depends far more on its librarian than on its books; and if the State is to put its

emphasis on the proper place, it must put it on the matter of service and not of book supply. If the State can give aid in only one line of library development, it is much more important that such aid be given to improve library service than to add to the materials on the shelves. State aid for promoting and insuring educational service is just as important and as logical for the public library as for the school. No aid in any other way can make up for failure to aid in this.

"(3) The State in its present law authorizes a majority of any community to levy a tax on the entire community for library support, without providing any adequate guaranties that money so raised shall be spent for educational ends or for the best interest of the community. . . . Public libraries are conspicuously behind the times in the absence of express legal requirements as to the qualifications of those who administer them. Every library which receives either direct aid from local tax or indirect aid by exemption of its property from taxation should be required by law to meet definite State requirements as to the qualifications of those who administer it and by whom the value of its public service is to be largely measured.

"(4) The greatest present need in the interest of efficiency and economy in the operation of small libraries is a closer degree of co-operation among the libraries of the different sections of the State. The avoidance of unnecessary duplication, the extension of library privileges to outlying and needy sections, the securing of able and constructive leadership for the small libraries, the proper utilization of resources can be accomplished in only one way—by such a co-operation of the separate and small library units of a given section as shall secure for them all, the supervision and service of a single expert, forcible librarian. It may be a question whether the State should undertake by law to compel such co-operation. It can hardly be a question that the State should provide by law and assist in such a development. Every country district school teacher now has the support and aid in all school problems of an expert district supervisor. Every local librarian in our country districts ought to have similar aid and support.

"(5) If the State is to insist on definite standards of fitness for administering local libraries, it must provide the means of acquiring such fitness. In a measure, it has already recognized this and in its State Library School, the first institution of its kind in the world, it has definitely proclaimed this principle and made splendid provision for the needs of the larger libraries. But there are hundreds of libraries whose finances are such as to make impossible any such trained service as is represented by either a regular or a summer course at this school. These are the libraries where the waste from incompetency is relatively greatest. There are three ways by which provision may be made for an elementary training for the heads of these libraries, by prolonged visits of State library organizers, by the development of the present 'library institutes' into a real teaching agency, or by a subsidy of the State to pay librarians' expenses

at summer school. Each of these methods is feasible, but for an adequate application of any of them, new and enlarged provisions must be made by the State. If library organizers are to act as visiting teachers, provision must be made for a larger number of them. If the institutes are to be made a real teaching force and librarians of the weaker libraries are to be drawn to them, they must have direct State aid. If the State is to help pay expenses at summer school of librarians of the weaker libraries, as is now done in Massachusetts, special provision must be made for this in the State library law. Thus any plan for assuring competency in the administration of small libraries, a thing which the Regents of the State have just been urged by the New York Library Association to establish, means a distinct enlargement of the State's provisions for elementary library training.

"(6) If the State is to fix standards for library service, it must provide corresponding and adequate incentives for librarians to come up to those standards, or its requirements will be vain and futile. Of what effect will it be to tell a library that it must employ a librarian of a specified grade if no librarian of such grade can be secured at the salary available? It will take more than a rule of Regents or even an act of Legislature to induce many a community to raise its library salaries to a point where a certified librarian can be secured. With added *requirements* by the State there must be an added *benefit* by the State, just as there has been in the case of teachers.

"(7) These things may be all summed up in a general statement that if our public libraries are to have their natural and logical development as integral factors in public education, if the money and effort already expended on them are to yield their proper results, the State must take them much more seriously than it has done in the past, it must greatly enlarge its policy of State aid and supervision and correspondingly increase its expenditures in their behalf."

While admitting that this may seem a very large and impractical program of State activities in the interest of libraries to be presented at any one time, Mr. Wynkoop maintains that it cannot be counted large in comparison with the expansion of library interests that has taken place in the last quarter century and demonstrates by official facts and figures how large and strong a claim the libraries are now able to make for such an enlarged policy of State aid.

"Since 1894 the number of volumes in free libraries has increased five fold, the number of free libraries in the State 6½ fold, the number receiving State aid 9 fold, the number receiving local tax support 9 fold, the circulation of books 9 fold, the total receipts 15 fold, the receipts from local taxes 29 fold, while the total amount received from the State treasury has increased two and seven-tenths fold. Thus, as compared with the extent of library operations, the State is not doing now one-third as much for public libraries as in 1894, and as compared with amounts provided then and now by local taxpayers, it is not doing one-tenth as much now as then. If the State had increased its aid in the same proportion that libraries have grown in extent of operation and

circulation, the amount would now be \$235,515; and if it had increased such aid in the same proportion that local taxpayers have done, it would now be providing \$781,730 a year for this purpose instead of the \$69,780 appropriated last year."

To the possible and apparently plausible objection that with such remarkable prosperity in the library field as these statistics indicate there is obviously no need of further State aid, Mr. Wynkoop answers that while the figures given do tell the facts "just as far as general summaries and averages can," they "do not tell *all* the facts, nor perhaps, the most important ones."

"They tell how libraries have grown in number from 88 to 594 in the last quarter century, but they do not tell how, out of 986 towns in the State, 628 are still entirely without free library privileges. They show that there has been a nine fold increase in free library circulation but they do not show that, in the most needy sections of the State there are still one and a quarter million persons—more than make up the entire population of many states in the Union—who have no access to the shelves of a public library. They show that the total income available for free libraries has increased fifteen fold but they do not tell the fact that nearly all this money is for the benefit of city and large village libraries and that hundreds of communities are quite as poor in library resources now as they were thirty years ago. They show how there is now an average of one free library for every 18,382 population in the State, but what help is there in such an average for the million and more people and the 628 towns which contribute nothing to the making of that average? The average wealth of one millionaire and nine penniless persons is \$100,000, but how much does this enrich those nine penniless persons? With all our fine progress we have to face the fact that the State has as yet hardly touched its most difficult problem of library extension, the bringing of adequate library privileges to the people living outside cities and large villages.

"Thus the figures, which on their surface may seem to show that libraries are doing well enough as they are and to prove that further State aid is not called for, when analyzed and examined critically, give final proof of the inadequacy of our present program, either to bring free library privileges to the sections of the State needing them most or to insure a grade of service that shall entitle the libraries already established to be classed in reality as they are in law, 'integral factors in the system of public education.' The 628 towns which, after 27 years of such aid and incentives as the State now gives are still without libraries are a complete demonstration that such aid and incentives are not enough to establish equality of library privileges or anything like equality for the people of the State. A circulation of 80 per cent. or more of fiction on the part of 253 registered libraries, and above 90 per cent. on the part of nearly 100 free libraries is equally clear proof that what the State is now doing in the way of supervision and aid in book purchase is not enough to make these libraries the factors in public education which they are presumed to be in law. In both these matters the State must do more, or it must leave the real problems of library extension and library improvement unsolved."

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

- Anne of Green Gables. Realart. 6 reels. Star—Mary Miles Minter.
A composite of four stories about American girlhood by Louise M. Montgomery.
- Beckoning Roads. Robertson-Cole. 5 reels. Star—Bessie Barriscale.
Adapted from the novel of this name written by Jeanne Judson.
- Behind the Door. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star—Hobart Bosworth.
Tragic war drama adapted from the story by Gouverneur Morris.
- Broken Butterfly, The. Robertson-Cole. 6 reels. Star—Stewart Holmes.
Rural problem tragedy from the novel, "Marcene," by Penelope Knapp.
- Dangerous Hours. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels.
Drama against Bolshevism adapted from Donn Byrne's story, "A Prodigal in Utopia," appearing originally in the "Saturday Evening Post."
- Eve in Exile. Pathé. 7 reels. Star—Charlotte Walker.
Cosmo Hamilton's play and novel are the source of this picture.
- Gay Lord Quex, The. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star—Tom Moore.
Adaptation of the stage play by Arthur Wing Pinero.
- In Old Kentucky. First National Exhibitors. 5 reels. Star—Anita Stewart.
Picturization of Charles P. Dazey's old-time stage melodrama.
- Marked Men. Universal. 5 reels. Star—Harry Carey.
Western desert drama picturized from Peter Kyne's "Saturday Evening Post" story, "Three God-Fathers."
- Miracle of Love, The. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels.
Picturization of the novel by Cosmo Hamilton.
- Other Men's Shoes. Pathé. 7 reels. Star—Crawford Kent.
Picturization of Andrew Soutar's novel of the same name.
- Pegeen. Vitagraph. 5 reels. Star—Bessie Love.
Picturization of Eleanor Hoyt Brainard's novel of this name.
- Sagebrusher, The. Pathé-Hodkinson. 6 reels. Star—M. De La Monte.
Western romance based on the novel by Emerson Hough.
- Sand. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Wm. S. Hart.
A Western drama taken from Russell A. Bogg's story, "Dan Kurrie's Inning."
- Six Feet Four. Pathé. 6 reels. Star—William Russell.
Adapted from Jackson Gregory's novel of the same name.
- Toby's Bow. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star—Tom Moore.
Southern story of a novel adapted from the stage play of the same name written by John Taintor Foote.
- Tong Man, The. Robertson-Cole. 5 reels. Star—Sessue Hayakawa.
Clyde C. Westover's novel, "The Dragon's Daughter," is the basis of this San Francisco Chinese melodrama.
- Victory. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels.
Dutch war East Indian drama founded on the story by Joseph Conrad.
- Wanted—A Husband. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Billie Burke.
Society comedy founded on Samuel Hopkins Adams' serial story, "Enter D'Arcy," published in Collier's.
- You Never Know Your Luck. World. 5 reels. Star—House Peters.
Adaptation of Sir Gilbert Parker's Canadian story of the same title.

WHO CAN LEND?

The undersigned is anxious to obtain for temporary use the works of the famous astronomer Nicholas de Cusa, especially any edition which contains the book "de staticis experimentis." Any information about a copy available for use will be gratefully acknowledged.

J. CHRISTIAN BAY.

*The John Crerar Library,
Chicago, Ill.*

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Reprints of the article on "Books for Workers" given in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL may be had from this office for 15c each prepaid.

The Index and Title-page to Volume 44 will be issued with the number for February 1st.

BOOKSTACKS WANTED

A New York business house requires a goodly number of second-hand metal bookstacks. Please describe what you have to offer.
Address: N. D. Care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Copy intended for the *Library Journal* should reach this office not later than ten days before the date of publication.—ED.

ERRATA

The announcement of the appointment of Corina Kittelson as "chief of the Los Angeles County Free Library" in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL ought to read "chief of the catalog department of the Los Angeles County Free Library."

In the January 1st issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, second column, line 34, for Pollard read Pollard; and line 37 for Madan Falconer read Falconer Madan.

Municipal Library Expenditures and Circulations Per Capita

Some time ago there appeared in the newspapers a table of statistics for ten cities of similar rank showing what each one gave to libraries. From these statistics it appears that Davenport, Iowa, with a population of 65,000 has a \$26,000 appropriation. Spokane, Washington, population, 135,000, appropriation, \$35,000; Galveston, Texas, population, 40,000, appropriation, \$25,000; Atlanta, Georgia, population, 190,558, appropriation, \$34,326; Nashville, Tenn., population, 151,000, appropriation, \$20,000. Analysis of the appended table from the 1919 *Report of the Public Library of the District of Columbia* shows up equally interesting contrasts. Boston leads in per capita expenditures—\$.746—with a per capita circulation of 2.64 volumes, as compared with the leader in per capita circulation, Portland, Oregon, which has a record of 4.77 volumes and a per capita expenditure of only \$.524. Chicago with a per capita expenditure of \$.527 has the next highest per capita circulation of 4.46 volumes; while Pittsburgh spending \$.562 per capita gets a per capita circulation of 2.44 volumes. Baltimore spending \$.188 per capita has a per capita circulation of only 1 volume; and New Orleans, spending \$.122 gets only .97 of a volume circulated per capita. Lowest in ex-

penditure of all of the thirty-three cities represented in the table (the cities being ranked according to census estimates), is Columbus, Ohio, with \$.103 and a per capita circulation of .73—less than three-fourths of a volume!

EXPENDITURES IN 1918 OR 1919 OF CITY LIBRARIES

Cities (ranked census estimates).	Length of enforced closing. ¹	Population 1918 or 1919.	Expenditures 1918 or 1919.	Per capita expenditures.	Home circulation (volumes.)	Expenditures per volume circulated.	Per capita circulation (volumes.)
New York City.....	Branches: Few hours to 42 days.	5,825,076	\$1,762,328.93	\$0.302	16,337,382	\$0.107	2.80
New York Public.....		\$3,450,007	\$946,582.23	.273	9,627,505	.098	2.77
Brooklyn.....	See note ⁴ .	\$1,976,103	608,219.41	.307	4,954,193	.122	2.50
Queens.....	Several weeks.	\$1,392,966	207,527.29	.527	1,755,684	.118	4.46
Chicago.....		\$2,600,000	770,663.55	.296	7,407,999	.104	2.84
Philadelphia.....		\$1,800,000	372,744.22	.207	3,135,297	.118	1.74
St. Louis.....	Open for circulation only Oct. 12-Nov. 13; Dec. 4-21.	\$825,000	294,817.97	.357	1,816,845	.162	2.20
Boston.....		\$767,813	572,817.38	.746	2,028,053	.282	2.64
Cleveland.....	Influenza: 22 days. Lack of heat: 13 branches 46 days.	\$890,000	550,750.23	.640	3,133,900	.175	3.64
Baltimore.....	Delivery department, 11 days.	\$585,000	110,378.61	.188	586,645	.188	1.00
Pittsburgh.....		\$600,000	337,679.73	.562	1,467,778	.230	2.44
Old City.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 9.		273,814.66		1,115,533	.245	
Allegheny.....	14 days to all users; 7 days additional to children.		63,855.07		352,245	.181	
Detroit.....		\$968,000	401,612.74	.414	2,097,347	.191	2.16
San Francisco.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 18.	\$607,000	137,334.96	.226	1,155,998	.118	1.90
Los Angeles.....		\$600,000	243,885.83	.406	2,581,214	.064	4.30
Cincinnati.....	Main library: Reference department, 36 days. Circulation department, 29 days.	\$500,000	222,542.92	.445	1,566,706	.142	3.13
Buffalo.....	Oct. 11-Nov. 4.	\$468,558	149,233.15	.318	1,530,731	.097	3.26
Milwaukee.....		\$575,000	142,416.68	.247	1,509,430	.094	2.62
Newark.....		\$400,000	161,150.26	.402	736,283	.218	1.84
New Orleans.....		400,000	49,098.81	.122	391,661	.125	.97
Washington.....	Oct. 5-Nov. 8.	\$496,000	114,208.42	.230	765,780	.149	1.64
Minneapolis.....	Hours shortened.	\$415,748	216,663.12	.521	1,441,519	.150	3.46
Seattle.....	5 weeks.	\$365,445	199,588.03	.548	1,314,785	.151	3.59
Jersey City.....	Children's department, 8 days.	\$322,639	88,700.34	.274	1,030,935	.083	3.19
Kansas City.....	23 days. Also hours shortened Oct. 25-Jan. 13.	\$325,000	123,030.00	.378	725,546	.169	2.23
Indianapolis.....	34 days.	\$310,000	138,414.27	.446	662,716	.208	2.13
Portland, Oreg.....	21 days.	\$311,351	163,077.98	.524	1,487,572	.109	4.77
Denver.....	Main building, 4 weeks. Branches, 4-7 weeks.	\$268,000	99,660.73	.360	726,374	.133	2.71
Rochester.....	One branch, 19 days.	\$264,714	82,243.90	.310	982,771	.083	3.70
St. Paul.....	9 days.	\$261,256	149,648.99	.572	955,585	.166	3.65
Providence.....	Shortened hours. Central children's room, 3 weeks. One branch, 1 month.	\$247,660	110,742.45	.447	340,823	.324	1.37
Louisville.....	Branches, Jan. 14-Feb. 4. Schools and stations, varying periods.	\$240,808	111,145.59	.461	1,008,735	.110	4.18
Columbus.....		\$265,000	27,500.00	.103	194,534	.141	.73
Oakland.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 18.	\$222,000	111,248.93	.501	737,695	.150	3.32
Atlanta.....		\$200,000	36,077.16	.180	373,601	.096	1.88
Omaha.....		\$225,000	47,550.37	.211	404,558	.117	1.79
Toledo.....	26 days to all users; 17 days additional to children.	\$225,000	61,834.65	.274	710,139	.087	3.15
Totals and averages.		23,247,068	8,137,767.90	.350	61,346,888	.132	2.63

¹ As a large number of libraries were closed for considerable periods on account of influenza or shortage of fuel, it seems fairer to show the facts in this comparison.

² Librarian's estimate.

³ Circulation department only.

⁴ "All of the branches were closed on the heatless Mondays of January and February, 1918, and about one half of them were closed for periods varying in length, from a few days to almost an entire month, on account of the coal shortage. In addition the circulation of books at all branches was stopped by order of the health commissioner from Oct. 24 through Nov. 5 on account of the influenza."

⁵ Census Bureau estimate (1917).

⁶ City and county

⁷ Census Bureau estimate (1916).

⁸ Figures are for 13 months.

⁹ World Almanac (1919).

¹⁰ State census estimate (1915).

¹¹ County department discontinued Aug. 1, 1918.

¹² Includes one month county branches circulation.

¹³ Chamber of commerce estimate.

¹⁴ Board of health estimate.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1920



The mid-winter Conference of the A. L. A. at Chicago, notable as the first special meeting in all its history, made provision, after much discussion and some hitching back, for the enlarged activities proposed by the hard working committee on that topic, and took steps toward a revision of the constitution which should concentrate the management of the Association more effectively in the unified Executive Board. The Board was authorized to prosecute an appeal for two million dollars, with the proviso that it was not to take the form of an intensive drive or of quota allotments except on acceptance by local library authorities. The limits may prove somewhat of an embarrassment in a money campaign, but it was generally felt that the country at large was not ready to respond to fresh drives on the old plan and that reliance must be had on less aggressive methods, even tho the whole sum could not be raised by a specified time. The enlarged activities scheduled by the committee cover wide and varied fields, and it is thought that by specializing in such fields, corresponding interest can be aroused in this or that part of the country. Books for the Merchant Marine and for the Coast Guards will appeal more strongly to the Atlantic states and the Pacific Coast, the work of library extension more to the middle-west, and so on. The money campaign and the peace activities, even if limited in scope or distributed over a longer period than at first seems desirable, will accomplish the double purpose of stimulating the American Library Association and keeping it before the public as a national organization representing a vital field of activity and accomplishing an enormous amount of service for our democracy thru the several agencies and in the many fields thru which its work will be done.

* * * * *

The relation of other national library organizations with the American Library Association has yet to be fully discussed and determined, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Special Libraries Association has become a professional body, second only to the A. L. A. itself. An examination by Miss Ahern at one of the Chicago sessions dissipated the idea that

public libraries dominated the A. L. A. Council, and it was shown that every class of library was well represented on that central body. The A. L. A. should certainly remain the comprehensive and representative national organization of librarians as the National Education Association is representative of all teachers and the American Medical Association of physicians, surgeons, general practitioners and specialists alike. A scheme of federation, in which the A. L. A., the Special Libraries Association, the State and Law Librarians, the League of Library Commissions and the like would be component parts, would be certainly a less desirable alternative. There is no desire on the part of the A. L. A. that the other organizations should be submerged in the general body, and any fear of this sort on the part of other organizations should be put aside. Just what the best plan would be and how it should be worked out is not yet clear; but it is certain that the A. L. A. is in a receptive and responsive mood, ready to consider and accept any suggestions from the affiliated organizations which may serve to strengthen librarianship as a profession and adequately represent that profession to the wider public.

* * * * *

The Chicago press and the newspapers generally turned a cold shoulder on the Association, as they did on the Economic, Sociological and other associations meeting at Chicago earlier in the week. Even the new women's daily, the *Illustrated Press*, which came out December 31st, and like the society young lady who "came out and went in again," made no further appearance during the week, failed to redeem its promise of giving attention to real topics of thought. It seems to have been left to the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston to give a fairly adequate mention of such an important meeting.

* * * * *

The meeting at Atlantic City at the end of April will afford opportunity for another national gathering, for which the call has already been issued by the President of the A. L. A. The enlarged program and the revision

of the constitution will be further shaped so that at the regular annual Conference at Denver, a month later, decisive action may be taken. Thus, three meetings will have been held, one in the middle-west, one in the east and one toward the Pacific Coast, which will give distinct geographical opportunities for the several sections of the country to send representatives for the shaping of these plans. It is to be hoped that the Conference of 1921 may be held in the extreme south, as Texas, or in the extreme north, in Canada, so that east, west, north and south will have had in the six years, beginning with 1915, full share and opportunity associated with these national gatherings.

* * * * *

Among the good things which will emerge from the horrors of the war will be the permanent American library which is assured in Paris. This will perform the double function of a model public library on the American plan, for use in Paris and for inspection by those who come to Paris, and a continental headquarters of the A. L. A., from which the work of library extension in other countries may be done to the extent that such co-operation is desired from other countries. Mr. C. L. Seeger, father of Alan Seeger, as the Chairman of the local Paris committee, has already been able to assure the A. L. A. authorities that this committee will be able to carry on the local work after a first year's support by the A. L. A., and a good beginning for a million franc endowment has already been obtained. It is a touching incident that the nucleus for this fund is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Seeger, reaching fifty thousand francs, or ten thousand dollars, from the royalties of that brilliant young author and patriotic soldier, their son, Alan Seeger, who was killed in the war. Thus, the new library will become a double memorial of America's participation in the great war for the saving of democracy. Already there are calls, if not from Macedonia, from many other parts of Europe for A. L. A. co-operation and guidance. Czecho-Slovakia in particular has passed, doubtless under President Masaryk's inspiration gained from his American experience, a general library law, which, if it can be carried out, will make his country notable before many decades for popular library development. America has its great part to play in feeding the world with material food, and this work can well be supplemented by providing the intellectual stimulus which the A. L. A. and like organizations can proffer from America.

While library trustees and chief librarians have been embarrassed by the shortage of library assistants, owing to the fact that salaries have not been increased in proportion to the high cost of living or to the increase in other callings, the profession of teaching seems to be still worse off. The Commissioner of Education has estimated that there is a shortage of one hundred and fifty thousand teachers, and the National Education Association estimates that the shortage reaches at least one hundred and thirty-nine thousand, so that elementary schools, particularly in the rural districts, are sadly "unwomaned," and there is serious danger that the rising generation may not rise as rapidly and as wisely as it should. From almost every state in the Union comes this same sad report. Yet teachers are on the whole less underpaid than library assistants. Thus, the argument for better library salaries is strongly backed up by experience in the field of education; and educators and librarians may well join in a common crusade for better justice for both callings.

* * * * *

Library legislation during last year was not very important, with the notable exception of Pennsylvania, which has thoroly systematized and unified its state library and cognate work under a new and comprehensive law, which makes the state librarianship, so well filled by Thomas L. Montgomery, a post of commanding importance. The consolidation in Massachusetts and Minnesota of numberless separate state organizations, bureaus and commissions innumerable, into a score of departments illustrates an important trend in general state legislation, which has important bearing on library relations. New York proposes to follow soon by consolidating its 189 separate organizations into 18 systematized departments. Both in Massachusetts and in Minnesota the State Library Commission has become part of the Department of Education, which seems the proper relationship in connection with this needed development of state policy. Alabama, a state which is vigorously waking up, has passed a law for the provision of county libraries, as has also Illinois, always a live library state, and Wyoming has given authority for the establishment of county law libraries. The most important movement of the year, likely to bear fruit in 1920, is the proposed reorganization of the national Bureau of Education into a full-fledged Department of Education, with a cabinet secretary at its head, in which the Library Information Service, previously known as the National Library Service, will find a place and will permit of considerable library extension under national auspices.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A SPECIAL meeting of the American Library Association was held at Chicago on January 1-3, for the discussion of the Revision of the Constitution and of the proposed Enlarged Program of the Association. Headquarters were at the La Salle Hotel and a goodly number of members were present during most of the sessions.

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The discussion of the revision of the constitution, as prepared by the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, appointed by the Executive Board; occupied the first and second sessions, held on January 1st, and the majority of the fifth session, which concluded the meeting on January 3rd. The feeling of part of the meeting being that only at two successive *regular* meetings of the Association could the Constitution be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present (altho this is not the wording of the constitution), it was proposed and approved that the meeting resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for discussion of the revision. The main points covered in the revision are: The transfer to the Executive Board of the publishing activities of the Association (now in the hands of the Publishing Board); and of the preparation and adoption of the annual and supplementary budgets, (the Finance Committee, which now prepares the budgets to act henceforth as an auditing committee); and provision for a satisfactory system of voting by mail by members of the Executive Board (one dissenting vote now negatively on any proposal).

The revised constitution was then read section by section, by Carl B. Roden, for Secretary Utley who was suffering from sore throat, and the various sections either approved or referred back to the Committee on Revision.

The first section, which states the objects of the Association, was approved as worded. But the proposal to admit to membership "any person or institution on payment of the annual dues" without some qualifying clause, that to admit to life fellowship "any person . . . paying the required amounts," and that which would confer honorary membership, on any person simply "by the unanimous vote of the Association at any meeting" were referred back to the Committee, while the conferring of contributing or sustaining membership on "any person or institution . . . on payment of the

required sums" was approved, with the reservation that such person or institution must be eligible to regular membership of the Association.

The provisions regarding the annual and special meetings were approved, as were the proposals that fifty members constitute a quorum (instead of forty, as hitherto) and the part of the section on votes by institutional members, which says that these "shall be cast by the designated representatives whose credentials are filed with the secretary."

The section on "Management" and on the Council called forth lively discussion, much of which tended toward the curtailment of the proposed new powers to be assumed by the Executive Board. The sections covering the meetings of the Board, the quorum, votes by correspondence, and the filling of vacancies, were approved with minor amendments; not so those on duties and policy. The proposed "preparation and adoption of budgets" by the Executive Board, instead of merely the adoption of budgets, as heretofore, was opposed, on the ground that the Finance Committee had been found necessary as a check on the Executive Board, and that the adoption of this section would give the Executive Board power, for example, as Henry N. Sanborn pointed out, to go ahead with the proposed Enlarged Program without bringing the question before the Association. The transfer of decision on certain questions of policy from the Council to the Executive Board was opposed on many sides, many feeling, with Miss Tyler, that not only had the Council "possibilities," but that it had a definite function to perform, as distinguished from the function of the Executive Board. It was suggested that the clause from the old form of the constitution which reads: "In particular it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation," ought to be inserted in the section on the duties of the Council; and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a program for Council meetings. This was referred back to the Committee, with these and the following further suggestions: That membership of the Executive Board be extended to the retiring president, but

not to the treasurer (Mr. Roden, the present treasurer, having pointed out that the work of the treasurer is merely routine work and in no way administrative); that the executive secretary have a seat on the Executive Board but no vote; and that specific mention of the "publishing activities of the Association," as part of the administration of the affairs of the Association, to be vested in the Executive Board, be omitted, as unnecessary.

The sections on officers and committees were approved, with the addition that the first *and second* vice-presidents should be included among the officers of the Association.

On the question of affiliated organizations, the Committee on Revision had not framed any section, but invited the Association's suggestions. The desirability of organizing as sections of the A. L. A. of affiliated organizations was discussed, and Ernest C. Richardson proposed that all officers of affiliated organizations should be members of the A. L. A. and that the executive boards or officers of these organizations should constitute a committee on affiliated organizations and report to the A. L. A. This was strongly opposed as being too little considerate of the status, feelings and rights of those organizations, and Azariah S. Root suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the officers of these organizations on the question of affiliation. This was approved.

THE ENLARGED PROGRAM

The consideration of the proposed Enlarged Program occupied the third and fourth sessions. The matter was presented first by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, who, instancing what the American Institute of Architects had achieved for its membership by its progressive attitude, urged the Association to take the opportunity now afforded it to make itself felt and known as a professional organization, and to continue the good work which it is only necessary to make known for the means wherewith to carry it on to pour in.

Mary L. Titcomb of the Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Md., followed with a brief outline of the five ages of the A. L. A.: First, the pioneer days, then the period of discussion of library economy, followed by that of a discussion of administrative problems, this, in turn, thrown into the past, by the period dating from the Louisville Conference, which was occupied by the providing of books for the men of the Army and Navy, and finally, that on which the Association is just entering, when, as an all-American library

association, it will provide reading matter for all America.

Carl H. Milam, director of the Library War Service and of the Enlarged Program, then spoke on the work proposed, detailed and summarized accounts of which had been printed and distributed to the members of the Association. He drew attention to what the Association did *not* propose to do: namely, "work independently of existing agencies"; nor "attempt to do everything proposed in the first few months," nor "miss any opportunity to have work that has been started by the Association taken over by governmental or other appropriate agencies and put on a permanent basis." Of the work proposed, said Mr. Milam, a considerable part is already in hand, partly as a direct continuation of the Library War Service. Notable progress, for example, has been made in the publication of books for the blind. Up to the present some forty titles have been printed or are in process of printing in the new Braille type, a considerable sum of money toward meeting the expense of this having been raised on her own initiative by Gertrude T. Rider, in charge of the Library War Service work with the blind. Other activities already in hand are: "Recruiting for librarianship, by reaching college, university, normal school and high school students and the general public thru addresses, thru the preparation and publication of articles, thru interviews with college and university officials, teachers and vocational advisors," an employment bureau "which, in filling positions, would consider the needs of the public, the profession and the individual"; an "endeavor to increase salaries and improve the working conditions of librarians, by bringing facts, statistics, resolutions and arguments directly and repeatedly to the attention of those responsible for the support of libraries"; and some work toward the "promulgation of the library idea thru magazines, newspapers, leaflets, exhibits and any other legitimate ways." Mr. Milam, in conclusion, urged the Association to adopt an enlarged program and to put itself in a position to accept money, if people were willing to give it, so as to provide library service for the sixty million people of the United States who live in rural communities having inadequate library facilities, and to better serve those who require special library service.

Frank P. Hill, chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program, anticipated and answered some objections and difficulties by announcing, first, that the Committee had done nothing except what it had been authorized by the Executive Board and the Council to do, and that

there was to be no drive. He then outlined the tentative plan of the Committee for a nationwide campaign for raising money. A publicity bureau is planned, with J. Ray Johnston as national publicity director, under the supervision of Elmore Leffingwell, the campaign director, and representatives of the A. L. A. An account of this national publicity plan by Mr. Johnston will be given shortly in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Regional directors, preferably librarians, will be appointed, continued Dr. Hill, and these will confer with state and local directors, also librarians, as to the plan of campaign, and each community will work for one or more, but not all points in the program. Nearly 10 per cent of the members of the Association, said Dr. Hill, had up to that time voted by mail on the question put to them by the Committee as to their approval of the proposed program, and of these, only 8 per cent had expressed themselves as against the program.

In reply to Arthur E. Bostwick, who said that Dr. Hill, after announcing that there was to be no drive, had described the way in which that drive was to be carried out, Dr. Hill said that no intensive campaign was planned, but that the Association wanted money and that detailed plans could be prepared only after conferences of the regional directors had taken place. In reply to other questions, Dr. Hill said that it was not planned to increase the present endowment out of this fund; and that the two million dollars, with the funds now in hand—rather over half a million dollars—would carry on the work for about three years.

Secretary Uley, in reply to the question whether this had been approved by the Finance Committee, explained that this not being a supplementary budget but a loan merely, was not a question for the decision of the Finance Committee, and R. R. Bowker, replying to the remark that this money had been appropriated for war work, and that we are now in times of peace, explained that at the end of the war there remained about three-quarters of a million dollars of the three and a half million dollars from the United War Work campaign. Of this, \$120,000 had been appropriated to the library service for the Army and Navy, and the remainder was in the custody of the Library War Service Committee work which cannot be called war work, the war being over, but which ought to continue this work.

The meeting then adjourned, and, on reconvening after lunch, Dr. Putnam offered a resolution that the Association approve an enlarged program, and this, with the addition of a proposal by Dr. Bostwick that as far as possible

activities should be operated by the Headquarters in Chicago; and a suggestion as to the carrying out of the work by local authorities proposed by Charles E. Rush, was adopted. The resolution reads as follows:

"That the Association approve an appeal for funds estimated at \$2,000,000 necessary to enable it to carry on certain enlarged activities, examples of which have been set forth in a program proposed by the Executive Board, and that it authorizes the Executive Board in its name and behalf to arrange for and prosecute such an appeal.

"Provided, that it be understood that this Association favors nothing in the way of such an intensive drive as was made during the war, and especially nothing that involves the apportionment of funds to be raised by cities or regions.

"That it is the sentiment of this meeting that whatever enlarged activities are engaged in by the A. L. A. should be operated by the Headquarters in Chicago, so far as possible, and under the supervision of the executive officer at those Headquarters.

"That no motion heretofore adopted be construed to prevent the establishment of a mutual understanding between the local and state representatives as to the amount of moneys to be collected, and second, that the items in the enlarged program which should be used as a basis of local appeal are to be selected by the local library authorities, and third, that the methods of soliciting funds, whether by individual appeals for large donations or by mail appeals to a carefully selected group or by any other method, be chosen by the local authorities."

TRIBUTE TO MR. RODEN

At the close of the last session a unanimous vote was passed, regretting the resignation of Carl B. Roden who has so long acted as honorary treasurer of the Association, and expressing the hearty thanks of the members to Mr. Roden for his devotion to their interests.

Two matters in which the help of librarians is asked were brought before the Association during the meeting.

Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education (421 West 117th St., New York), outlined the origin and purpose of the Institute, and told of some of the ways in which library organizations might help the work which it is doing. Among these are the establishing of educational commissions of librarians to visit other countries, and arranging for "exchange librarians" so as to make known in Europe American library methods. The Institute is willing to meet the traveling expenses of these commissions and exchange librarians, and to act as a clearing house for international library information.

Edith Guerrier, in the absence of Charles F. D. Belden, told of the new service inaugurated at the Boston Public Library, which aims at popularizing the "readable information on every conceivable subject" which is to be found in the publications of the various departments

of the government. The Library is endeavoring to obtain matter of current interest directly from the various government services, so as to prevent the waste due to the excessive delay which occurs in the delivery of this material thru the "ordinary depository channels." This is the Boston Public Library's way of serving the public pending the hoped for establishment of a Library Information Service in the Bureau of Education, a bill for which has been long before Congress, and Miss Guerrier in conclusion appealed to all librarians present to urge in every way possible the passage of this bill (S. 2457; H.R. 6870).

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

JOINT MEETING WITH LIBRARY DIVISION OF MINNESOTA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in the Minneapolis Public Library, Thursday and Friday, November 6th and 7th, 1919.

Under the new state educational organization the Library is a division of the Department of Education. The central theme of the meeting was, therefore, the co-ordination of school and public libraries.

At the first session Clara Baldwin conducted a round table on County library extension.

Reports of really live work were given by several librarians, and while these reports were being given Miss Baldwin put on the blackboard the valuation of each county, the amount it was appropriating for county library extension and the amount that would be available for the work if the one mill tax could be obtained. There was a striking discrepancy between the paltry hundreds now spent and the many thousands that should be spent, and under the new law may be so authorized by the Boards of County Commissioners.

An unusually large number of library trustees were in attendance for the round table which Mr. Merrill of Hutchinson conducted.

Mrs. Lafond of Little Falls spoke of the trustees' financial responsibility. Questions of what to do when a library outgrows its building; to bind or not to bind magazines; to open the library or not to the county which makes no appropriation for the work; the value of the budget system; were fully discussed. Dr. Hancock of Mankato told how their appropriation was raised from \$4,000 to \$7,500 by printing their budget in the paper just before the meeting of the Board of tax levy, and by having the various members of the library board see each member of the City Council.

On Thursday, at 6:00 o'clock, 127 gathered

for dinner in the Colonial Room of the West Hotel. There were talks on Library War Service by some who participated in it: Miss Countryman, Miss Patten, Miss Carey, Miss Earhart, Miss Stearns, and Miss Rosholt, after which Adam Strohm (Librarian of Detroit, gave an address, urging that the future program of the A. L. A. be constructive, deal with justice and cultivate a deep social spirit; the motive back of the enlarged program being to stimulate sound public thinking, to guide mental and physical energy into fruitful channels and to release noble impulses for their application in human relations. The motto he suggested was "Let us finish our task."

A round table on the Co-ordination of School and public libraries brought forth helpful ideas from J. M. McConnell, State Commissioner of Education; Miss Gilpin, Carolyn Williams, Miss Lewis, Miss Robinson, Miss Wood, Miss Farr, and Miss Mahoney.

Papers were also read by Miss Carey on Librarians and the social spirit, as a result of which a Standing Hospital Committee was appointed.

A book symposium, a talk by Judge H. D. Dickinson of Memphis on the means of combatting *alienism*, and one by D. M. Sullivan, statistician of the State Department of Labor on industrial democracy, profitably filled an afternoon.

At the business meeting Mrs. Jennie T. Jennings moved that a standing committee on the certification and standardization of librarians be appointed by the in-coming president; the committee to be represented as follows: one member from one of the large libraries, one from a small library, one from the department of education, one from the university, and one from a normal school. This was carried.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miriam E. Carey, St. Paul; first vice-president, Harriet Wood, St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, Margaret Hickman, Eveleth.

CLARA F. BALDWIN.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Jan. 29. At Boston.

Winter Meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City.

Joint Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Special meeting of the American Library Association.

First week in June. At Colorado Springs, Colo.
Annual Conference of the American Library Association.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

For the past six years the libraries of the state have been presented with a fixed and detailed program for their consideration and study at each annual library institute. This has made possible the securing of the help of an abler and more serious corps of conductors than could have been secured for meetings without definite plan or program. During this period, as compared with the six preceding years, there has been an increase in the average number of libraries or other organizations represented from 328 to 507, and from 832 to 1038 in the number of persons registered.

Other means for stimulating a forward movement for library institutes are now being considered. Expense has been found to be the main factor in restricting attendance at the library institutes, and an offer to each library to pay the expenses of a delegate to the meeting would probably bring almost perfect representation. It is estimated that this would cost New York State not more than \$1500 a year. This has been proved to be successful in the province of Ontario, which has been conspicuous in its library progress, especially during the past five years. The Provincial Legislature has specifically provided for library institutes, employment of experts to attend these meetings, traveling and other necessary expenses of one delegate from each library board in attending a meeting of the institute, and deduction of \$5 from the provincial grant to any public library failing to send a representative to the annual library institute.

New York City.—The Circulation Department of the New York Public Library made salary increases in the graded service beginning December first, according to the schedule submitted to the City in the budget for 1920. The City did not provide money for restoring the sixty positions eliminated at the beginning of 1919, nor did it grant sufficient money for salaries to make the full increases asked for in the Library estimate. The Trustees, however, decided to provide for the full increases, by economies in other accounts. The increases made to the staff in the graded service were on the basis of \$180, \$240, or \$300, depending upon the service rating.

The salaries now paid in the graded service are as follows: Grade 1, \$840 to \$960;

grade 2, \$1020 to \$1200; grade 3, \$1260 to \$1500; grade 4, \$1560 to \$2100.

Office heads, division chiefs, janitors and pages are not included in these four grades.

F. F. H.

The death of J. Alden Weir occasioned a memorial exhibition of his etchings and other prints in the Stuart Gallery of the New York Public Library, on view until the end of January.

F. W.

Brooklyn.—The Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library have increased the rate of pay as follows:

Grade 1, from minimum \$600 to \$840 minimum; grade 2, minimum \$780 to \$1020 minimum; grade 3, minimum \$1020 to \$1260 minimum; grade 4, minimum \$1320 to \$1560 minimum.

F. P. H.

Queen's Borough. A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Borough Public Library was held on January 8th, when it was expected that after a hearing of Jessie F. Hume, librarian, who was dismissed without charges last March, the trustees would vote on the question as to whether or not Miss Hume should be reinstated. Miss Hume, on arriving at the time appointed, was told that this was to be a regular meeting of the Board. Fourteen trustees were present including Dr. Henry Stoesser, the trustee newly appointed by Mayor Hylan to take the place of Henry Waller, resigned.

The Board decided that "no woman should be appointed director" of the library, and John T. Atwater, assistant principal of the Richmond Hill High School, was appointed, in spite of the feeling of some members of the Board that no appointment ought to be made until after the Hume matter had been finally closed. It was finally decided to give Miss Hume an opportunity to read the stenographic minutes of the two hearings held in her case, and to make a written statement in reply before the next meeting of the Board.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.—The newly established Bureau of Coal Economics, Washington, D. C., has definite plans for a special library to cover the literature relating to coal production, distribution and consumption; labor and cost of living;

mining engineering; and collateral and comparable literature in other lines of industry. C. E. Leshner, formerly in charge of coal statistics in the U. S. Geological Survey, is the head of the new bureau and has already started a nucleus for the library. The offices are at present in the Commercial National Bank Building.

R. H. J.

KANSAS.

Nine high school libraries of Kansas are being reorganized and catalogued, with technical advice and assistance from the Kellogg Library of the State Normal School at Emporia. The towns are: Altoona, Bucklin, Eldale, Garden City, Greensburg, Osborne, Potter, Pratt and Sumner County High School at Wellington.

W. H. K.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The annual report of the St. Louis Public Library for 1918-1919 gives the following statistics: Number of agencies, one central library, seven branches, four sub-branches and seventy-six stations. Total number registered borrowers, 110,110. Circulation, 2,365,050. Receipts from local taxation, \$324,341.83. Salaries for library service, \$140,582.24. Total maintenance, \$294,817.97. Number on library staff, exclusive of students in Library School, 262.

WISCONSIN

The high school teacher-librarian requirement made by the Wisconsin Department of Education went into effect the first of the present school year. Each high school is to employ as a faculty member a teacher who has had a certain minimum of library training who will spend at least part of her time in giving lessons on the use of books and libraries and in administering the library. High schools enrolling six hundred or more students are expected to employ a full-time librarian. The general rule is that the teacher-librarian is to have a general education which would entitle her to a state certificate as a high school teacher or a graduate of the full course of an approved library school. It is difficult to supply the 385 high schools in the state with trained teacher-librarians. The Wisconsin Library School offers a teacher-librarian course and several of the normal schools and colleges thruout the state are now offering such courses. To meet the emergency the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin offers a correspondence course for which already two hundred high school teachers have been enrolled, and it is hoped that the beginning of the next school year will find all the high schools meeting the requirement. It is

estimated that one hundred new teacher-librarians will be needed each year. In some communities the teacher-librarian is also the town librarian, dividing her time between the school and town libraries.

Milwaukee. The law permits the board of county supervisors to enter into a contract with the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Library for service to the entire county. The county treasurer apportions the cost of the library service to each town and municipality in the county in proportion to the circulation of books in that subdivision. The county pays the Milwaukee Public Library ten cents per volume circulated, which enables the public library to maintain an efficient county service.

WYOMING

The State Library has compiled the following for the library tax rates in the various counties. In Albany county with a Carnegie library established in 1905 the mill tax is .25; the library for Hot Springs County established in 1917 is supported by a mill tax of .375. The highest rate, .45, is that for the county library established in 1910 for Johnson County; while the lowest is for Lincoln County, .062. There are sixteen county libraries in the state.

CALIFORNIA

Riverside: The Riverside Public Library has received approximately \$1,000 (\$909.44) from the Riverside County Soldiers' Welfare fund and the rest from individual donors, for war history record work. About \$2,000 more is expected for completion of the war history of Riverside County.

J. F. D.

ENGLAND

An Institute of Transport was established in England, in November, which bids fair to become prominent not only in England, but throughout the world. As its name implies, it is to cover the entire field of transport, including railways, waterways, tramways and roads. It is supported by men eminent in the transport field and its first president is to be Sir Eric Geddes. Its announced purpose is the scientific study of questions relating to traffic and transport and the Institute is to hold monthly meetings between October and June. One of its announced plans is "To form a library of works relating to traffic and transport, and in connection therewith to acquire, sell or exchange books, works and manuscripts." By the loan of books and by grants of books it plans also to aid invention and research.

R. H. J.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

VOTING AT MEETINGS OF THE A. L. A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

During the consideration of the proposed revision of the constitution at the recent A. L. A. conference, the question of the abolition of institutional voting came up. After a discussion during which some members expressed themselves as being violently opposed to the idea of abolishing institutional votes, the Association voted in committee of the whole to retain that feature of the present constitution, with a change which makes it necessary for each member holding an institutional vote to bring written credentials from the head of his institution, thus practically requiring a ballot vote if the authority in each case is to be verified. In spite of this attitude of the Association, only once during my attendance at the recent sessions, and I only missed a small part of them, was an institutional vote taken and that at my insistence when there was a specially close vote on an important matter. On that occasion, as I remember it, the result was 99 in favor and 94 opposed. The decision was reached by counting the standing votes, a process which under the most favorable conditions is liable to result in error, and no one can say that conditions in the Red Room were at all favorable for conducting a business meeting. On no other occasion, although equally important votes were taken, many of which were close, was an institutional vote called for, even by those who were so jealous of their rights in the matter.

My attitude in the matter is that as long as the present provision for institutional voting remains in our constitution, we should live up to it; but if it is so unimportant that even the stoutest champions of the privilege fail to demand their rights in a series of sessions that are undoubtedly the most important in the history of the Association, then why cumber our machinery with this provision?

May I also submit for discussion the question as to whether ballot votes should not be taken when these important changes in the constitution are considered in forthcoming executive session, instead of relying on the eyesight of any one man, no matter how able he may be in his administrative and professional duties?

C. EDWARD GRAVES, *Librarian.*
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

THAT TWO MILLION DOLLARS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It was a most interesting coincidence that when I returned from the mid-winter meeting in Chicago almost the first letter I opened in the mail that was awaiting me was a letter from my college, Brown University, announcing a forthcoming campaign for \$3,000,000 for its endowment fund. A striking similarity in purpose and method to the plans outlined by Dr. Hill at Chicago, for the Enlarged Program's fund, are shown in the following paragraphs quoted from the letter:

"The Executive Committee will ask presently for the assistance of a large General Committee and of Regional Committees.

"It is of the opinion—

"That the raising of this large sum of money can not be effected by the sensational methods that are conveyed by the word 'Drive'.

"That the first appeal must be made to a relatively few, and on the strength of their response the remaining amount—which will still be large—must be raised through the personal efforts of friends of the College.

"That men and women of means—particularly those who have not been students of Brown—may be well assured that the University is wisely and efficiently managed. That its purposes are definite and constructive. . . . That it exercises a strong influence for good in the community. That it is a vital force in the support of our form of government. . . ."

With the substitution of the words "American Library Association" for "Brown University," the letter might almost have been prepared by the Enlarged Program Committee for distribution to A. L. A. members.

The comparison between the A. L. A. and the colleges is one to which librarians may well give thought in connection with the \$2,000,000 fund for the Enlarged Program. Brown is going to raise \$3,000,000, Cornell \$5,000,000. Yale and Princeton are asking for millions. Harvard's goal is \$15,000,000. Nine of the smaller Wisconsin colleges are making a united plea. None of these institutions is conducting anything remotely resembling a "drive"; indeed it is doubtful if the general public is aware that the colleges are making such efforts. Yet beyond a shadow of doubt every one of these efforts will prove successful.

Now, if Cornell can successfully appeal for \$5,000,000 and Harvard for \$15,000,000, has any librarian the courage—or the lack of courage—to say that the American Library Association can not successfully appeal for \$2,000,000. If the individual university bases its appeal on its educational and citizen-building value to the community, is not the A. L. A. in a position to claim for its Enlarged Program an even greater educational and citizen-building value—greater, for one reason, because it will reach scores of millions of every-day Americans, as against the few thousands of favored ones who are served by all the colleges together? And is not the claim of the A. L. A. one which will carry far more “human interest” and far more popular appeal than the claim of any university can possibly carry?

Dr. Bostwick, in the discussion at Chicago, voiced the opinion that “Dr. Hill has stated that there will be no ‘drive,’” and has then proceeded to describe in detail how such a drive will be conducted.” I do not share this view, nor do I fear that any of us will be asked to make any old-fashioned war-time drive. I do feel that it would be most unfair to approve the Program and the \$2,000,000 budget—as was done at Chicago—and then expect the nine members of the Executive Board and the

five members of the Enlarged Program Committee to go out and raise the money alone and unaided. Almost every community has some citizen or citizens who would be willing to make a contribution if properly interested. I fail to see that, for the local librarian or other agent to study the local situation and to approach possible contributors partakes in any sense of the nature of a “drive”.

Our method is the same as that of the colleges, and our objects similar in general character, save that ours is the more popular appeal. My community is not harried by the “drives” of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Brown, and the rest of the colleges. Neither will it be harried by any A. L. A. drive. But I expect it will yield some contributions to the fund.

As President Bishop said at Asbury Park, the A. L. A.—the library profession—stands at the cross-roads. The problems of funds and inadequate personnel constitute a challenge. Shall we take up the challenge, face our new opportunities and duties and go forward, or shall we take panic at the challenge, disclaim our greater responsibility, and go back to our millimeter details of other days? The decision was made at Chicago. We are to go forward.

HAROLD L. WHEELER.

Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITION OFFERED

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for library assistant on February 18, 1920. A vacancy in the Engineer Department at Large, Washington Barracks, D. C., at \$1200 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination. Appointees whose services are satisfactory may be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of \$20 a month.

Both men and women, if qualified, may take this examination. For the existing vacancy male eligibles are desired.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

1. Library economy, 30 points; 2. Cataloging, classification, and bibliography, 35 points; 3. German, and either French or Spanish, 10 points; 4. Education and experience, 25 points. Total, 100 points.

Applicants must have had at least one year's training in a recognized library school; or one

year in a training class in a library using modern methods and one year's experience; or three years' experience in a library using modern methods. For the existing vacancy at Washington Barracks it is desired to secure eligibles with experience in technical libraries.

Applicants may be examined at any place at which this examination is held, regardless of their places of residence.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

Applicants should at once apply for fuller particulars and for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BAKER, Mary E., N. Y. S., appointed head of the catalog department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Jan. 1.

BEAMAN, Luella O., P. 1906, formerly librarian at Rye, N. Y., and for the past year in the Red Cross Service in Paris, appointed assistant, reference department, United Engineering Societies Library, New York.

BUCKNAM, Edith P., P. 1898, head of the catalogue department, Queens Borough Public Library, New York, resigned. Joined the staff of the McGraw-Hill Company, New York, Jan. 12.

CARLETON, William N. C., librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, resigned. Will shortly join the firm of G. D. Smith, rare book dealer, New York.

CASSIDY, Mary, for twenty-five years librarian of Winterset and the librarian with the longest service record in Iowa, resigned.

CROWELL, Edith Hall, N. Y. P. L. 1911-13, recently returned from war service in France, is engaged in survey work for the employment department of the Y. W. C. A. New York City.

CUDEBEC, Bertha M., N. Y. S. 1915-16, librarian of the Albany (N. Y.) Free Library, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Public Library of Niagara Falls.

CUNNINGHAM, Elsie (née Miller), wife of Jessie Cunningham, librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, and formerly of the St. Louis Public Library, died in December at Denver (Colo.) following a long illness.

DAVIS, Letty Lucile, N. Y. P. L., 1912-14, associated with the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, resigned. Appointed

librarian of the Arbor Press, New York City.

DREW, Helen, P. 1919, head of the circulation department of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, was married November 17 to Mr. James Wilson Garmond.

EDSON, Suzane, for the past five years cataloguer in the Library of the Interstate Commerce Commission, appointed confidential clerk to Hon. W. M. Daniels, Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

FARR, Mildred C., appointed head of the Traveling Library Department of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission.

FRENCH, Marguerite M., P. 1918, of the staff of the Utica Public Library, appointed librarian of the public library at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

GOFF, Berenice, C. 1915, appointed assistant in the Federal Reserve Bank Library, New York City.

Goss, Edna L., has returned to the position she formerly held, as head cataloger in the library of the University of Minnesota.

HOLT, Sigrid Charlotte, N. Y. P. L. 1916-17, in charge of the information bureau of the American Scandinavian Foundation, resigned. Associated with the Educational Extension Department of the Y. M. C. A., New York City.

JOHNSON, Ethel, S. 1910, appointed assistant commissioner of the Board of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts for three years.

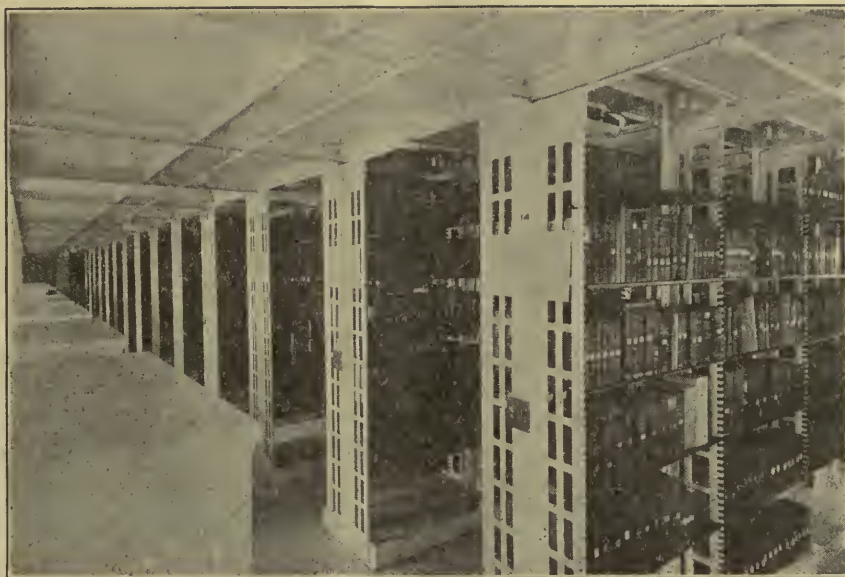
LIEBMANN, Estelle L., P. 1916, librarian of the National Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Ronald Press Company, New York.

MCINTOSH, Rosamond, P. 1914, appointed librarian of the United States Hospital at Portsmouth, Va.

McMULLEN, Elizabeth, N. Y. S. 1915-16, librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library. Appointed assistant in the Iowa State Agricultural College Library, Ames, Ia.

MILLER, Wharton, N. Y. S. 1915-16, assistant librarian of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, has been added to the faculty of the School of Business at Syracuse University and will conduct a new course in business library methods for the training of secretarial students.

OCLE, Rachel, N. Y. S. 1915-16, head of the Reference Dept. of Iowa State Teachers' College Library, resigned. Appointed to the staff



*View of an intermediate floor in main
stack room of the University of Michigan*

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Harper Mem. Univ. of Chic.,	Chicago, Ill.
University of Missouri,	Columbia, Mo.
St. Paul Public Library,	St. Paul, Minn.
Multnomah Pub. Library	Portland, Oregon
Legislative Library,	Toronto, Canada
Montreal Public Lib.,	Montreal, P. Q.
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of Washington University Library, St. Louis, Mo., in January.

OLSCHEWSKY, Johanna Louise, N. Y. P. L. 1914-16, assistant librarian of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, appointed librarian.

OSBORN, Mary Louisa, N. Y. P. L. 1913-15, librarian of Townsend Harris Hall, College of the City of New York, resigned. Accepts position with the information service of the Cheney Silk Company, New York City.

PACKARD, Ella E., reference librarian of the Dallas (Tex.) Public Library, resigned, December 20.

RANTON, Bess M., C. 1918, appointed librarian of the recently established Amador County Free Library, Jackson, California, January 1st.

ROBSON, Laura A., W. R. 1912, is librarian, Trinity County Library, Weaverville, Calif.

SIMS, Frances H., P. 1918, head of the Woodbury branch of the Denver Public Library, appointed librarian of the Aberdeen (Wash.) Public Library.

SMITH, Barbara H., of the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., appointed head of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass.

STEBBINS, Mary F., P. 1912, librarian of the Utica Academy, resigned. Appointed Junior High School librarian in Cleveland, Ohio.

STEINER, Bernard C., librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, is the author of a brief "Life of Henry Barnard, United States Commissioner of Education, 1867-1870," which is issued as *Bulletin* 1919, No. 8, of the Bureau of Education.

TAGGART, Anne Van Cleve, P. 1910, formerly superintendent of branches of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library and later A. L. A. hospital librarian and acting camp librarian at Camp Mills, N. Y., appointed librarian of the township library at Millbrook, New York.

WOOLMAN, Ruth, assistant librarian State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C., resigned. Appointed assistant librarian, Teachers' College, Kirkesville, Mo.

WOOD, Basil, of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the Westerly Memorial and Library, Westerly, R. T., in place of Joseph L. Peacock, resigned.

WRIGHT, Rebecca W., N. Y. S. 1908, is assistant librarian of the Vermont Historical Society Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The current *Canadian Bookman* gives a very good portrait of the late Charles H. Gould, Librarian of McGill University, Montreal.

A portrait and short biographical sketch of Ernest Cushing Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, are given in the Oct.-Dec. number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

The December *Municipal Reference Library Bulletin* (St. Louis) gives tables illustrating the cost of city government, as represented by statistics from twenty-five of the leading cities of the United States. One of the tables shows the appropriations for libraries and for schools with the per cent distribution in each case.

In the second edition of "Instruction in the Use of Books and Libraries: A text-book for normal schools and colleges," by Lucy E. Fay and Anne T. Eaton (Boston: F. W. Faxon, 1919, \$3.25 net) some chapters are re-arranged, a few revisions in the text have been made, and as far as possible book lists have been brought up to date.

Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the Art Division of the New York Public Library, contributes to the November *Architectural Record* "Art and architecture after the war: a list of references," which is an annotated review of Amer-

ican, English, French and German works in which is discussed the possible influence of war on art, art being understood in the broadest meaning of the word.

In the Extension Number of the *Pow Wow*, the monthly of the Alumni of the State College of Washington, W. W. Foote, the librarian, makes a good plea for library extension service, pointing out the demand for this service especially since the College has established a university extension service covering correspondence courses along all lines, and recalling to the Alumni the service already being given by the Library.

The *Proceedings* of the Ninth Annual Conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association have been published and may be obtained from the Treasurer, Elena A. Clancy, Tacoma Public Library, Tacoma, Wash., at 75c. a copy. Included in this 52-page pamphlet are the constitution and by-laws of the P. N. L. A., the membership list for 1918, a cumulative index to the proceedings 1909-1918 as well as the program and principal papers of the ninth conference.

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other men of affairs in Newark setting forth the Library's new plan of doing research work "at the charge of one dollar per hour for research work over and above what it may properly give without charge to any resident taxpayer of the city." It gives briefly the recorded and estimated use of the Business Branch, a classified account of the contents of that Branch, in language such that it can be "understood of the people," and practical suggestions for the greater use of this material.

The "Small-Town Library Building," being some suggestions on "how an old house remodelled with taste and a little money may serve as a home for the public library," is contributed by John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, to *The House Beautiful* for January. The paper is well illustrated with examples of actual successes of this kind achieved in some of the New England States. Another article from his pen in the November *Architectural Record* shows how an old dwelling house in Hyannis, Mass., was converted into a most attractive library for a rural community.

"Contemporary Poets," in the Oct.-Dec. *Bulletin of Bibliography*, a classified list compiled by Anne Morris Boyd, instructor in the University of Illinois Library School, "is in no sense a complete list," but is intended as a guide to those who "lacking opportunity for special study of contemporary poetry, must select from the daily increasing multitude of poets and poems those that are likely to satisfy the varied demands of their library patrons." The poets are classified "according to the dominant tendencies shown in their work." . . . In addition to this classification of poets the list includes a bibliography, a list of "books that aid in the understanding and appreciating modern poetry," anthologies and periodicals.

The first number of "News Notes on Government publications, published for the staff of the Boston Public Library was issued on December 15. It explains the new Government News Service of the Boston Public Library, which aims at making available, thru the co-operation of the various government services, the publications of those services, the experience of the library having been that "thru the ordinary depository channels the printed matter is received so irregularly, and when it is received is so out of date that it is probably safe to say that 75 per cent of its usefulness is lost." Under each department is given a short note on the serials issued by that department or on one especially timely or interesting number in the series.

The "Census of Fifteenth Century Books owned in America," edited by George Parker Winship, which appeared in installments in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* in 1918, with additions in the issue of August, 1919, has now been reprinted by the Library. The order of title entries is that of Hain's "Repertorium," and Hain is also followed for the spelling of the author's name. The title is entered "in the fewest words that will identify it," the place, in the common English form, is followed by the printer's name "spelled ordinarily as it appears in the original," and a *provenance* is given in many, tho not all cases. References to the principal works in which fifteenth century books are described are omitted, as are references to bibliographies of individual localities.

The tenth edition of Melvil Dewey's "Decimal classification and relative index" has been issued by The Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y. (\$7.50.) "The chief new features of this edition are the elaborate tho stil incomplete agriculture classification, and the recast of 940 with the Great war on 940.3 and .4. The gain from having bases of 4 insted of 6 figures for this detaild classification, seemd clearly to justify the cost of renumbering material alredy in 940. For the scheme as it stands we ar mainly indetted to the ALA advisory DC committee. It wil be farther enlarged to fit the growing body of war literature, but it is stil too early to make satisfactory subdivisions for campains and battles (940.42-.45). There ar also many smaller additions, besides modifications, notes, and over 3,000 new Index entries."

The Cleveland Americanization committee has now published pamphlets describing five of the national groups of the city. "The purpose of these publications is to bring to Americans a knowledge of the life and customs of their foreign-born neighbors . . . so as to develop in them an appreciation of the splendid contribution which the foreign-born are making to American life." The five issued are: "The Poles of Cleveland," and "The Italians of Cleveland," both by Charles W. Coulter of the department of sociology of Western Reserve University; "The Magyars of Cleveland" by Huldah F. Cook; "The Slovaks of Cleyeland" and "The Jugoslavs of Cleveland" by Eleanor E. Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library. These may be obtained from the Cleveland Americanization Committee, Room 226, City Hall, Cleveland, the first three listed here at 10c a copy and the last two at 25c each.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1920



Achievement Thru Conviction*

By J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE

Trustee, Boston Athenaeum

IN the multiplicity of the features of the Enlarged Program there is evidence of the careful, interested thinking of a large number of intelligent people who, individually, assume weighty responsibilities in their several library centers, but who, collectively, until the war, have under-valued themselves, and have not thought of themselves as highly as they ought to think. My thesis is that, if you believe in an enlarged program for the American Library Association, if you believe in it yourselves, you can make your trustees and the public believe in it, and if you can show reasons for support, you will get the support—you have in the past, you will hereafter. It rests with you to convince yourselves as to these particulars and features of an enlarged program that the American Library Association desires to stand for. It is like the continuation of some of the service to the soldiers and sailors, those features which it desires gradually to establish because of their nation-wide applicability.

I say, thru the Enlarged Program, you can meet the immediate needs that remain after the war. You can establish general policies of national value and you can establish regional services which will meet the needs of sections, tho not the needs of the whole country. On all of those grounds you can make appeal to those who have stood by you in your effort to put over the war service program; those who have taken your measure, thru your activity in that program, and are disposed to help, if you show, on your part, the confidence that you must feel in order to put the program over.

I have in mind a national organization, of which I am a member, the American Institute

of Architects. Formerly it assembled at one place or another in such numbers as found it convenient to go to the conventions. It had only the character of common interest in one of the fine arts, but it was not, in any one of its sessions, a strictly representative body. The local center was largely over-represented, and the distant parts of the country were under-represented. The American Institute of Architects changed from being a general body to being a delegate body. From that time on its conventions have represented impartially the architectural profession generally, because the expenses of a delegate from a distance have been met, in part, by appropriations from the whole body. Since its character has changed to that of a delegate body it has been able to speak with authority as to the wishes of the profession, and it has been heard. A very able architect, Mr. McKim of New York, conceived the idea of a national dinner. He brought important clients of his—and he had rich clients—from New York; persuaded other architects to do the same, and the President of the United States graced the occasion. From that time on the American Institute of Architects was self-conscious as a national body. It proceeded to establish itself in permanent headquarters, the historic mansion called "The Octagon," in New York, which was paid for, not by members of the Institute wholly or in greater part, but from the subscriptions from their clients, because their clients believed in the Institute. It established a standard of compensation for architects which is generally accepted now as the proper standard and involves a recognition of the much larger service that the architect of to-day gives.

All of this by way of illustration and to say that a national body, much smaller in numbers

*Address to the A. L. A. at the Chicago meeting, Jan. 2, 1920.

than the American Library Association, has succeeded in establishing a national policy in the matter of competition; a national standard in the matter of compensation, because it has been conscious of itself, as having a claim to national recognition; because it has preserved to the nation one of the most interesting of historic mansions; because it meets and is represented by delegates, and that means usually the select among the profession.

In these analogies I find, for the American Library Association, the opportunity, first, to define its purposes to itself and to adopt these purposes with conviction, and secondly, that sufficient conception of the individual responsibility of the librarian is what vitalizes the library efforts all over the country.

Bear in mind that the reasons for not doing things were never more abundant or easier to find than they are just now. We have been thru, the last year, a period of reaction that was entirely to be expected, entirely natural after the close of the war. At this moment we are, as a people, self-indulgent, short-sighted, ungenerous, unsympathetic. We are not stirred to the core by the well known sufferings of our fellow creatures in scores of billions—we shall be; we are not generously minded as regards expenditures, except upon ourselves, and that applies chiefly to those who have profited by the war financially, whereas a great many of us are more sensitive to the high cost of living than to the opportunities for parting with our worldly goods. In a word, the splendid spirit that animated us as a people, and enabled us to bring the war to the conclusion we did, has ebbed, but it will rise again.

Here, in a community representing the leaders of thought and civic effort in their several localities, I have no hesitation in saying, do not evaluate your public below its worth. Prepare to show that the American public must meet responsibilities again, such as it had to meet and met splendidly in war time; that the period of reconstruction is a period of enlarged vision, enlarged sympathy and enlarged generosity. That period is immediately before us. We of the library world can enter into it a little earlier, perhaps, than some of those who are actively engaged in business. We can make our fellow citizens feel that the library stands for the truth, for accurate and gener-

ally recent information upon world concerns; that the library stands for the stimulation of every public-spirited effort; that the library discriminates against no class, no sect; and that it unites the civic forces of the community in peace as in war. With that assumption the question of an Enlarged Program becomes a question of agreement upon its main features, not I think, of criticism of some of those features.

I have, since I have come here, been conscious of no great reluctance to undertake the program, but of great skepticism as to the possibility of raising the money. The money is there. How to reach it must be worked out, but we have the ability, we have the organizing spirit; we have the particular type of man to whom a difficulty is a challenge. We have men who are accustomed to win the ear of their communities for any public cause. Let us trust our power of organization to find the means of raising the money that is to be had for the cause for which we believe it should be given.

Let us adopt the program heartily, if at all, and trust details of execution and other particulars to be put into force to a body we have confidence in. We cannot debate at coming meetings every feature of an Enlarged Program and decide how much of it we can carry out with such means as we have. We must debate it in principle, if at all. We must resolve that, because we have adopted it, it creates a personal responsibility upon each of us to make it understood, and if understood the support that it needs will be forthcoming. I mean by that the constant sense that your community, your own individual community, must not go to sleep, must not be weary of well-doing, must not be behind other communities of equal intelligence and public spirit in giving for public causes. That sense must be in each one of us and must inspire us, as we talk over with our fellow citizens the need of the American Library Association and the immense importance of its work. If we have the conviction ourselves we can communicate it. We can, in the phrase of the day, "sell the idea." I have that conviction, and I am not a librarian, merely an inadequate trustee, but I am perfectly sure that if you believe in your program as I believe in it, you can demonstrate it in your communities and find the means to carry it out. And I am sure you do believe in it.

Selling the Library Idea

By J. RAY JOHNSON

THE development of a system of sustained publicity reaching into every community in the United States, calling attention to the necessity of increased support for existing libraries, the extension of the library systems in parts of the country where library organization is weak, and the establishment of more business and technical libraries are regarded by the Committee on Enlarged Program as among its most important tasks.

Only a small proportion of the men and women of the United States have been convinced that libraries are a necessity rather than a luxury, and as a result, the financial support given public libraries has been astonishingly meager.

Advertising will sell anything, and the American Library Association has something definite to sell to the people of the United States. It must convince not only the legislators and public officials of the necessity of increased support for libraries, but it must demonstrate to the general public the important work the libraries are doing. Advertising and sustained publicity have made millions for the manufacturers of breakfast foods, not because of the unusual value of breakfast foods, but because of the value of advertising and publicity.

There is a strong publicity appeal in the enlarged program. Rural library extension, books for the blind, better citizenship, service to the merchant marine, more business and technical libraries—all these features will provide material for news stories and magazine articles. A well-tried system of sustained publicity featuring the public library idea will be applied immediately and will be maintained at least until early summer. In the meantime, the effort to obtain funds will go forward quietly and without any of the hue and cry generally raised when a financial "drive" is staged.

The publicity plan as finally accepted by the Committee on Enlarged Program provides for publication of American Library Association material in all of the leading newspapers in the United States, in at least 3000 rural newspapers, that is small dailies, weeklies and semi-weeklies, in hundreds of technical and class publications, in the most prominent house organs and in most of the standard magazines.

The day of the press agent is gone. The old-fashioned press agent depended largely upon circus stunts to get into print, and very frequently paid little attention to the truth. The publicity man of to-day provides a real service to the newspapers and periodicals, and is accepted in most publishing offices as a part of the writing staff. No attempt will be made by the Association's publicity department to flood the desks of editors with mail stories. On the other hand only one short mail story a week will be sent to the morning papers of the country. A similar story will be sent each week to the afternoon papers, and another short story to the Sunday papers. In all cases the stories will contain real news value, and the probabilities are that a very large amount of this material will find publication. Approximately 2600 morning, afternoon and Sunday papers in the United States will be served by mail.

There are about 12,000 small but influential papers in the United States published in rural districts that have no facilities for setting type. The publicity department cannot afford to overlook these publications, and therefore about 3000 of these papers have been selected and will be served once a month with two columns of ready-to-print plate. This is the form most acceptable to the rural editor. In addition, about 800 daily papers of the United States which are anxious to obtain illustrations will be served with one two-column matrix a week.

The foreign language press seems to be a fertile field for the American Library Association. There are approximately fifteen million persons in the United States who are foreign born. Of this number not less than six million do not speak the English language at all and depend solely for the news of the day upon their native tongue publications, published in the United States. The two thousand foreign language newspapers and magazines in this country, published in about fifteen languages and dialects, have a combined circulation of more than eight million.

A great majority of the readers of these publications know nothing of American history or of American tradition and ideals. However,

editors of the foreign language newspapers are eager to obtain material such as the American Library Association can provide—articles having to do with the books that make for good citizenship and articles containing lists of books on American history, and where and how they can be obtained.

In all welfare campaigns the last few years a great deal of money has been spent on the manufacture and distribution of posters, window cards, and other outdoor display material. So many posters have been used since the first Liberty Loan that they no longer get the desired results. In fact, it appears that the poster is not so effective as an advertising medium as it was two years ago. The well painted bill-board would be valuable to this campaign, but unfortunately the cost of obtaining any of these, even for a period of two weeks is practically prohibitive. It may be possible to have a number of these painted signs contributed by the companies that operate them, and efforts toward this are being made. In any event, it seems like a waste of money to manufacture posters for use by the American Library Association when a far smaller amount of money may be used in a more effective manner.

In place of outdoor display, the Association may place display advertising in such national publications as the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, the *Literary Digest*, the *Pictorial Review*, *Collier's*, *Leslie's*, and others.

In addition, a proof book of display advertising will be prepared and copies of it circulated among the librarians of the country. Matrices and plates of these "ads" will be manufactured and placed at convenient points thruout the country so that any editor who wishes to contribute space to the promotion of the enlarged program may do so. The matrices and plates, of course, will be furnished from the nearest points at the expense of the Association.

It has been found that news without a local touch is of little value to the local editor. He does not care to print material about books or libraries in general, but will be glad to print any article that has to do with any libraries in his community.

To meet this condition a "local bureau" has been established and will furnish local copy for newspapers thruout the country, using the names of men and women well known in the

communities. It is hoped that at least one thousand librarians in the United States will volunteer to act as publicity representatives in their communities so that a very large amount of localized publicity can be obtained in the next few months. Material for this localized publicity will be furnished weekly in connection with the "A. L. A. Blue Publicity Letter" to librarians.

One of the most important divisions of the publicity department will be the division of syndicates. This division will furnish material, pictures, articles and interviews to the thirty-nine national newspaper syndicates with headquarters in New York City. These syndicates serve practically all of the daily newspapers in the country which of course are paid for their services. The material we furnish them will be gladly accepted and will be sent out in matrix form to their clients. The division of syndicates will also provide short stories to the wire, to the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service and the Universal, and it will give long stories to the auxiliary mail service of these wire syndicates.

A speaker's bureau will be organized and a small handbook containing "talking points to libraries" will be prepared. A limited number of booklets and folders for use in communities will be circulated thruout the country to librarians for distribution.

The screen is becoming one of the most important avenues of publicity. It does not seem advisable, however, to manufacture films or trailers for circulation, as the cost is high and it is difficult to obtain proper release dates, after the films have been manufactured. Instead, the publicity department will make every effort to create features that will be acceptable to editors of motion picture weeklies. One or two of these features have been devised and others will materialize as the campaign progresses. In addition, colored slides will be manufactured and given to the proprietors of every motion picture theater in the country.

The publicity campaign thru national mediums will be a success. But the more important publicity campaign, that in localities, will not be a success unless the publicity department and the Committee on Enlarged Program receives the whole-hearted support of the librarians of the United States. And on this support the committee counts.



EXTERIOR OF THE GENERAL LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR

Opening of the New General Library of the University of Michigan

The new library building of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, built to include and extend the bookstacks of the old library building, but otherwise entirely new in plan and construction, described and illustrated in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL, was formally opened on Wednesday, January 7th. Preceding the function, a pleasant luncheon was given at the University Union by Librarian Bishop and the library authorities, including President Hutchins. A large delegation from the Detroit Public Library staff also attended the exercises. An especially noteworthy feature was the interest shown in the opening by the townspeople, evidenced by the closing of many of the stores during the afternoon and the adjournment of barber shop discussion at eight o'clock in time for attendance at the open reception to students and the public.

The formal exercises were held in the remarkable Hill Auditorium, which, with the equally remarkable Natural Science Building, was the work of Architect Albert Kahn, who has also been the architect of the Ford works and of many office and other buildings in Detroit. This auditorium is perhaps the only one in the country constructed on absolutely

scientific principles, as its stage forms a parabolic sounding-board with the speaker's stand at the focus, from which all sound is projected on parallel lines into the auditorium proper, the walls of which are dressed with three inches of felt covered by burlap, which prevents echo or resonance. The auditorium is capable of holding over five thousand people, and nearly three thousand attended the exercises.

These were opened by a brief word from President Harry Hutchins, who presided after a prelude on the noble organ brought from the Chicago World Fair, played by Earl Vincent Moore, Professor of Music of the University. Regent W. L. Clements, Chairman of the Library Committee of the Trustees, to whose broad outlook and wise foresight the library building owes its achievement, tho present, was prevented by illness from speaking as announced, and his place on the program was filled by Librarian W. W. Bishop, who outlined the steps by which the present building was achieved. He voiced the regret of many who had known the picturesque old library building which had been in use for over thirty years, and told of the careful study of university library buildings made by the

Board of Regents before bringing before the Legislature of 1915 a bill for the appropriation of funds for the new building. This bill had been enthusiastically supported by the regents, alumni and other friends of higher education, and this resulted in the Legislature's appropriation of a sum sufficient to cover the cost of a great part of the building. The Legislature of 1919 appropriated the necessary funds for the completion of the construction and for the equipment, and in spite of delays, due to the war, the building had been completed in a very short time thereafter. Two wings had been first constructed and into these the main part of the library had been moved whilst the construction of the remainder of the building was going on, and during the whole period occupied by the construction of the building and the removal of the books, the library had not been closed to students for one hour of the working day.

Architect Albert Kahn, who designed the library then spoke of the plan and architectural features of the building, which has a floor area of 125,000 square feet and cubical contents of 2,100,000 cubic feet, and costs only (including the book-stacks) 25 cents per cubic foot, which is lower than the plainest sort of factory work to-day. Mr. Kahn paid tribute to all those who had helped to make the building a success, to the Board of Regents, which had been prompt and businesslike in its direction, to Librarian Bishop, who had materially assisted in the designing of the plans and in the interior details, and to Dr. Shepherd of the chair of psychology, all of whom had been ever willing and able to further the

scheme of getting as much building as possible for as little money, and withal, to arrive at a harmonious whole.

After this, the very fitting "Pilgrim Song" of Tschaiikowsky was admirably sung by William Wheeler, of the College of Music as a prelude to the address, which was the main feature of the exercises, given by R. R. Bowker on "The Library, Democracy, and Research," in which Mr. Bowker spoke of his own appreciation from early college days of Michigan University as the pioneer and forefront of the splendid chain of state universities now extending

from Ohio thru the golden west to the Golden Gate, with which as a graduate of the pioneer of municipal colleges, the College of the City of New York, he had especial sympathy. The library, he said, represents the most characteristic feature of American democracy, and he spoke of the beginnings of the modern library system as contrasted with the "bookkeeping" methods of Librarian Sibley of Harvard, alluding to Mrs. Saunders' pioneer work for the children and for open shelves. We confront in these days, he said, a state of



THE MAIN READING ROOM

mind which denies thrift, education, democracy and which makes a challenge to educated men. It is the spirit of Goethe's "Mephisto," "I am the spirit that denies," but even that Spirit of Evil recognized his work as "that which always wills the bad and always works the good." This good must be worked out by the leaders of democracy, for democracy must include an aristocracy of leadership. He spoke of the University Library as being in one phase a public library and in another a library of research and emphasized the value of the



STUDY HALL AT THE GENERAL LIBRARY

inter-library loan service by which any person in any library might obtain a needed book elsewhere, even from the national library, itself. He pointed out not only the higher, but the practical value of research as illustrated by the discovery of the yellow fever germ, which regenerated the harbor of Havana and made possible the Panama Canal and the development of the new winter wheat by agricultural experimental work which had extended the wheat belt fifty miles north thruout Canada. He referred to Edison, who began his life work as a newsboy on the Port Huron Railroad nearby as not a "wizard of electricity" but a man of unflagging research, doubtless regretting, as did Grover Cleveland, his lack of full university training. In conclusion, Mr. Bowker referred to the reward offered in a democracy which should be not chiefly of wealth or power, citing again the culmination of Goethe's "Faust," in which after love and wealth and power had come to Faust without satisfaction, he was able to redeem the swamp lands and plant thereon a happy people, and at last in this service to democracy be able to say to the passing moment, "Stay, Thou art fair," and thus achieve the redemption of his own soul.

After the auditorium exercises, the library, brilliantly illuminated, was the scene of a reception to the faculty and invited guests, at which some seven hundred were present, and in the evening there was an open reception to the public, in the course of which nearly three thousand persons inspected the beautiful building and its remarkable facilities.

In connection with the opening of the library two remarkable exhibits were displayed in the corridors. One of these was an early manuscript displayed by Wilfred M. Voynich, including a manuscript of Roger Bacon from the thirteenth century now in course of transliteration and translation, in which that Oxford scholar gives a cyclopedic statement of his knowledge, prefiguring many modern discoveries, and an example from the Cistercian scriptory of the same century, in which the initials were evidently stamped by a wooden block, anticipating the use of moveable type of two centuries later. The other notable exhibit was a selection from the remarkable Americana collection of Regent Clements brought from his private library in Bay City.

The losses to French libraries caused by the war are recorded by the *Annuaire Generale de la France et de l'Etranger* for 1919 as: Partial destruction of the libraries of Soissons, St. Quentin, Montdidier, Peronne, Ham, Roye, Noyon; total destruction of the rich libraries in the following cities: Rheims, (125,000 volumes, 200 incunabula, and more than 2000 manuscripts), bombed in May 1917; Arras (50,000 volumes, 200 incunabula and 2500 manuscript, bombed in 1916; Lille (175,000 volumes, 200 incunabula, and 1500 manuscripts) burned in 1918; Nancy (University Library of 100,000 volumes) bombed by aviators, and that of Verdun with 65,000 volumes and 120 incunabula. To this must be added some 10,000 smaller libraries, mainly parish and school libraries.

Books by Twentieth Century Poets

LIST SELECTED BY THE POETRY SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Committee on Library Lists of the Poetry Society of America presents in the following titles their selection of the volumes of poetry by American authors published in the year 1919, which it considers all libraries should own in order that their readers may be informed to date as to the progress of poetry in our own country. These annual lists are prepared at the request of librarians, and have covered the years from 1900 on, the first having been made in 1913. The Committee which does the work is a large one and includes poets and editors, reviewers and critics, professors, a librarian expert, and teachers, as well as the Executive Committee of the Society.

The Committee wishes to thank all publishers who have kindly sent books for examination by the Committee, and all friends who have made suggestions of books brought out by out-of-the-way printers and publishers. We could make more representative lists if more of these aids came our way.

WORKS BY INDIVIDUAL POETS

- Baker, Karle Wilson. *Blue Smoke*. Yale Univ. Press.
- Benet, William Rose. *Perpetual Light*. Yale Univ. Press.
- Braley, Berton. *Buddy Ballads*. Doran.
- Bunker, John. *Shining Fields and Dark Towers*. Lane.
- Burr, Amelia Josephine. *Hearts Awake*. Doran.
- Bynner, Witter. *The Beloved Stranger*. Knopf.
- Daly, T. A. *Macaroni Ballads*. Harcourt.
- Davies, Mary Carolyn. *Youth Riding*. Macmillan.
- Eaton, Walter Prichard. *Echoes and Realities*. Doran.
- Fletcher, John Gould. *The Tree of Life*. Chatto.
- Henderson, Daniel. *Life's Minstrel*. Dutton.
- Johnson, Robert Underwood. *Collected Poems*. Yale Univ. Press.
- Kemp, Harry. *The Passing God*. Brentano's.
- Kilmer, Aline. *Candles That Burn*. Doran.
- Lindsay, Vachel. *The Golden Whales of California*. Macmillan.
- Lowell, Amy. *Pictures of the Floating World*. Macmillan.
- McCarthy, John Russell. *Out of Doors*. White.
- Masters, Edgar Lee. *Starved Rock*. Macmillan.
- Middleton, Scudder. *The New Day*. Macmillan.
- Morgan, Angela. *Hail, Man!* Lane.
- Morley, Christopher. *The Rocking Horse*. Doran.
- Neihardt, J. G. *The Song of Three Friends*. Macmillan.
- O'Neil, George. *The Cobbler in Willow Street*. Boni.
- Rice, Cale Young. *Shadowy Thresholds*. Century Co.
- Robinson, Corinne Roosevelt. *Service and Sacrifice*. Scribner's.
- Tietjens, Eunice. *Profiles; Body and Raiment*. Knopf.
- Towne, Charles Hanson. *A World of Windows*. Doran.
- Untermeyer, Louis. *Including Horace*. Harcourt.
- Wheelock, John Hall. *Dust and Light*. Scribner's.
- Wood, Clement. *The Earth Turns South*. Dutton.

COLLECTIONS

- Broadhurst, J. and C. L. Rhodes. *Verse for Patriots to Encourage Good Citizenship*. Lipincott.
- Braithwaite, William Stanley. *The Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1919*. Small Maynard.
- Campbell, O. D., and C. J. Sharp. *English Folk Songs from the Southern Appalachians*. Putnam.
- Clarke, George Herbert. *A Treasury of War Poetry*. Second Series. Houghton.
- Haynes, W., and J. L. Harrison. *Fisherman's Verse*. Duffield.
- Lomax, John A. *Songs of the Cattle Trail and Cow Camp*. Macmillan.
- Rittenhouse, J. B. *The Second Book of Modern Verse*. Houghton.
- Wilkinson, Marguerite. *New Voices (a critical work with supplemental anthology)*. Macmillan.

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A Neglected Phase of the Salary Question

The Problem of Retiring Allowances

By JOHN BOYNTON KAISER
Librarian Tacoma Public Library

VIEWED historically the problem of wages has always been recognized as made up of many factors; in its present stage in the progress of evolution the wage-problem is today burdened with additional complications due to the modern industrial system and to abnormal conditions resulting immediately from war.

Always "the cost of living" has been the basic factor in the solution of the wage-problem. At present we hear this indicated variously by such phrases as "the high cost of mere living," "the high cost of decent living"; or, at times, as "the real cost of high living."

After examining salary schedules of teachers, librarians, professors and ministers one is tempted to expand a favorite text of the last named group and to say "Not alone 'the wages of sin is death,' but of a lot of the rest of us." Indeed the temptation is to harken to the *Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*:

"Strike and the world strikes with you—
Work and you work alone."

But tho the present abnormal prices make mere living a real problem and real living a very serious problem it is only fair to the people's representatives on our school and library boards and among university trustees to say that a beginning has been made in solving the problem (at least in alleviating the immediate situation), and that in many instances already real progress has been achieved. Let us therefore do what we can to have the good work continued and let us continue to justify the good work already done.

A little serious reflection, however, should remind us that the "salaried man" (or woman) has always had and is likely to continue to have a living problem peculiarly his own, especially if he is engaged in social, educational or religious work, and this problem is with him, more often than not, longer than is a salary, or his capacity to earn one. So while the salary problem has become the problem of the cost of living, the problem of living must be solved by something more than a temporary solution of the problem of salaries. And con-

sideration of the salaried man's problems of living during old age without poverty or unwelcome dependence leads us directly to the question of retiring allowances, or as some choose to call them, "pensions."

At the word some will shudder; a few will smile; some will scoff, and others remain to pray.

For the sake of those who would shudder or smile or scoff let us say this early in our consideration of the question that pensions are not necessarily merely alms and that they rest, in the opinion of many, on sound theories, economic and otherwise; all of which is perhaps more definitely indicated when we speak rather of "retirement allowances," "deferred salary," or "life insurance and annuities,"—*that is, of a business transaction in which is purchased some form of protection against poverty or dependence due to old age, accident or disease.*¹

The idea involved is, therefore, neither new nor startling. Military pensions are of ancient origin and civil pensions an increasingly common practice. Social insurance has already reached the dignity of a "world movement."

¹True, the strict constructionists claim that "a pension is in its essence a gratuity, and as such is to be sharply distinguished from any form of insurance to which the beneficiary contributes." Court decisions, it is claimed—and with some weight—sustain the idea that a "pension" is a charity pure and simple and is in no sense deferred salary due on account of previous inequitable compensation, and those who take this view hold that all systems which are based in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, upon voluntary or compulsory contributions by the beneficiaries belong properly to the domain of insurance. This is the view maintained by the writer on "pensions" in our most up-to-date and one of the most satisfactory Encyclopedias. (Ency. Amer. 1919, v. 2, p. 545-9.)

On the other hand in speaking of both military and civil pensions, it is claimed that the theory of such pensions is generally that the assured provision for old age is a "compensation" for the low rates of pay which attach to the government service. (New Internatl. Ency. Ed. 2, 1916. v. 18, p. 309.)

Concerning the appropriateness of the word "pension" see also Henry S. Pritchett "A Comprehensive Plan of Insurance and Annuities for College Teachers," Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, N. Y. 1916 (*Bul.* 9, p. 5), and Lewis Meriam's "Principles Governing the Retirement of Public Employees" (The Institute for Government Research. N. Y. 1918 pref. p. xi-xii.)

In it, teachers' pensions are now assuming a leading role. It is significant—but of just what we are in doubt!—that librarians have almost completely ignored this subject in their printed discussions of professional problems. Perhaps this is evidence of a devotion to duty and ideals on such a plane as to bar as unworthy all thought of self (or self respect!); perhaps we have been ashamed to confess our meager incomes and apparently to bespeak alms. But whether it is ignorance, shame, indifference or reasoned disapproval that accounts for it librarians have not bestirred themselves.

A bibliography covering the professional library press for 33 years previous to 1910 has but four references to the subject. Those are English and discoverable only under the ponderous term "superannuation." An index published in 1913 to American library reports reveals its consideration by but two institutions during an even longer period of years.

In 1913, also, the Secretary of the American Library Association attempted to collect data on the subject and not only found little available, but his inquiry of that year has apparently aroused little if any subsequent interest in the subject. In 1910 Dr. Bostwick wrote "no library has a comprehensive pension system."²

Really serious consideration of the question on the part of Public libraries seems limited to four; Chicago, Omaha, Detroit and Boston. The first two have actually tried it; Chicago 1905 to date, Omaha 1911 to date. Detroit has twice attempted it since 1912 and is now working on a plan. The Boston library has been urging it at intervals for years but so far has not established a system, tho the Boston Public Library employes have a struggling mutual benefit association on an admittedly insecure foundation. Here and there other libraries are just beginning to take an interest in the subject.

Real discussion of the general library pension problem is limited to Professor Charles K. Bolton's brief but fundamental statements³ in which he points out that pensions are "an efficiency as well as an humane measure"; to Professor Henry's references to the subject in discussing "The Academic Standing of College Library Assistants and their Relations to the Carnegie Foundation,"⁴ and to Mr. Legler's substantial contribution in relating to the Trustees section of the A. L. A. in 1914, the workings of the Chicago system.⁵ Mention in one or two brief editorials,⁶ occasional pathetic queries⁷

and sparse news items⁸ mainly on the Omaha,⁹ Chicago,¹⁰ Detroit¹¹ and Boston¹² plans or proposals practically complete our "source material" on the pension problem as related specifically to librarians.

The Illinois law "To provide for the formation and disbursement of a public library employe's pension fund in cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants" was approved May 12, 1905 and amended June 3, 1907. Its fifteen sections are quite specific. Under them library boards have the power and the duty to establish such funds from amounts to be deducted monthly from the salaries or wages of employes and to consist of such other moneys derived from miscellaneous sources as the board of directors of the library shall determine. Acceptance of the plan is optional with the employe and he may cease to participate at his own pleasure in the contributions (and hence in the future benefits). The city treasurer is the bonded custodian of the fund. A board of trustees of the pension fund, declared to be a body politic and corporate, is established to administer the fund and shall be composed of the president and secretary of the library board, ex-officiis, two contributing employes and another from the library board, all three of whom are selected by the contributing employes.

Deductions from salaries for contributions to the pension fund shall not be less than \$6.00 nor more than \$48 per year for each employe. Among the thirteen specified duties of the trustees of the fund are those of administering and investing the fund, paying expenses, determining the benefits or annuities to be allowed (provided no benefit or annuity shall exceed \$600.00 per year), to establish rules for the administration of the fund, etc.

Contributors attaining age 55 and having served ten years on the staff may retire and re-

²"American Public Library." Ed. 1, p. 199.

³LIB. JOUR. v. 39, p. 506.

⁴A. L. A. Bul. July 1911, v. 5, p. 258.

⁵A. L. A. Bul. v. 8, p. 250-252.

⁶Pub. Libs., v. 16, p. 332-333.

⁷Pub. Libs., v. 19, p. 341.

⁸LIB. JOUR. v. 20, p. 362; v. 41, p. 11; Pub. Libs. v. 17, p. 213.

⁹LIB. JOUR. v. 39, p. 9, 167; Pub. Libs. v. 18, p. 202; v. 19, p. 105.

¹⁰LIB. JOUR. v. 39, p. 551-52; A. L. A. Bul. v. 8, p. 250-252.

¹¹LIB. JOUR. v. 38, p. 28-29.

¹²LIB. JOUR. v. 39, p. 251; also Bost. Pub. Lib. Ann. Reports 1909-10, p. 5; 1910-11 p. 13; 1911-12 p. 14.

ceive a benefit or annuity proportionate to the contributions made.

On the death of a contributor the trustees may pay to the widow or next of kin an amount not exceeding one year's benefit.

An employe who has served the library twenty years may become an annuitant provided he has contributed to this fund for five years or shall pay the equivalent of five years contribution to the fund. Disability benefits may be granted for two years (or longer) on proof of disability after contributing to the fund for ten years; anyone dismissed or resigning from the staff may have refunded to him one-half his contributions to date. All annuities are exempt from garnishment and attachment and cannot be transferred or assigned.

These in brief are the main provision of the Illinois law. Their application to the Chicago library has been made definite in a set of "By-Laws" and "Rules" (in print) of which the following in summary form are the more important for present purposes:

(Rules Art. I.) Every person an employe on July 1, 1905, intending to participate shall file an application by November 15, 1905. All persons becoming employes after July 1, 1905, intending to benefit from this plan shall file an application within six months of date of beginning service (applicants may file within three years of specified time providing they pay into the fund an amount equivalent to the contributions due had they begun at the time specified).

(Rules Art. II.) Any contributor attaining age 55, after ten years contributing, may retire and receive such benefits or annuities as the Board may determine, proportionate to amount of contributions.

(Rules Art. III.) Disability annuities to be granted for two years (or longer) after ten years service on physician's certificate of disability.

(Rules Art. IV.) Employe may retire on an annuity after 20 years service, provided he has been a contributor for five years (or pays an amount equal to 5 years' contributions), payment of pension to begin day following separation from service.

(Rules Art. V.) Contributions to be 1% of salary, deducted monthly, minimum \$6.00 per year; maximum \$48.00 per year. Monthly pension allowed shall be based on highest annual salary received during applicants period of contributing, as follows:

Salary less than \$660, pension \$25.00.
Salary \$660 and less than \$720, pension \$27.50.
Salary \$720 and less than \$780, pension \$30.00.
Salary \$780 and less than \$840, pension \$32.50.
Salary \$840 and less than \$900, pension \$35.00.
Salary \$900 and less than \$1,020, pension \$37.50.
Salary \$1,020 and less than \$1,140, pension \$40.00.
Salary \$1,140 and less than \$1,260, pension \$42.50.
Salary \$1,260 and less than \$1,380, pension \$45.00.
Salary \$1,380 and less than \$1,500, pension \$47.50.
Salary \$1,500 or over, pension \$50.00.

Provided, that all contributors who shall continue as employes of the Library Board after the completion of

twenty years' service, and whose pension would at the end of said twenty years' service amount to less than \$50.00 per month, shall be entitled to an increase of \$1.00 per month, in addition to the monthly pension as fixed by the above schedule for each full year of service after said twenty years of \$50.00 per month; and provided further, that the monthly deductions from the salaries of employes coming under the provisions of this article shall be one and one-tenths per cent.

(Rules Art. VI.) On death of a contributor (not a beneficiary) Trustees may pay one year's benefit to the widow or next of kin.

(Rules Art. VII.) Application for pension to be in writing.

(Rules Art. VIII.) Any employe resigning or dismissed may, on application, have refunded one-half of total amount previously contributed.

To this fund the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library contributed first one-half and later all the income from library fines.

In discussing the system in 1914 Mr. Legler said the fund amounted to between \$90,000 and \$100,000 and that the income was approximately \$22,000 per year made up of about \$3,000 from employes' 1 per cent salary contributions, \$16,000 to \$17,000 from fines, and between \$3000 and \$4000 from interest on investments. Only \$3000 was then being paid out each year. His conclusion was at that time: "The pension law is working out admirably."

The Report of the Trustees of the fund for the year ending September 30, 1919, showed the following situation:

No. of employes contributing....	261
" " pensioners	18
Monthly pension roll	\$802.00
Total resources	\$230,755.33
Income from fines	\$31,448.29
Income from investment	\$ 9,180.69

It is interesting to note, however, that employes' contributions for the year totalled \$2,968.38 while pensions and death benefits totalled \$9,658.23. The total receipts were \$58,535.94 (including a balance of \$12,208.93) and total disbursements (including investments) \$46,417.05. Commenting on the system in October 1919, Mr. Roden writes:

"As a matter of fact it is not actuarially sound and the backbone is supplied by the annual appropriation of the moneys collected by the library in book borrowers' fines, amounting now to some \$28,000. We can only hope that the Board will see fit to continue this practice."

This system doubtless is safe as far as the Chicago Public Library employes are concerned, even if not actuarially sound, for the Library Board is not likely to withdraw its sup-

port. At the same time a pension system or a system of insurance and annuities should be actuarially sound so that a deficit would be mathematically impossible or it should have in it the legal power to force enough contributions from the public treasury to render a deficit physically and legally impossible.

Even in the short address of Mr. Legler referred to above we find some of the splendid and practical idealism of the man to whom we never turned in vain for inspiration. He opened his remarks thus:

"I believe that the state or the municipality should be the model employer; not being bound by the traditions or the necessities of competition which obtain in business establishments, the government is in a position to be the model employer, to create such conditions affecting the daily work of the employes as will conduce to their comfort and as will relieve their minds of the anxieties which business life brings ordinarily. When such large employers of labor as the great railway corporations, great commercial and industrial establishments, like the harvester works and similar institutions, are waking up at the present time—I might say are awakened at the present time—to the necessity of pension systems for their employes, it is well within the province of the municipality or the state to do likewise, and to do it on a more broad and generous and progressive scale than is possible to those who have to consider concerns engaged in the same line of business. I do not mean that the pension scheme should be a matter of charity; it may be considered as deferred compensation. In no library is the compensation commensurate with the work and with the personal service that is rendered by those engaged in that work. So that I do not regard any scheme of pensions in any degree as a matter of charity but as a matter of justice and right averages."

A plan was proposed in Omaha in 1911 which would have secured a maximum pension of \$300.00 per year on retirement, compulsory at the end of 40 years' service and optional with the Board of Directors after 30 years of service. A disability pension might be received at the end of 20 years' service that would bear such proportion to the \$300 as the 20 years would to the 30 years. If one were to be reinstated after receiving a disability benefit the pension would cease until final retirement when all the years of active service would be counted in fixing the amount of the pension. This plan, however, seemed to require a permissive state law and Nebraska did not authorize a retirement fund for librarians until 1913 and then the law¹² was applicable only to public libraries in cities of 100,000 population or more. It provided for an assessment of 1½ per cent

of every salary and the contribution of 1½ times as much from other city or library funds, such as fines, and additions could be made by gift or bequest. The City Council was given control and was authorized to suspend the salary assessment if other funds ever proved sufficient.

Employees might be retired after 35 years of service and must be retired after 40 years of service, receiving on retirement \$420.00 per year. After 20 years one might be retired for disability and receive such percentage of \$420.00 as the term of service should bear to 35 years.

An ordinance¹⁴ was then passed in Omaha early in 1914 applying to librarians in service 35 years, 20 of which had been in the Omaha Library, providing pensions at the rate of \$420.00 per year and any person who has served 40 years, 20 of which shall have been in the Omaha Library, *must* be retired.

In 1915 bills were introduced into both the Ohio and Michigan legislatures on the subject but in neither case was a vote secured.

In 1912 the question of pensions for employes was considered in the Detroit Public Library and, as outlined at that time,¹⁵ really two pension systems were proposed. The first required a 3 per cent salary assessment for all employes within the classified service, additional amounts to be provided from other funds available, such as miscellaneous receipts from fines, sales, etc. This was to be strictly a pension fund for those retiring at age of 60 and was planned to provide a \$600 minimum pension for those receiving at the time of retirement a salary up to \$1000 per year and a pension of 60 per cent of the annual salary of those receiving from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00.

A second plan was proposed for disability benefits for those forced to retire before reaching the age of 60. This would apply to the two oldest employes at its inception and such others as might be added from time to time by action of the library commissioners.

This plan was laid before the library staff in November 1912 and was considered generous and all that could be desired from the standpoint of the amount of contributions to be enforced. It would have required however, an act of the state legislature to permit the establishment of such a system and in spite of one

¹²Neb. Rev. St. 1913. Sec. 3814-3822; LIB. JOUR. v. 39, p. 9.

¹⁴Pub. Libs. v. 19, p. 105.

¹⁵LIB. JOUR. v. 38, p. 28-29.

or two attempts the permissive legislation has not yet been secured in the state of Michigan.

At the present time there is a special committee in Detroit established for the purpose of making recommendations for the care of all superannuated public servants. Mr. Strohm writes that it should have some interesting findings ultimately but that it would doubtless be some time before these findings are available.

For the past ten years an effort has been made to secure a pension fund for the benefit of the employes of the Boston Public Library, and the idea has been recommended both by examining committees and the Trustees themselves. A plan based on the Chicago Library plan was recommended and the approval of the Mayor solicited. The Mayor referred the question to the Finance Commission which reported against its adoption and the Mayor, on the strength of this report, has refused to give his consent to it. The Finance Commission's reasons for disapproving the proposal were:

1. The city of Boston financially is in no position to subtract annually for such a purpose approximately \$8000 (the amount of the library fines) from its revenues.

2. To allow the library employees to establish such a fund from the city's income would probably result in a similar demand by other city departments which collect hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in fees and for permits.

3. To establish a policy of diversion of fine money might reflect in time upon the character of the library service, as the library employes would look upon fine money as library employee's income, and thus have a tendency to combat any change or improvement in library methods which might decrease the amount of fines.

The employes of the Boston library feel that they have not had an opportunity fairly to state and explain the proposition to the Finance Commission and that the matter has not received adequate consideration. They do not plan to give up the fight.

Dr. Meriam, now in charge of the re-classification of the Federal Personnel in Washington, has prepared the most comprehensive study we have of all the problems involved in retirement allowances in his volume entitled, "Principles Governing the Retirement of Public Employees," published by the Institute of Government Research 1918, a treatise, the object of which is to set forth the principles of the economic, social, administrative and financial questions involved in establishing a retirement system. This is a remarkably well documented study so thoro in fact that apparently no stu-

dent of this subject in the future need go back of this volume in beginning his work.

In discussing the object sought in establishing a retirement system, Dr. Meriam notes the three parties involved—the government, the employes and the public—and the objects sought by each as follows:

The object sought by the government is the improvement of the force thru the elimination of the superannuated and the disabled, the retention of able employes and the attraction of new and capable servants.

The object sought by the employes, at least the new entrants into the service, is a sound, adequate and equitable financial institution thru which at minimum cost they may be protected against this possible dependence due to old age, accident or disease. To the older employe already in service the pension system appeals as a reward for long and faithful service.

Too frequently the establishment of retirement systems has been based almost entirely on the needs of those then in the service, while in reality, from the standpoint of scientific method and general soundness, the future entrants into the system should be considered as determining its *permanent* form. The chief objection raised by employes to any retirement system is that salaries should be sufficient to enable each employe to provide for his own future. The answer to this is that for the rank and file of the public service this happy day is a long time in the future and if it ever does come the chances are that the increase in salaries will not be saved and invested by the average individual but used up in current increased expenses.

Also let those who oppose retiring allowances on principle and favor higher salaries as the proper remedy show also how higher salaries alone will improve the service by eliminating, with justice to them, the superannuated and the disabled.

From the standpoint of the general public the objections to a compulsory retirement system are that it tends to keep in the service employes who should have been earlier eliminated and that it discourages personal thrift, that it creates a specially privileged class supported in old age or earlier, in the event of disability, and that it opens the door of the treasury to a pension graft.

Among the problems involved in devising a suitable retirement system are these:

1. Upon what condition shall the benefit be granted?
2. What shall determine the amount and what shall the amount itself be?
3. What is its relation to the salary of the individual? To his length of service and his economic need?
4. How shall the disability benefits be determined and shall they be the same amount for disability due to ordinary causes and disability due to the performance of a particular duty?
5. What shall be the benefits in the case of withdrawal from the service and in the case of death while in active service or after retirement?
6. What are the cost factors in a retirement system?
7. How shall the cost be divided between the government, the employe and the public, and what shall be the basis from each source?
8. On what basis shall the system be operated, the actuarial reserve, or the assessment or cash disbursement basis?
9. Are the data at hand for the necessary actuarial computations?
10. Is provision made for the actuarial deficit existing on creation of the system and for payment of the so-called "accrued liabilities" which, in a technical sense, the older members of a staff constitute at the creation of the system?
11. Are the known bad financial practices of former systems provided against and is

the system protected from financial indiscretions of employes?

All of these topics are considered in the first 65 pages of Dr. Meriam's treatise which continues the subject with a discussion of the contributory versus non-contributory systems, the wholly versus the partly contributory systems and the indirect contributions of the Government; the superannuation or service benefit in all its aspects; the disability benefit not due to the actual performance of duty, the disability due to the performance of duty; withdrawal from the service; death benefits; the inefficient employe; the benefit necessary in the event of the abolition of the system and the reorganization of the office; the problems from the point of view of the present employe, a discussion of the actuarial reserve plan versus the assessment or cash disbursement plan; the details of the establishment and operation of retirement on the actuarial reserve basis; objectionable practices in financing retirement funds, protecting the public, and a general summary of his final conclusions. In short, a thoro study of the facts of the case.

In announcing his conclusions based on the detailed study of all these various factors, Dr. Meriam makes it clear that as retirement systems are still in their infancy and as so many existing systems have proved themselves financially unsound, he is far more inclined to give weight to soundness of theory than to preponderance of precedent. His conclusions the author states quite frankly, modestly, somewhat gradually, indicating that he considers them tentative and that he is still open to conviction. They deserve great consideration in view of the thoro study that has preceded them.

The paper by Professor Ella V. Dobbs, Chairman of the National Council of Primary Education, read before the N. E. A. last July and published in the *School Board Journal* for September, with the title "Furnishings and Equipment for the Primary School," contains the results of a questionnaire sent out to 74 representative teachers. The returns show that 62 out of 74 believe that library book shelves and a collection of story and picture books should be a part of the minimum equipment of every primary class-room. The majority favored open shelves.

Librarians will be glad to welcome again Mlle. Marguerite Clement, who has started upon her third lecture season in the United States, as official delegate of the University of Paris. Her program contains a large proportion of lectures on education, economics and other social questions as well as on literature and the drama, and she will doubtless help to arrange some of the exchanges between French and American librarians in which she is much interested and which the Institute of International Education is ready to help financially and otherwise.

Colonel X— Requests

By MARY ETHEL JAMESON

Chief of the Medical Intelligence Bureau of the American Red Cross at Paris

THE morphological differentiation of diphtheria bacillus.

A method of heating dugouts for the treatment of wounded suffering from shock.

The electrical conductivity of human brain tissue.

The most advantageous time for operating in cases of brain wounds.

The effect of poisonous gases on the liver.

The English and French practice in knee drainage.

Description of a Norwegian stove.

Design for a delousing machine which could be operated near the front lines.

Sample of artificial features used by the French, their composition and the adhesive for fixing in place.

These are a few requests taken at random from those which came in a morning's mail from men of the Medical Corps of the A. E. F. to the Bureau of Medical Intelligence of the American Red Cross in France.

The American Army Medical Corps found itself confronted with three grave problems, viz: the safeguarding of the health of our soldiers, the restoring to health of those who had fallen victims to the ravages of disease and, as far as possible, the repairing of the injuries inflicted by enemy fire. The care of surgical cases had undergone a complete change during the war and new diseases had developed, of which the physician had to be informed in order to deal with them effectively.

At home a doctor has his library at his elbow to refresh his memory on a given point, but here were these men recruited for the most part from civil practices, and now confronted with an entirely new set of problems and with the nearest books probably a hundred kilometers distant.

This was the situation that prevailed when the Bureau of Medical Intelligence was established as part of the Department of Medical Research and Intelligence of the American Red Cross of which Colonel Alexander Lambert was director.

Major T. H. Halsted of Syracuse was asked to organize the Bureau and in this work the writer was fortunate enough to participate.

The Bureau aimed to place at the disposal of the medical men of the A. E. F. the great libraries of Paris. To do this the courtesies of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and of the libraries of the Ecole de Médecine, Ecole de Pharmacie, the Ecole Dentaire, the Institut de France and the Institut de Pasteur were sought, and were generously extended.

In addition to the outside material the Bureau inaugurated a clipping file of medical information and an index was made of the articles in the medical periodicals of which the library had a large collection. This included some fifty German titles covering the entire period of the war.

Approximately ten thousand cards were made by the mystified typists who thought much valuable time was being wasted, until one day came an urgent request for information on the British Ministry of Health, and the little catalog rendered immediate results to the extent of ten references while the enquirer waited. Then was the librarian's index justified in the eyes of all the non-librarians with the possible exception of the French typists who really never knew the wherefor of those endless cards which were always accumulating like snow-drifts on their desks.

When it became known that the Red Cross would give this service to the Army, the Bureau was overwhelmed with requests and it was necessary to increase the staff to care for the ever-increasing demands. The questions were always urgent and one felt that perhaps lives depended upon the promptness of the reply which must be sent to a man who was perhaps a children's specialist at home, and who now found himself with two hundred gassed patients to care for.

The search was sometimes followed under great difficulties and when a request for information came to the Bureau necessitating an exhaustive search one longed for the methods of the home library where tools were available and an indefinite number of books might be consulted. A request, for example, for information regarding the electrical conductivity of human brain tissue found no answer in the little catalog in the Bureau, and the available

volumes of the *Index Medicus* were likewise unenlightening. The Pasteur Institute was only interested when bacteria were present, therefore a search there proved fruitless. At the Ecole de Médecine one was greeted by the sign "Bibliothèque fermé" and "L'Ecole de Pharmacie" was visited on a chance. After much delving the index of the Surgeon General's Library revealed an article and a start was made. Then late in the day, weary, but in high spirits, one hastened back to the Bureau

with a goodly stock of literature, part of which must be translated and all abstracted into the most concise form, and dispatched that evening to the busy man who stole hours from much needed rest to study the cases entrusted to his care. The difficulties and weariness disappeared at the thought of the service which, in places remote from city reference collections, a small special library utilizing the resources of other libraries, was able to render in time of need.

Library Legislation in Czecho-Slovakia

In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 1919 (p. 675) was given a note on the passage of a library law by the National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic. Some of the details of the provisions of this law since published (Nov. 1919) are interesting as showing the extent to which legislation has provided for library facilities in this new state, not only for the "majority" (*i.e.* the Czechoslovaks) but also for the minority peoples (the Germans, Poles, Magyars and others).

Every community of 400 inhabitants or more is to form the free public library within a year; all others between the years 1921-1929. The books and periodicals therein are to be only "of the best character." "Minority libraries" (German, Magyar and Polish) are to be formed wherever the community population exceeds four hundred, or wherever there is an elementary minority school. Where such is not the case, but where at least ten per cent of the population is of the "minority," the library board of that "minority" shall transfer this function of the free public library either to a local association library or to one located in a neighboring village or town. or it may receive traveling collections from the "district central library."

In towns with a population under 2000, the library shall start with a minimum of fifty bound volumes, and ten bound volumes is the minimum to be bought in each succeeding year. All other towns and cities shall enlarge their collections at the minimum rate of one per cent of the population.

For the district or country (*kraj*) towns there shall be formed great central collections which shall be administered by a library com-

mittee, which is to be partly appointed by the county representatives, partly co-opted. The chief aim of this is to provide books for the travelling libraries of the district.

All the public libraries are under the control of the Ministry of Education. The control is to be accomplished by the state library instructors. The first annual report of all libraries is to be made on February 15th, 1921.

Provision is made for the establishment of reference departments and reading rooms; and music collections are to be added in the cities with a population of 10,000 and more.

The Library Boards are given the control of the libraries in public orphanages, hospitals, and like institutions.

The following regulations are now in force regarding taxes:

A minimum rate of 50 *hellers* (about 5c.) is to be levied in towns of not more than 10,000 inhabitants; 70 h. (7 c.) in towns between 10,000 and 100,000; and 80 h. in all others.

Board working without "expert librarians" are not provided for by this legislation. In towns having 10,000 or more inhabitants, only a trained person is to be appointed, *i.e.*, no man or woman shall be appointed unless he or she be a graduate of a high school, a commercial college, technical college, etc., have attended the State School for Librarianship at the University (Prague) and have passed the examination. Even in the smaller towns (2,000-10,000 inhabitants) nobody without the civil service examination may be appointed. The salary of the librarian varies practically only according to the size of the town. As a rule his salary will be the same as that of other civil service officers of similar rank.

More Munitions: An Appeal to those Behind the Firing Lines

To Every Librarian:

The Editor of a magazine of social service is waiting for more material showing how libraries can serve in an industrial community.

At least a score of farm papers have asked for definite examples of library service that reaches men and women on the farm.

And there is a daily call for more material on the use of books and libraries by business men and men in industry.

Anything interesting about libraries and the use of books will be helpful.

Please do not be too modest telling of your own experiences. To you the facts and stories of your work sound trite and stale; to outsiders they are new and fresh. It is suggestive of the lack of knowledge generally of library work that the material sent has been received by practically every publisher and editor interviewed, with immediate interest, as something well worth writing up and publishing. When we can appeal with our stories to a serious re-

view, to one of the most influential weeklies, to a magazine reaching all classes of women, to the organ of a highly trained class of men, to a magazine you always read, and to one you rarely hear of (but having a huge circulation) then certainly we need not apologize for our wares.

We need facts and figures, stories and pictures, anecdotes, bulletins, statements about the special aid you give to special classes—and especially the story about some individual man or woman who has been helped by the library books.

With hearty appreciation for the stories and pictures already sent and an urgent plea for many more, I am

Sincerely yours,

CARL H. MILAM.

Director A. L. A. Enlarged Program.

Temporary address:

31 West Fifteenth Street,
New York, N. Y.

Books for the Blind

The American Library Association Committee on Enlarged Program for the extension of library work, recommends that we promote the publication of books for the blind in the new uniform type.

The recent adoption in this country of Revised Braille, to supersede the two types in which titles have heretofore been duplicated, makes the present moment one of both peculiar opportunity and necessity. We are making a fresh start; in characteristic American fashion let us provide abundantly.

There is a meagre assortment of books for blind readers. None knows better than a librarian for the blind the insistent demand of readers for good and varied literature.

Without decrying the pleasure of being read to (and my experience is that an extremely small percentage of those dependent on the goodwill of friends for reading, get much of it), there is for the blinded man a special delight in being able to read for himself. A well known blind man says—"The odd moments of the average blind person are spent in reflection," while ours are occupied in many pleasant trivial ways. Reading provides a re-

source which enables the blind man to satisfactorily fill unoccupied time when he is alone.

I have frequently heard the statement that a man not a reader before losing his sight, experiences no increased taste for reading after becoming blind.

While looking over letters from St. Dunstaners who had gone out into life, I found a refutation of this statement. It says—"When I have spare moments, I turn gladly to the books I took no notice of when I could read with my eyes."

One might wax eloquent on the mentally stimulating service of books. Reading braille quickens to a surprising extent the faculties upon which a blind man has to rely.

Reading is such an accepted fact in the lives of most of us in full possession of our sight, that we scarcely realize what a handicap is the meagre selection of titles available to those who depend on tactile print.

The production of books for the blind is a slow and costly process. A special kind of paper is needed, tough and flexible. The size of a braille volume is almost appalling compared with its prototype in normal characters.

A braille book occupies something like sixty times as much space as its counterpart in type. The demand for any one work in braille is extremely limited. A book is doing well if it sells at the rate of one hundred to one hundred and fifty copies in ten years. Braille printing can never be put on a purely commercial basis. Large gifts of money must be secured if the blind reader is to have books.

We are said to have possessed up to 1914 the largest number of machine embossed books in the world, but in view of the increased output of the English presses in the last three years, this is no longer true.

The United States has nearly double the blind Great Britain has; nevertheless, the National Institute for the Blind, London, England, now turns out by far the greater part of books printed in embossed type in the world. It must be remembered, too, that war very greatly increased the difficulty of production.

In the United States we have the only large magazine for the blind circulated free,—the *Matilda Ziegler Magazine*—while invaluable, its pages are perishable. We need to vastly increase permanent literature.

The following is a list of books put into Revised Braille (grade one and-a-half) for the war-blind by the A. L. A. Library War Service.

The prices below cover only the cost of printing and binding. The cost of brailleing the plates for these books has been covered by gifts.

Prices on titles "In Press" are approximate.

HOWE PUBLISHING SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND, OLD COURT HOUSE, PUBLIC SQUARE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Bucholz, C. H. Therapeutic exercise and massage. 2 v. \$3.10.

Hartc, Bret. Tennessee's partner. In press.

Van Dyke, H. A lover of music. The mansion. 1 v.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Andrews, M. S. A good samaritan. \$1.14.

Butler, E. P. Pigs is pigs.

Clemens, Samuel (Mark Twain). The \$30,000 bequest. The danger of lying in bed. 1 v. \$1.71

Cobb, I. S. Speaking of operations. \$1.35
Constitution of the United States Declaration of Independence. 1 v. \$1.50 In press.

Conwell, R. H. Acres of diamonds. \$2.13.

Crane, F. If you are up against it—go around \$51.

Cushing. Manual of Parliamentary practice. 2 v. \$5.61 In press.

Ferber, E. That's marriage. The frog and the puddle. 1 v. \$1.71.

Glass, M. Object: matrimony. \$2.53

Graham, J. C. Brooding and rearing of chicks. With a supplement entitled Brooding problems and management of stove brooders, by Cockell. \$2.25

Hines, J. The blue streak. The one-man dog. 1 v. \$1.38

Holland, R. S. Historic adventures. 3 v. \$9.00 In press

Laughlin, C. E. Everybody's lonesome, \$2.31

Leacock, S. Soaked in seaweed. Zenobia's infidelity, by H. C. Bunner. 1 v. \$2.13

Leupp, F. E. A day with father. \$2.33

Lewis, H. R. Poultry keeping. 1 v. \$13.48.

London, J. Love of life. \$1.02.

Macafee, N. E. Massage, a textbook for nurses. \$1.35

Mitchell, J. Principles, methods and therapeutics of massage. From System of physiologic therapeutics, by Cohen. \$3.00.

Page, T. N. The burial of the guns. \$1.32

Palmer, M. Lessons on massage. 3 v. \$9.45.

Peple, E. A night out. \$1.23

Poe, E. A. The descent into maelstrom
The purloined letter. The masque of the red death. 1 v. \$2.55. In press

Porter, Sydney. (O. Henry.) Shoes. The moment of victory. 1 v. \$1.44

Richmond, G. S. Red pepper burns. 2 v. \$6.00 In press

Rinehart, M. R. Love stories. \$9.00. In press.

Wade, R. Captain Tristram's shipbuilding.

GERTRUDE T. RIDER,

In Charge of Work for the Blind.

A. L. A. Library War Service,

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

A Regional List of Medical Periodicals

A REPRINT of recent date from the *Proceedings of the State Medical Society* (1919, 163-356) bears the title "Yale University Library. List of Medical Serials in the Libraries of Connecticut, May, 1919." This list was prepared by Mr. Andrew Keogh, Librarian of the Yale University Library. It includes the titles of 919 separate medical periodicals and transactions listed in alphabetical order followed by an alphabetical list of public health reports by localities and a valuable subject index of the items listed. These items are found variously in thirteen libraries and institutions of the State of Connecticut. Such a list should be of immense value to public and medical libraries of larger size, which are in the way of receiving requests for loans from distant cities and in the habit of granting such loans. Each title orients the reader as to the different libraries in which the particular periodical is contained.

Local lists of this kind have already been made by the Surgeon General's Library (Washington), The Library of the New York Academy of Medicine, The New York State Medical Library (Albany), the John Crerar Library (Chicago), The Library of Leland Stanford University, California, and the Grosvenor Library, (Buffalo). A similar list, covering the medical periodicals in the vicinity of Boston is in process of preparation at the hands of Dr. Thomas J. Homer of the Boston Public Library, and Mr. C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library is editing a union list of periodicals and serials taken by libraries in the Middle West.

If such lists could now be made and published for the different regions and larger cities in the United States and Canada, a collection of this kind would be of enormous value for the different medical and public libraries of the country, since the librarian could, in each case, refer requests from physicians living in outlying cities to libraries in those cities or cities near by. This would be a definite step forward in the matter of community service. It would get physicians in the various localities better acquainted with medical and public libraries in their own regions and obviate to some extent the loss and damage sustained by the expressage of heavy bound medical periodicals over long distances. The movement initiated should be encouraged by the American Library Association. The publication of such lists could be easily insured by having them printed in the state medical journals or in the proceedings and transactions of the state medical societies as in the case of the Connecticut lists. If a complete set of such lists could be made, it could be eventually consolidated by clipping the titles and transferring them to cards so that a final union list could eventually be secured and prepared for publication.

Mr. Keogh's list has been admirably prepared. It seems accurate in every respect and the perspicuity gained by the use of heavy black type and the condensation of the information conveyed under each title, makes it a model for similar undertakings. It deserves the attention and study of all medical librarians.

R. E. N.

Receipts for Alcoholic Beverages

A partial list of books and articles which ought to be removed by libraries planning to make inaccessible to the public "all books describing the processes of making wine, beer and spirits" is contributed to "The Librarian" column of the *Boston Evening Transcript*. It includes: *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (articles headed "Wines," "Fermentation," "Alcohol," and "Brewing"); *Nelson's Encyclopaedia* ("Brewing"); *The New International Encyclopaedia* ("Wines," "Brewing," etc.); *Encyclopaedia Americana* ("Brewing and Malting," "Distillation"); *Scientific America Cyclopaedia of Formulas* ("Beverages, Alcoholic"); *Cooley's Cyclopaedia of Practical Receipts*

("Wine"); *Brannt's "Techno-Chemical Receipt Book* ("Bitters," "Cordials," "Essences"); *Henley's Twentieth Century Formulas . . .* ("Beverages," "Wines and Liquors"); *Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*; *Maspratt's Chemistry, theoretical, practical and analytical* ("Wines"). "The cook-books," says *The Librarian*, "must be carefully combed." *Marion Harland's Complete Cook Book*, and the *White House Cook Book* tell how to make wines; the household magazines, the farmers' journals, and the general magazines are "crammed . . . with . . . recipes on wine-making, home brewing and so on," and even *Holy Writ* itself contains some mention of these processes.

Chicago Afterthoughts

The absence of formal papers from the Chicago meeting did not detract from its interest, and many of the old-timers, particularly, rejoiced that the debates on the revision of the Constitution and on the Enlarged Program revived the old-fashioned discussions, which used to be so important and pleasant a feature of A. L. A. conferences. Since the regular conferences have reached an attendance of a thousand and more, these discussions have been less in vogue. But it is most desirable that the younger people in the profession should have opportunity to see and hear the old war-horses and the younger leaders thru just such discussions as brought to their feet in the Chicago meeting many of the men and women whom the younger folk like to know and have otherwise less chance of meeting face to face.

Trustees took a larger share of activity than usual at the Chicago meeting, and this was happy augury that the plan of interesting trustees generally more thoroly in the A. L. A. may be worked out as part of the Enlarged Program. The speech by J. Randolph Coolidge, trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, who has identified himself thoroly with the Enlarged Program and the financial appeal, was the most eloquent and effective in the whole conference. Theodore L. Frothingham, chairman of the Administration Committee of the Brooklyn Public Library Trustees, came to an A. L. A. conference for the first time, and discussed freely and usefully many questions of detail which had legal bearings, altho his lack of acquaintance with the experiences of the Association in the past made some of his suggestions less effective. Judge Porter of Cincinnati, who was the standby as chairman of the Trustees' Section at the Asbury Park meeting, again showed his loyalty to the A. L. A. by his presence. The welcome accorded those who came as trustees, by the librarians in attendance, was very genuine and should help to extend the participation of trustees in future meetings.

That remarkable caravansary, the Hotel La Salle, was endeavoring to work at 110 per cent efficiency, and early in the week the office force was distinctly on edge, resisting the bombardment of those with, as well as those without

reservations, hundreds in number, when not a single room was vacant. The Chicago day, from the hotel point of view, begins at 6 p. m., so that many "reservationists" wandered homeless in the corridors during unhappy waiting hours. This hostelry had proclaimed a campaign against the high cost of living and gave a remarkable three-course luncheon for 75 cents, but when the "dollar dinner, a delightful six-course evening meal" of the booklet proved to be a reprint of the luncheon menu, there was not a little amused grumbling, which appreciated the classification by a witty librarian of the hotel booklet under 843 as fiction. The hotel made good by charging high prices for its rooms, but it furnished to the Association, free of charge, the spacious rooms for meeting places, altho the audible exercises of the hotel detachment of the American Laundry Association, immediately above the ample Red Room, in which most of the meetings were held, caused mingled amusement and annoyance. The turn of the year is a time when Chicago is crowded to the uttermost, and some friction and discomfort could scarcely be avoided under the best of management.

AMERICAN GREEKS GIVE A FREE LIBRARY TO THE HOME LAND

Georges Sakellariou, who is studying American educational methods at the Princeton Graduate College, under the direction of his government, visited the Greek Colony in Sioux City, Iowa, during the Christmas holidays. He made an address before a Greek congregation on what American Greeks could do for the home land by way of introducing American progress in educational and public institutions into Greece. The company responded by subscribing \$1000.00, which will be used to found a Free Public Library on American models in M. Sakellariou's home town of Divritsa-Cortynie. This town has a population of about 3000, and it is planned to make it a model for other towns in Greece, in the hope that public library movement will spread in Greece as in America. M. Sakellariou is very enthusiastic about our institutions, and the amount of progress in them.

H. S. LEACH.

University Library, Princeton, N. J.

In Memoriam

MARY ELIZABETH HAWLEY

A letter from California tells that on December 22nd Miss Mary E. Hawley was struck by an automobile at Atascadero, Calif., and died on New Year's Day without having regained consciousness.

This sad accident removes from the library ranks a woman with unusual qualifications for our work, especially a wide knowledge of European languages and European affairs, gained thru repeated travels abroad. She was a woman of wide reading and many interests and brought to her chosen life work sound and authoritative scholarship. She combined with a keen and critical mind a free and independent spirit, unswayed by the passions of the day. Interested in all movements toward the liberation of mankind from what she regarded as superstition and error, she was filled with an enthusiastic missionary spirit which made her wish to share with others the truth which she was forever seeking, when she thought she had found it. She was an active member of the National Woman's Party at a time when the national suffrage amendment was not very popular. When President Wilson in 1916 came to speak to the women of Chicago she was one of the banner-bearers in the parade that de-

manded the adoption of the amendment, and was one of the women who were attacked and dragged across the street by a lot of hoodlums; but she stuck to her banner.

Miss Hawley was a member of the class of 1893 of the New York State Library School, and from 1893 to 1898 a cataloger on the staff of the State Library and an instructor in the school, first in German and later in cataloging.

In September 1898 she came to the John Crerar Library when the library had been open to the public but a year and a half, to take the position of Assistant Cataloger. She resigned in October 1919 and removed to Atascadero where she had some property and where she expected to combine a well earned leisure with work of less routine, not so confined to a room and a desk. Her collection of books by and about Walt Whitman she gave some years ago to the Public Library of her home town, Syracuse, N. Y., and other books, on her removal from Chicago, to the Sutro Library in San Francisco.

A. G. S. JOSEPHSON.

*The John Crerar Library,
Chicago, Ill.*

DUNKIN VANRENSSELAER JOHNSTON

For a long series of years (1890-1905) those who were students in the New York State Library School had the privilege of Mr. Johnston's instruction in reference work. It was far from conventional, that instruction. Mr. Johnston himself disclaimed any knowledge of teaching—and was one of the few really stimulating teachers I have ever had. He used to say, in his characteristic drawl, that /as he couldn't teach himself, he had to make the students do all the work. He would doubtless have scoffed at the idea that he was working on an educational theory of a higher type than that then in vogue, but he lived to see the day when the leaders in educational thought are advocating the thing he put into practice. He taught us to dig things out for ourselves and to form our own judgments. It was of no use to work with one eye on the teacher, to see what

he wanted—that was the one thing he would not accept.

Mr. Johnston had a fine mind, which worked with a rapidity and certainty often concealed to the many by his slow utterance. He had further a fund of knowledge that seemed almost inexhaustible, and which he could not have concealed had he tried. He had a keen sense of humor but an even keener wit. It was caustic, fairly, and many a luckless student got burned by it—but it was always so impersonal that there was no scar. And many a phrase of his that was quoted first for its wit was remembered and quoted again and again for its wisdom.

Ave atque vale, D. V.R. J.!

ISABEL ELY LORD.

N. Y. S. L. S. 1897.

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1920



The Executive Board has lost no time in making the preliminary arrangements for the financial appeal, and it is good to know that most of the librarians who have been asked to act as regional directors have promptly signified their acceptance. The general plan of appeal is that these regional directors, who are among the leading librarians of the country, will have their work made easier thru the help of the organizing and publicity experts who will be at the service of the Board, and that these regional directors will, on the other hand, confer with local library authorities, to make sure that no scheme is put into local application without local assent. Under this plan, as distinguished from the former "drives," no locality will be put under undue restrictions as to collecting or method, and each may have opportunity to select any special work in which it may think it wise to concentrate its efforts. The result of the meetings at Chicago has been to reconcile diverse views, and while it some cases there may be delay or lack of interest, most localities will be found ready to do their part, and the others will doubtless join in due time.

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George Eastman gave eleven million dollars to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, not as a grateful alumnus but because the fine broad vision of its sponsors appealed to his imagination. He afterwards told President MacLaurin that if the first ideas of their program had become narrowed in scope he, himself would have lost interest. If breadth of vision is the thing that will arouse the enthusiasm of large donors, the Enlarged Program has that fine virtue in every paragraph, and it is to be hoped that in such mood the effort will go forward.

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Comparisons between the need for funds as presented by the American Library Association and by various American colleges are certainly much to the point and only serve to strengthen the belief that no institution has a better right

to appeal for public support. Millions are being raised in order that the American boys and girls, who can spend four of their years at college, may have better training. What then of the tens of thousands who cannot go to college and also that greater but indefinite number whose need for further study and inspiration may come at any time of life or at all times thru life? If the public library is a University for Extension Work, may it not, with its fifteen million users, appeal now for as much extra support as would be given to a college graduating 300 students a year? And the fifteen million users form a notable body of undergraduates if not alumni.

* * * * *

The increasing cost of new books and of rebinding old books is too decidedly important a factor in library economy to go without careful consideration. A book appropriation which has not increased by 30 per cent in the last two years has been going backward. Librarians are too familiar with the decreasing purchasing power of the dollar to find cause for surprise in the increasing prices of books, as everything that goes to make up the book has increased steadily in cost, and publishers have no greater control over the dollar than builders or boot makers. Further increases in printing and binding costs have just been becoming operative and this means still higher prices in 1920. Printing has increased from the results of the New York printing strike, paper which could have been purchased for less than five cents per pound three years ago, is now very difficult to obtain at prices ranging from eleven to twelve cents per pound. Binding cloth and binding wages have made similar advances. While fiction has generally increased from \$1.40 list to \$1.75 list in two years, and reprint fiction from 60c. to 85c., this does not represent the full percentage of increase in book manufacturing costs which recent figures have shown to be a little over 60 per cent in only two years. The making of library budgets will need to recognize this condition unless circulation figures are to suffer from lack of sufficient supplies.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE following are the standing and special committees for the conference year, 1919-1920:

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1919-1920.

Work with the Blind

- Mabel R. Gillis, California State L., Sacramento.
Mrs. Emma N. Delfino, Free L., Philadelphia.
Lucille A. Goldthwaite, New York P. L.
N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati P. L.
Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, L. of Con., Washington.
Laura M. Sawyer, Perkins Inst., Watertown, Mass.
S. C. Swift, Canadian Free L. for the Blind, Toronto, Ont., Can.

Bookbinding

- Gertrude Stiles, Cleveland, P. L.
Judson T. Jennings, Tacoma P. L.
Everett R. Perry, Los Angeles P. L.
Mary E. Wheelock, St. Louis, P. L.

Bookbuying

- Franklin F. Hopper, New York P. L.
Charles H. Compton, A. L. A., New York.
Anna G. Hubbard, Cleveland, P. L.

Committee on Education

- W. H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School L., Emporia, Kan.
M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, Chicago.
C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit.
Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. E. Henry, Univ. of Washington L., Seattle.
John H. Leete, Carnegie L., Pittsburgh.
Charles E. McLenegan, Public L., Milwaukee.
Guy E. Marion, Community Motion Picture Bureau, New York.
Joy E. Morgan, N. Y. State Library School, Albany, N. Y.
Marie Anna Newberry, Public L., Toledo, O.
William Orr, Y. M. C. A., 347 Madison Ave., New York.
Effie L. Power, Carnegie L., Pittsburgh.
Ralph L. Power, College of Business Administration, Boston Univ., Boston.
J. W. Seanson, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Co-ordination

- Andrew Keogh, Yale Univ. L., New Haven.

- William W. Bishop, Univ. of Michigan L., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo P. L.
D. N. Handy, The Insurance Library Association, Boston.
N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati P. L.
W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul P. L.
William C. Lane, Harvard College L., Cambridge, Mass.
E. C. Richardson, Princeton Univ. L., Princeton, N. J.
H. O. Severance, University of Missouri L., Columbia, Mo.

Federal and State Relations

- Edward H. Redstone, Massachusetts State L., Boston.
George F. Bowerman, Public L., Washington, D. C.
D. C. Brown, Indiana State L., Indianapolis.
Walter L. Brown, Buffalo, P. L.
George S. Godard, Connecticut State L., Hartford, Conn.
George T. Settle, Free P. L., Louisville, Ky.
Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County F. L., Hagerstown, Md.

Finance

- Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland, P. L.
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar L., Chicago.
H. W. Craver, Engineering Societies L., New York.

International Relations

- Herbert Putnam, L. of Con., Washington.
E. H. Anderson, New York P. L.
R. R. Bowker, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, New York.
W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry L., Chicago.
John Cotton Dana, Free P. L., Newark.
T. W. Koch, Northwestern Univ. L., Evanston, Ill.
George H. Locke, Public L., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
E. C. Richardson, Princeton Univ. L., Princeton, N. J.

Library Administration

- George F. Bowerman, P. L., Washington, D. C.
H. S. Hirshberg, Toledo P. L.
Beatrice Winsor, Free P. L., Newark.

Library Training

- Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve Univ. L. S., Cleveland.
Clara F. Baldwin, Library Div. Minn. Department of Education, St. Paul.

Sarah C. N. Bogle, Carnegie L. S., Pittsburgh.
 George O. Carpenter, trustee, St. Louis P. L.
 Louise B. Krause, H. M. Byllesby and Co., Chicago.
 Henry N. Sanborn, Bridgeport P. L.
 F. K. Walter, General Motors Corp., Detroit.
 Malcolm G. Wyer, Univ. of Nebraska L., Lincoln, Neb.

Program

Chalmers Hadley, Denver P. L.
 George H. Locke, Toronto P. L., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 George B. Utley, A. L. A. Executive Office, Chicago.

Public Documents

H. H. B. Meyer, L. of Con., Washington.
 Tommie Dora Barker, Carnegie L., Atlanta, Ga.
 Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis P. L.
 W. O. Carson, Dep't of Educ., Toronto, Canada.
 Milton J. Ferguson, California State L., Sacramento.
 Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Comm., Madison, Wis.
 Thomas M. Owen, Dep't of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.
 S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids (Mich) P. L.

Publicity

C. H. Compton, A. L. A., New York
 L. J. Bailey, Gary (Ind.) P. L.
 J. C. Dana, Free P. L., Newark.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Connersville, Ind.
 H. S. Hirshberg, Toledo P. L.
 Marion Humble, A. L. A., New York.
 L. W. Josselyn, Birmingham (Ala.) P. L.
 W. H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School L., Emporia, Kan.
 M. W. Meyer, A. L. A., New York.
 C. H. Milam, A. L. A., New York.
 Paul M. Paine, Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L.
 S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.
 Charles E. Rush, Indianapolis P. L.
 Forrest B. Spaulding, A. L. A., New York.
 George B. Utley, A. L. A. Exec. Off., Chicago.
 J. L. Wheeler, Youngstown (O.) P. L.
 William F. Yust, Rochester (N. Y.) P. L.

Travel

F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston.
 C. H. Brown, Sixth Div. Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
 John F. Phelan, Chicago P. L.

Special Committees, 1919-1920, are, owing to lack of space, held for our next number.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The holding of the regular annual meeting of the League in connection with the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. was resumed this year. The meeting was held January 2, 1920, in Room 1811 of Hotel LaSalle, Julia A. Robinson of the Iowa Commission presiding. About seventy-five were present, representing eighteen states: Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ontario, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Matthew S. Dudgeon spoke briefly of the standing of the library in the community and its relation to increased appropriations. He made the point that Library Commission visitors have often failed to do effective work in local communities by restricting their activities to conference with librarians and not dealing directly with the library trustees. He stated that now Wisconsin visitors take less interest in checking up detail work than in having real conferences with library boards on questions of making the library strong with the businessman and appropriating bodies in the various communities. The common councils are more ready now to recognize the money value of libraries, some of them have even told library boards that increases would have been given before if a businesslike showing of definite results had been placed before them.

Vivian Little of the Watertown (Wis.) Public Library, told of the resolution of the Library Board adopted by the Common Council that henceforth the librarian should be paid the same salary as the most highly paid high school teacher in the city schools. This was made a part of the permanent schedules.

As closely related to the salaries question, Johnson Brigham of Iowa, raised the question of certification. Mr. Dudgeon stated that Wisconsin was working towards a standardization of salaries which would later mean a standardization of requirements. Miss Robinson of Iowa spoke of the necessity of a publicity campaign on the need of certification. The plan adopted by the Iowa Library Association and set forth in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL was briefly discussed.

Mr. Dudgeon asked for a discussion on the subject of response by town councils to the increased library needs. Nebraska, Minnesota, and Indiana reported a generous tendency on the part of local authorities. Samuel H. Ranck, amused the League by telling of the effect of the enforcement of the dry law in Michigan, where a large percentage of penal fines go to

the local library. The heavy fines mulcted from bootlegs have helped a large number of libraries, one library having a fund of \$150,000 from this source.

Fannie C. Rawson of Kentucky, spoke of the good results to be obtained if Kentucky is successful in persuading the legislature, which meets soon, to adopt the Indiana Library law placing the power to fix library taxes in the hands of the local library boards. A county law has also been introduced in Kentucky.

In Wisconsin and some other states, Mr. Dudgeon said, constitutional provisions prevented tax rates being fixed by any but elected officials, thus barring appointed library boards from any power over rates. Alice S. Tyler asked for information as to results obtained from elected library boards such as that in Minneapolis, whether they might not render as good service as appointed ones. No one present, however, seemed to have had any experience with elected boards.

Mr. Dudgeon moved and the motion was carried that a committee of three be appointed with Indiana, Kentucky and Iowa members, to investigate legal phases of the rights of appointed boards to fix tax rates. The president appointed as the committee, William J. Hamilton, chairman, Miss Rawson, and Mr. Brigham.

George H. Locke of the Toronto Public Library, spoke of the remarkable progress of the library movement in Ontario under the guidance of W. O. Carson, the provincial superintendent of libraries. The former Liberal government has just been overthrown by a combination party composed of the farmers and the working class people from the cities. The new so called "Farmer government" has been very liberal with all educational institutions including libraries. They aim at a broad cultural education for all classes of the people and have asked Mr. Carson and the speaker to prepare recommendations for the development of provincial library service. The maximum tax rate has been raised to meet the increased needs of local institutions.

Willis H. Kerr of Emporia reported for Kansas and Mr. Powers of Brookings for South Dakota that the maximum tax rate was still satisfactory and that more councils are granting it. Miss Lewis of South Dakota stated that her state, like Indiana, had a minimum rate below which authorities could not cut. Elizabeth Claypool Earl of Indiana responded briefly to a request that she tell how the Commission of which she is president, succeeded in getting thru the legislature twenty years ago a tax minimum that was fairly adequate.

Miss Tyler suggested and Mrs. Earl endorsed a proposition to appoint a committee of five from as many different states to sift the library laws (Mr. Brett's compilation issued by the Carnegie Corporation in 1916 was mentioned) and draw up a model law, the committee to make a preliminary report at the next meeting.

Mr. Watson having put this into the form of a motion, Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids spoke to this motion and called attention to the model library provision inserted in a model city charter some time since. Various city authorities objected to the steady library income thus provided, but library people have been able to show that only with an assured dependable income could a strong and effective library organization be built up. He mentioned a recent election in Cadillac where the vote prevented giving the power of fixing library tax rates to the library board. The local library workers felt that despite their defeat, the educational effect of the campaign had been valuable.

At the suggestion of the president, the discussion as planned for on county extension, was deferred until the end of the meeting, and the business to come before the League was taken up.

The secretary-treasurer's report was read. Two new commissions have been organized, that of British Columbia with Herbert Killam of Victoria as secretary, and that of Oklahoma City with T. R. Dale as secretary. The Georgia and New Hampshire Commissions have existed on paper hitherto, but neither has had an appropriation until the last session of the legislature. The new appropriation made possible real service. Georgia has called as secretary Charlotte Templeton, formerly of Nebraska Commission, and New Hampshire appointed Grace E. Kingsland, formerly with the Vermont Commission. The Minnesota Commission has been made a department in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, tho Clara F. Baldwin remains at the head of the work, while the North Dakota Commission has been placed under the Bureau of Administration which controls all state educational and correctional institutions. The work of the Commission is to be carried on by a "deputy librarian," who is A. E. Peterson, formerly with the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library. The League treasury holds \$435.48 in cash and \$250 in Liberty Loan bonds.

The secretary presented a request from Sarah B. Askew of the New Jersey Commission that a sectional meeting for eastern members of the League be arranged for the Atlantic City

meeting of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey librarians, which is to be held April 30-May 2. In view of the fact that so many librarians from all the coast states attend this meeting, Mrs. Earl moved that if the request should come as the constitution requires, from three or more states, a meeting be arranged for and the president be instructed to attend at the expense of the League. The motion was carried.

The committee (Mr. Hamilton and Miss Price) appointed at Asbury Park to draft an amendment to the constitution, to provide for individual memberships, reported that the constitution provided for a League of Commissions, not of Commission workers. This was so firmly imbedded in the constitution that any change other than one of reducing dues was impracticable. Therefore it was recommended that the dues be reduced to \$2, so as to be payable by individuals whose states refused to assume the indebtedness. The amendment proposed was refused the sanction of the executive committee, and was apparently very unacceptable to League members present. No further action was requested of the committee.

The question of the preparation of a new edition of the League Handbook was referred by motion to the executive committee.

Miss Peterson of North Dakota spoke briefly of the legislative investigation of the shelves of the North Dakota Commission. A selection of sentences from certain books were read aloud in the legislative halls and so horrified the Solons that the Commission was nearly abolished entirely. Miss Peterson felt that the Bureau of Administration of her state would appreciate a statement from the League that the province of a library was to present all sides of a matter. Those present at the meeting, however, felt that this was such a truism that a formal resolution on the subject would be ineffective. Questions from the floor as to the books in question showed that a number of them were on the shelves of other commissions as well, and had been there and somewhat neglected for a number of years. Miss Peterson made the point that the books in question were not being sent out except on request, and that some of them were purely reference works for the Legislative Reference Department which was in charge of the Commission.

The following officers were elected:

President, Julia A. Robinson, Sec. Iowa Library Commission; (to fill unexpired term of John A. Lowe, which expires Jan. 1921).

1st Vice-President (for one year), Charlotte Templeton, Sec. Georgia Library Commission.

2nd Vice-President (for one year), J. A.

Thompson, Chickasha, Okla, Com'r, Oklahoma Public Library Commission.

Secretary, for two years, Anna May Price, Sec. Illinois Library Extension Commission (term expires Jan. 1922).

Members at large: Grace E. Kingsland, Sec. New Hampshire Public Library Commission (term expires Jan. 1923, to succeed Miss Mary Palmer, who filled unexpired term of Minnie Leatherman Blanton).

Members at large, terms holding over: M. S. Dudgeon, Wis. (term expires Jan. 1921). Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri (term expires Jan. 1922).

The meeting adjourned formally, tho many persons remained to discuss informally the question of county extension and the laws under which the work can best be conducted.

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

PUGET SOUND LIBRARY CLUB

The Puget Sound Library Club held its seventh semi-annual meeting in Tacoma, Dec. 30, with seventy members present. At the morning session, John B. Kaiser, librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, spoke on "Retiring Allowances for Librarians"; following which Mr. Hays, representing the New York Life Insurance Company, explained the principles of group insurance; and John Ridington of the University of British Columbia, and William E. Henry of the University of Washington led discussion on pensions for librarians.

The afternoon session was held in the State Historical Building. Mr. Bonney, secretary of the State Historical Society, spoke briefly on the resources of the Society, describing some of the most important collections and telling how they were acquired. Rabbi Goldenstein explained an interesting collection of Jewish symbols of religion which was on exhibition; and Gertrude Andrus of Seattle gave her experiences in conducting the Bookshop for boys and girls in Frederick & Nelson's department store.

Mabel Ashley, librarian of the Everett Public Library, was elected president for the next meeting.

JEANNE JOHNSON,
President.

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE

The Conference of College Librarians of the Middle West was held at Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, on December 31, 1919.

"War material and its treatment" was dealt

with by Miss Nelson of Knox College, emphasizing the point that it is too soon to decide how much of this material shall be kept permanently in any library, or the best way of handling it.

Miss Bean of Simpson College spoke on "How the librarian may be most helpful to the student," suggesting that lists of books for various kinds of reading be published in the college paper and also posted before vacation periods. Talks at the regular chapel services offer an opportunity to suggest books for general reading and to interest students in the use of the library. In the discussion following various phases of the subject were brought out: (a) The English teacher and the librarian should work together in guiding the reading of students; (b) Students who have had a teacher-librarian course make better teachers, even tho they do not take up any kind of library work; (c) Prof. Root spoke of the plan used at Oberlin of having Saturday afternoon readings by professors and others on various literary topics and putting out in connection with each all the books the library has on the topic, with the re-

sult that almost every book is drawn at the end of the afternoon; (d) The practice of putting out books with an explanatory note attached is effective in interesting students in them.

"Books and other material on international relations" was treated by Mr. Lyons of McCormick Theological Seminary. Particular attention was drawn to the large amount of valuable material which may be secured free of charge from various societies.

Miss Ball of Albion College introduced the subject: "The best thing in my library"; Prof. Miller of Ohio Wesleyan took up the question of "Salaries," stressing the fact that unless librarians everywhere are better paid, much of what has been accomplished in library work during the past years will be lost because of the substitution of untrained help; and "Standardization and classification of librarians" as outlined at the last meeting of the Iowa State Library Association was explained by Miss Clark of Grinnell College.

IVA M. BUTLIN,

Chairman of Conference Committee.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for library assistant on February 18, 1920. A vacancy in the Engineer Department at Large, Washington Barracks, D. C., at \$1200 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination. Appointees whose services are satisfactory may be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of \$20 a month.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

Applicants should at once apply for fuller particulars and for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Research-translators wanted by social service organization in New York. Slavic languages, Yiddish, German, Roumanian. Give fullest details education and experience. Address: O. J. W. R., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Filer-cataloger capable of organizing file systems wanted by social service organization in New York. State knowledge foreign languages if any. Address: O. J. W. R., Care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The New York Public Library has a number of vacant positions in its cataloging force. Experienced catalogers who are interested in these places are asked to apply to the Director, New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Wanted—An all-round capable cataloger. Congenial library and school atmosphere, with opportunity for extension work. Salary \$1500 for year of 10½ months. more than \$1500 for special experience or fitness. Begin soon. Address: W. H. Kerr, Librarian, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

Wanted trained assistant 'to organize and build up libraries in factories of large company. Position offers advancement to librarian interested in industrial problems and familiar with literature of these subjects. Broad knowledge of reference sources, classification and cataloging necessary. Headquarters, New York City. Address R. C., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

Senior assistant librarian, experienced in law, genealogy and general reference work, recommended, wishes for family reasons, to hear of an opening in the East. Address: J. L. E., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school is glad to announce the return of Jean Hawkins to its faculty for the remainder of the school year. Miss Hawkins is in charge of the Junior courses in book selection and shelf work and is assisting Anna G. Hall with the course in loan work and the library seminars.

Richard H. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., visited the school December 13th and gave a very comprehensive talk on special library work. On December 16th George Watson Cole, librarian of the Henry E. Huntington Library, New York City, gave a very interesting account of his bibliographic and cataloging practices in handling rare books.

The bibliography subjects chosen by the Senior students are as follows:

Chutter, Mildred C.

Select reading list on the republic of Argentine.

Gibbs, Dorothy D.

Bibliography of Emma Willard.

Harrington, Marjorie A.

Calendar of miscellaneous manuscripts, v. 5, New York State Library.

Hiss, Mary

Selected and annotated list on household management.

Leach, Hazel M.

Index to *Best Books*.

Lounsbury, Edith

Bibliography on the poetry of Masfield, Noyes, Service and Lanier.

Montgomery, Ruth

Supplement to Moody's Index to Library Reports.

Muse, Benonine

Selected list on Texas.

Richards, John S.

Bibliography of county library development.

Root, Elizabeth deW.

Selected list of historical fiction suitable for the grades and high schools.

Seymour, Elizabeth P.

Barrie: plays and novels.

Smith, Ruth E.

Municipal recreations.

Stone, Helen M.

Whistler.

Taylor, Jean K.

Selected list of books on Africa.

Topping, Elizabeth R.

Troy community survey.

Young, Malcolm O.

Amherstiana.

Despite his library inactivity during the past fifteen years, the death of Dunkin Van Rensselaer Johnston on December 22, 1919, in his fifty-eighth year, will come as a personal sor-

row to many of the older Albany alumni. Educated at Hobart College, his taste for books and his innate culture led him to an early connection (in 1883) with the New York State Library. He became reference librarian in 1890 and maintained an unbroken service with the library in this position until 1905. He is best remembered by librarians educated at the School between 1890 and 1905 as instructor in reference and book binding. Brilliant, blasé, bookish, without formal pedagogy, yet with rare teaching ability, his courses were an inspiration and a mental stimulus. He was author of a practical article on library book binding which appeared in the *World's Fair papers*, 1893.

The vacancy in the Vice-directorate due to Mr. Walter's leaving has been filled ad interim by naming Miss Sanderson Acting Vice-Director. A permanent appointment will not be made until after the present legislative session. Miss Sanderson's many years as Registrar and her wide library and Alumni acquaintance qualify her admirably for just such emergency service.

J. I. WYER, JR.,

Director.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The experiment is being tried this term of omitting the course in technical German and of substituting for it a series of talks on the problems on different types of special libraries. The lecturers are Pratt graduates who have made good as librarians of special libraries. The first talk, on the administration of an industrial library, was given by Kenneth C. Walker, librarian of the New Jersey Zinc Company. This company has a highly developed system with a main library and three branches, and it serves a constituency of seven or eight thousand persons. It issues a weekly bulletin indexing several hundred periodicals and maintains a service for the translating of foreign articles.

The regular Tuesday course of lectures from visiting librarians has been somewhat remodeled this term to present in succession the administrative problem of public libraries of different sizes, branch libraries and certain departments in public and other libraries. Work with children usually given in the second term has been postponed until the third term where

it will all be concentrated. Miss Irene Hackett, librarian of the Englewood (N. J.) Public Library, gave the first of these talks on the small town library.

The students are attending as a class exercise the Thursday evening course in Book-selection being given at the New York Public Library as part of the Open Course. This makes a very welcome enlargement of our own course on book selection.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

As one of the open courses there began on the evening of Thursday, January 8th, a series of talks and discussions on books, an invitation to which has been extended generally to library workers, booksellers and publishers in the vicinity of New York. The course was opened by W. W. Ellsworth's lecture "Forty years of publishing," as introductory to which Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, explained the purpose and scope of the series. Other lectures for the month of January include one on drama by S. Marion Tucker, president of the New York Drama League; one on poetry by Jessie B. Rittenhouse, compiler of the "Little Book of Modern Verse"; and one on history and travel by Josephine Adams Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science and editor of the A. L. A. publication "View-points of Travel."

About one hundred and fifty librarians have registered for the open courses, representing Canada, Ohio, Indiana, California and Washington as well as places nearer home.

The Wednesday afternoon readings are giving the students an opportunity to hear a number of writers and speakers of note. On January 7 Anna Hempstead Branch read from her own works, and on January 14 Robert Gilbert Welsh, dramatic critic on the staff of the New York *Evening Telegram* gave an enjoyable reading.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Library School had a professional gala day on January 29, when it played hostess for the first time to the Massachusetts Library Club.

A lecture from Arthur E. Bostwick began the day, after which the regular classes were cancelled that they might attend the morning meeting at the College of Pharmacy, our near neighbor on the Fenway.

The students have been interested in the reports of the Chicago meeting and we are glad that a fuller presentation of the "Enlarged Program of the A. L. A." could be given at this meeting by Carl H. Milam.

It was a special pleasure that the great attraction of the afternoon session, which was held in the Simmons College Library, should be Ellery Sedgwick, whose address on "Adventures in Editing" was eagerly looked forward to by his audience of "Atlantic" readers.

In the College hall the New England School Library Association exhibited its fresh and interesting material on High School Libraries, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College Extension Service had a collection showing the service it could render thruout the state. The Library School, as a member of the Association of American Library Schools, displayed material on Library work as a career, with the catalogs of a dozen good training schools.

Tea was served in the Students' Room by the faculty and students of the School.

In the second term, beginning on February 9, new courses start in "Book Selection," "Documents," and "High School Libraries."

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second semester will begin February 16, 1920. At this time a limited number of graduates of approved library schools will be accepted for entrance to the courses in Library Work with Children and Library Work with Schools. Four months intensive work will be offered, the satisfactory completion of which will be recognized by a certificate.

Students interested in the book-trade will be given an opportunity to do practical work in the book-shops of Pittsburgh. This experience will be counted toward the required number of hours of practice work.

Mrs. Herbert Sill, Instructor in Public Speaking, Carnegie Institute of Technology, is conducting the course in Public Speaking in the Library School in the absence of Miss Euphemia Bakewell, who, because of illness, is unable to take charge of the work this year.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE,
Principal.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Classes were resumed on January 5 after a recess of two weeks.

Special lectures for January and February include: School libraries, Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of school libraries, Minnesota;

Newspaper publicity, Prof. W. G. Bleyer, head of the School of Journalism; Publicity for the business man, Prof. Stephen W. Gilman, School of Commerce; Foreign fiction, Prof. O. J. Campbell, Department of English. Children's work (ten lectures), Caroline Burnite Walker; Modern poetry, Jessie B. Rittenhouse.

Appointments for students' field practice have been made. The period begins February 4, and extends to March 24, each student being assigned to two libraries in order that the experience may be varied. The practical work is thus concentrated into seven weeks.

The School was represented at the midwinter meetings of the A. L. A. and of the Association of Library Schools by Mr. Dudgeon, director, Miss Turvill, Miss Merrill, Miss Welles, Mrs. Davis and Mr. Lester.

HELEN TURVILL.

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

A luncheon was given by the students of the Harris Teachers' College course on The Use of the Public Library, to the members of the St. Louis Library School faculty who co-operated in giving this course, at the Town Club, St. Louis, on Saturday, January 17, 1920. Eighteen persons were present at the luncheon. Miss Laura Solfronk, secretary of the Teachers' College, presided. Brief remarks were made by Dr. Bostwick, Dr. Throop and Mrs. Sawyer on behalf of the Library School, by Dr. Payne, principal of Teachers' College, on behalf of the College, and by Miss Margaret Gilmore on behalf of the students. All agreed that a good beginning had been made and that the prospects were good for an increased number of students in next year's course.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,

Director.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

Registration in the Library School for the winter quarter shows the loss of two students, one in the Junior class and one in the Senior class.

Ellen F. Howe, instructor in Book selection and circulation systems, is this quarter giving two lectures on The use of the library and reference books, to three hundred freshmen who constitute the class in Elementary Sociology in the University. The request for this instruction in the use of the library and its resources indicates a growing appreciation on the part of the general university faculty of the educational value of the library.

W. E. HENRY,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

In addition to the lectures and problems scheduled in the catalog, other activities, characteristic parts of library school work marked the month of December. The students filled thirty-six stockings for Mexican and Russian children whose Christmas was planned by the Community Center of the Boyle Heights Branch Library. At the school Christmas party at the home of Harriet Monfort, trios of violin, clarinet and piano, dancing and gifts from a Christmas tree were enjoyed.

During the meetings of the California Teachers' Association the students were invited to hear Dean Arnold of Simmons College and other visiting lecturers and to attend the meeting of the California School Librarians' Association.

As a part of the practical work in library publicity, each student was assigned to a different department to collect news for the staff bulletin, with some clever stories and a better understanding of the work of the library as a whole as the results.

Iona Eddie, 1916, was married to Irving Bowen of Los Angeles, November 28.

MARION L. HORTON,
Principal.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Prof. Owen J. Coy, Secretary of the California Historical Survey Commission, gave a most interesting talk on the work of the Commission, emphasizing the importance of preserving historical material and the opportunities along that line of the librarian in a community. Mr. Pease gave two talks on John Ruskin, sketching briefly Ruskin's life and influence.

On December 12th, the Library School students and members of the staff entertained at a dancing party. The guests of honor were Australian soldiers who are studying at the University of California Farm at Davis, California. The party was declared a great success.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
State Librarian.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The Riverside Library Service School opened on January 12 with a registration of twenty-five. An attendance of about fifty is expected as a total for the fourteen weeks' course.

The California Library Association will hold its meeting at Riverside the last week in April.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS,
Principal.

LIBRARY WORK

A Newark Public Library idea takes the form of a pamphlet of some fifty-odd pages entitled "Newark's last fifteen years, 1904-1919: The story in outline." Mr. Dana's foreword explains that "This compilation is an attempt by a busy library staff to put into form convenient for use a large group of such facts and figures as experience shows are often asked for." The facts are arranged alphabetically by subjects, beginning with *All-Year School* and ending with *Young Women's Christian Association*. Under *Junior High Schools*, for example, the entry reads: "Established at Robert Treat, Madison and Cleveland Schools, Sept., 1917. 9th grade, equivalent to 1st year high school, added to grammar course, with departmental system in 7th and 8th grades. Experiment of teaching modern languages as early as the 7th grade tried with success, 1919."

The little book must prove valuable to the Newark librarian and to many of the Newark public. The idea may be valuable to other libraries to which it may be new. It is interesting, too, to see what sort of facts experience has shown to be often asked for in that library. For here are entries on the Lincoln Highway, prison reform, municipal Christmas trees, prices of food, industrial development as affected by the war, music festivals, evening classes for shipyard workers and such subjects as well as those which one would expect in any published list of facts about a community.

The St. Paul library was, perhaps, the first, and is still one of the few public libraries to collect and circulate phonograph records. This service was inaugurated in 1914. The collection of records now numbers nearly 600 and the circulation of records for the year 1919 was 3,505.

The collection was made simply for educational purposes. It is, therefore, limited to reproductions of the musical classics, both vocal and instrumental, patriotic music, and folk songs. And its use is limited to schools and clubs, six records being allowed a borrower for a period of one week.

The records are preserved in three drawer vertical filing units. The inside measurements of the drawers are: Height, 12 1-4 inches; width, 13 inches, and depth, 24 inches. Each has a heavy strip of felt through the center

of the bottom and also through the middle of each side, which acts as a shock absorber and prevents the records from breaking if hurriedly dropped into the drawer. The drawers are also divided into six sections by partitions 3-8 of an inch thick, which serve to keep the records standing upright.

Each record is encased in an open top envelope without a flap, made of heavy rope paper. These are numbered in the upper left-hand corner with the victrola number, then filed numerically.

The collection is catalogued by composer, artist, title, and subject. The shelf list is arranged by record number.

To facilitate the circulation of records, bags of brown canvas have been made, these measure 12 1-2 by 13 inches and are made with a flap which ties over the top with tapes, the bag has inside sections of the canvas so that it is divided into six pockets, one for each record.

In charging, cheap manila cards are used, upon which is written the borrower's card number, and the date taken. All records are examined on their return, and if broken must be paid for by the borrower.

E. F. BURNETT.

Digging our executives out of the ranks. *Ca-tor Woodford. System*, July, 1919. p. 63-65.

The Retail Credit Company, with headquarters at Atlanta, makes available to its employees scattered all over the country its library of 1,000 books. Not only are the books made available, but they are adapted to the needs of each employee.

From the personal folder of each employee in the employment files as well as from direct contact a reader's card is made out. On one side of this card appear the reader's age, characteristics, education, ability, special needs and other information helpful in selecting the right books for him. On the reverse side are listed in order the books sent him.

The books are selected with one of three general purposes: (1) they must be business books applicable to the company's business policy; (2) educative or instructive in specific subjects; (3) inspirational.

Two cards are forwarded with each book. On one the librarian makes some special comment. The other is filled out and returned with the

book by the employee. On this must appear specific answers to the following: What do you consider the most helpful ideas set out in this book? Can you put any of them into practice? If so, state briefly, which ones.

"In innumerable instances," says Mr. Woolford, the president of the company, "the personal development and business advancement of men and women in our organization has been largely due to the library." Employees borrow, on an average, a book a month from this library.

The Business Branch of the Newark Free Public Library has arrived at a way of making the library of special usefulness to business men. The letter written by

RESEARCH John Cotton Dana, librarian, to
WORK the trustees, in which he presents the plan, has been made into a sixteen page pamphlet and distributed to manufacturers and other men of affairs in Newark. It sets forth the contents and equipment of the Business Branch for service to business and shows how many executives and other business men are availing themselves of its facilities. To extend both the facilities and their use by Newark's industries, it is proposed that Newark's industries pay at the rate of one dollar an hour for all services rendered by the library over and above such service as it as a public tax-supported institution may be reasonably expected to render to all inquirers. The business man likes to pay for what he gets and if the library could charge him a fair price for its service he would feel much freer to ask for that service. The charge would not be made for anyone's profit, all money received therefor being deposited with the city treasurer and set forth in the library's annual financial statement. Doubtless, the city will return these receipts to the library for purchase of more books and journals and the employment of expert workers as needed.

With more means at command, the library can then extend its usefulness. It can make a study, thru personal visits by properly equipped assistants, of special industrial, financial and commercial libraries in the city; and a study also of the kinds of material needed by workers in establishments without special libraries. Being more widely known and better understood than at present, it can then present to all large industrial establishments without print resources of their own, a proposition to supply them with books, journals, and services needed, at cost. Books, journals, etc., would be lent by the library and returned to be lent again. With those establishments needing collections of their own managed by their own employees, the library can co-operate in establishing their new special collections, etc., and in applying such special services as needed—advice, information, books, journals, clippings, abstracts—all at cost.

This service has been authorized by the Trustees, and the Library feels that altho it is not possible to spend \$15,000 on the acquisition of books and journals and on the employment of experts, much can be done toward making the Newark Library more useful to Newark.

Business libraries of Detroit. Grace E. Winton. *Special Libraries*. Oct., 1919. p. 180-185.

Detroit affords the special librarian an interesting field for study as its remarkable industrial growth offers unlimited possibilities for the development of business libraries. The following are the leading private industrial libraries of the city: (1) The Board of Commerce Library, really a branch of the Detroit Public Library housed in the Board of Commerce Building, was established in January, 1918, as a center of information on business, industrial and municipal subjects. (2) The Borroughs Adding Machine Company has a collection of 1,000 books on general business subjects used by the executives and office force. (3) The Ford Motor Company has a technical library in connection with the chemical laboratories, which has, besides technical books and material, some books on general, industrial subjects. (4) The Charles A. Stelinger Company has as important collection of trade catalogues, well-arranged and indexed. (5) The Detroit Edison Company's library is a leader in resources, staff and efficient service. (6) Parke, Davis and Company's scientific library has about 9,500 books, 300 journals and a number of reprints relating to bacteriology, chemistry, physiology, etc. (7) The *Detroit News* Library has 12,000 books and a most valuable "scraparium," with clip-



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*View of an intermediate floor in main
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pings, cuts and photographs of current material. (8) The Frederick Stearns and Company scientific library is a reference on pharmacy, chemistry and allied subjects.

Geography in the Grosvenor Library. Ruth A. Armbruster. *Grosvenor Library Bulletin*. Dec. 1918. p. 3-9.

MAPS The librarian is furnished with
AND the lists of the publications recommended for acquisition. Books,
CHARTS atlases and geographical magazines are accessioned by the catalog department. Sheet maps, however, are entered in the special accession register of the geographical department where they are also indexed. For maps and publications having geographical information the catalog department furnishes one index card to the geographical department as it judges necessary, analytical cards of the publication, and, should the importance of the maps in these publications demand it, special index cards.

Index maps are drawn on the best mounted drawing paper of a uniform size (about 52 by 44 inches). Only so many names and river lines are shown as are necessary for orientation. Every index map has the following explanation:

"The territories covered by maps on file are inclosed by index lines in different colors. These colored index lines coincide with the border lines of the maps on file. The number is in the lower left hand corner of these index lines and in the corresponding color is the number which the map has in the Map Index.

"The different colors are used only to keep each index line with its number distinguished from the other index lines and numbers.

"If the map on file covers a small territory, which is also covered by a map of larger territory, the map may not be indicated separately on this index map, but will be found in the map index under the index number of the larger map, with the location in regard to the larger map indicated on the reverse side of the index card."

The preliminary indexing on the index map, or locating the new map by showing the border lines, called the index lines of the new map, on the index map in a light soft pencil line, is the first step to be taken. It will show at once whether the new map covers territory for which no maps were on file, or whether there already is a map on file which covers the same territory.

In the first case the pencil line will be changed to a fairly strong colored line in waterproof ink. The map will now be numbered and the number drawn on the index map in the same color as the index lines. Different colored inks

are used for these index lines and numbers in order to distinguish better the different index lines. In the second case, or if there is already a map on file covering the same territory, no new index lines or number is shown on the index map.

3. If the territory covered by the new map takes in a small territory on the index map, which is mostly the case with explorer's maps in geographical magazines or books or with special maps on a large scale, no index lines or numbers will be indicated on the index map, but the new map receives the same number as the next larger map covering this territory, also with the letter a, b, or c, etc., affixed.

If a map covers territory on two or more of the index maps, the border lines are shown as index lines on all the index maps in question, but the map is numbered on the index map, on which the largest territory for the new map is indicated. On every one of the index maps the border or index lines for the new map are extended over the border lines into the margin, and here on the south or east line of this index line the number of the new map is indicated.

Such index maps show at a glance whether the territory in question is already covered with maps, so that duplication is easily avoided.

The United States Geological Survey Atlas sheets are not indicated on the index maps, being filed in a separate case by states in alphabetical order.

The number index divisions corresponding with the index maps are named after the first name appearing on the title of the index map. For instance, the subdivision belonging to the index map of Mexico, Central America and the West Indies is named Mexico. The name is prefixed to every number in the section. Each subdivision starts with the number 1. That is, the first map of this class filed receives the number 1, the second map the number 1a, the third, the number 1b, etc.

Maps having a smaller territory are numbered in consecutive order from the number 2 on. In case a map covers the same territory as a map already indexed, the new map gets the same number as this map with the letter a, b, c, etc., following. The number index will show the letter to be used.

The geographical department has its own card index which is independent from the card index of the library. Blue cards are inserted in the proper places in the library card index with the reference: "See geographical index."

This geographical index is divided with three sections: The Number Index, the Author Index and the Subject Index.

The cards for the geographical index are of course identical except for the head-

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ings. They contain the ordinary information, author, title, scale, size, etc., and then give an explicit description of what the map shows to make it possible to decide without looking at the map itself whether it contains what is wanted.

Besides this information the cards show on the left side margin the name of the index-map, the number of the map and the drawer in which it is filed.

For proper preservation sheet maps have to be filed flat. Not having the facilities in the library to do this, the Board of Trustees gave the order to have a map case made. The space for the case being limited it was decided to file the maps according to size. If they were to be filed according to countries the drawers in the new case would have to be of the same size, too small for large maps, which would have to be folded, and too large for small maps which would leave valuable space in the drawers.

To get the most out of the space available a new map case was built in five horizontal sections fitted together like filing cabinets. Each section is three drawers high and the whole case contains 48 drawers in all, ranging from 18 by 23 inches to 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 64 inches in size, with an inside height of two inches.

Twenty-four of these drawers pull out in the front of the case and 24 in the back. The outside dimensions of the case are 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a height of 61 inches, and it takes up a floor space, if the space for opening of the drawers is also considered, of about 45 square feet. The back part of each drawer is covered, making it impossible for maps to slide out here and be crushed. The drawers are provided with drop fronts, to make it easier to pull the maps out.

Folded maps, which cannot be flattened out are filed in the map room on shelves like books in a bookcase.

Rare maps are filed between sheets of manila paper.

In order to give the people easy access to maps which cover territories and subjects of present or daily interest, like topographical, political, race and language maps of Europe at the present time, the Board of Trustees ordered a set of 35 Exhibition Wings, each 82 inches high and 54 inches wide, making a space of 2,152 square feet in a small place in the map room available for the display of maps, etc.

By a proper arrangement of electric lights the maps are very easy to read.

Besides the maps mentioned above the Index Maps are on display all of the times, so that the patrons of the Library can point out to the attendant what territory they desire to see and

thereby help him to take out the right map, without necessitating handling of the other maps.

It is the intention of the Library to have after certain intervals special exhibits of maps and geographical works. The *Grosvenor Library Bulletin* will give to each exhibit special explanations and a list of the information which is available in the Library, making it in time a reference work for the patrons of the Library. The first exhibit to be opened on the first of January has as subject "Early cartography and geographical works published before 1800." The next exhibit will be called: "Maps of America." Future exhibits will treat the different classes of maps as well as the different branches of geography, always making it interesting for one or the other class of the public. There may be an exhibit on "How maps are made," showing the different steps in map making, combined with a display of the different methods of engraving.

Filing catalogs. Filing Nov., 1919. p.p. 494-5

Catalogs differ in size but usually conform to certain trade standards. Sorting them with generally get all into one of six piles—4x6, 5x8, 6x9, 10x10, 10x12, 10x15. Some equipment houses make inter-numbering cabinets with drawers conforming to the aforementioned sizes.

All you have to do is to measure your catalogues and determine the size and number of drawers required for each size. If you install a card index by firms or commodity, you can number your catalogues and file them as they come, in the drawers. All 4x6 drawers might be labeled "A" and those 5x8 labeled "B" and so on. Your index under firm names, for instance, would show that "Butler Bros." catalogue of nails was in drawer "A" "No. 10," on bolts, "B-15" and the commodity card on nails would show that Butlers' catalogue was in drawer "A-10" and Jones in drawer "B-11" and "20," etc.

Filing clippings in the Chicago Public Library.

Charles Shoals. *Filing*, Oct., 1919. p. 477.

The Civics Department of the Chicago Public Library classifies its clippings by the Dewey decimal system much expanded and minutely subdivided. Clippings are filed by number in large manila envelopes labeled with the classification number and the subject. Only

very important clippings are mounted. No cataloging is done as the index in the classification scheme is so full and the scheme itself so minutely subdivided that there is no difficulty in finding a clipping.

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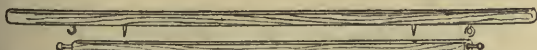
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AMONG LIBRARIANS

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A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BEGGS, Lutie, C. P. cert. 1917, formerly children's librarian, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., appointed extension librarian of the same library.

CLARKE, Elizabeth Porter, for seventeen years librarian of the Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y., resigned. Appointed first assistant, Traveling Libraries Department, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

CORCKER, Julia, S. 1908 appointed first assistant, Public Library, Everett, Wash.

COX, Fannie, W. 1914, appointed librarian of the Janesville (Wis.) Public Library, January 5.

DOWNES, Elizabeth, S. 1917, appointed librarian for the special architectural library of Mr. Leland, 185 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

FIFE, Margaret, C. P. cert. 1917, of the Public Library, Canton, Ohio, appointed in the Acquisition Department, Harper Memorial Library, University of Chicago.

FLAGG, Edith, S. 1908, appointed librarian at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.

FORSYTH, John, appointed librarian and archivist of the Province of British Columbia Canada, Jan. 8th. Mr. Forsyth was formerly librarian of the Glasgow (Scotland) Athenaeum; later he entered the organizing service of the Glasgow Corporation libraries, remaining during the installation of fifteen libraries; and for the last six years he has been associated with the late Ethelbert O. S. Scholefield whom he now succeeds.

GROTON, Helen D., W. 1907, is librarian of the American Constitutional League, 300 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAWLEY, Mary Elizabeth, N.Y.S. 1893, for over twenty years assistant cataloger in the John Crerar Library, Chicago, died Jan. 1, as the result of an automobile accident at Atascadero, Calif.

JOHNSTON, Dunkin Van Rensselaer, from 1890-1905 reference librarian at New York State Library and instructor in the N. Y. S. Library school, died in December.

KILBOURN, Katherine, S. 1917, appointed head of the catalog and classification department, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, Calif.

ROWE, Irene, W. 1913, becomes head of the High School Department, Indianapolis Public Library in February.

SHARP, Mary K., W. 1914, joined G. E. Stechert & Co., New York City, in January.

SHATTUCK, Ruth, S. 1910, appointed children's librarian, Newton (Mass.) Public Library.

SILVERTHORN, Bessie B., for three and a half years librarian of the Siskiyou County Free Library, Yreka, Calif., resigned. Appointed librarian, Stanislaus County Free Library, Modesto, Calif.

WARRICK, Ruth E., S. 1917, appointed clerk in charge of traveling libraries, Nebraska Library Commission, Lincoln, Neb.

WHITING, Helen, S. 1917, appointed index and file clerk, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITNEY, Elinor, S. 1912, has joined the staff of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 14-17. At New York.

Annual Meeting of the Special Libraries Association.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City.

Joint Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Special meeting of the American Library Association.

May 31-June 5. At Colorado Springs, Colo.
Annual Conference of the American Library Association.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

141-151
FEBRUARY 15, 1920



Decimal Classification Beginnings

By MELVIL DEWEY

MY first boyish idea of becoming a college professor and my early college plan of being a missionary to Turkey were abandoned when I determined to make *popular* education my life work. Then I set about studying educational agencies as a whole to learn which most needed development. Statistics show that 90 per cent of Americans went into breadwinning pursuits directly from elementary schools and that of their few precious school years, 3 were worse than wasted through our stupid and antiquated spelling and jumble of weights and measures. To overcome these chief obstacles to elementary-school efficiency, I planned, and later started in 1876 at the Philadelphia Centennial, 2 national societies, the Spelling Reform Ass'n. and the American Metric Bureau for introducing the international decimal weights and measures.

As secretari of both S R A and Metric Bureau my work and interest have continued all the 44 years. My faith grows steadily stronger that the chief problem in popular education and Americanization is to save 3 years and make sure that every man, woman and child can easily get the author's meaning from the printed page of English. Great progress has been made in both reforms. Nearly all the world now uses the metric system just as they finally abandoned roman numerals for the simple decimal arabic, and recently in 4 years active work of our Simplified Spelling Board, for which Andrew Carnegie gave over \$150,000, we secured from 556 periodicals circulating 18,000,000 copies, adoption for regular use of the N E A 12 words: catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog, program, tho, altho, thoro, thorefare, thru, thruout, and most of our list of 300 simpler spellings. Similarly, 460 universities, colleges, and normal schools either use them in official publications or authorize students to use them, and 173 of them including

19 state universities have formally adopted more than 200 better spellings, mostly by faculty resolution.

Since the mass of people must gain what real education they had from reading, the free public library stood out clearly in my mind as the true peoples' university. The free public school had won its place as an essential of civilization and progress. My campaign was to prove that the library was just as essential and just as much entitled to support by taxation and to take its place as a necessary complement to the public school: that school taught to read; libraries must furnish and guide that reading.

I became profoundly impressed with the idea that education was in 2 parts of which the public had very little appreciation of the more important. Most people thought of education as a system from kindergarten to university and as completed on final graduation. This was education for a limited period and for those who as a rule gave up their whole time to attending a school. I saw that the other side of education which was not for a few years but for all of life, at home instead of in school, and carried on side by side with the main vocation, was even more important. This home education group is:

1. Libraries or reading including not only books and pamphlets but magazines, papers and all reading from conventional symbols.
2. Museums or seeing. The education that comes from reading natural language: scenery, pictures, scientific specimens, and all we learn by studying a thing or a picture instead of printed words about it.
3. Clubs, or education from mutual help of those interested in the same study.
4. Extension teaching, including not only university extension courses, correspondence teaching, lyceum lectures, but all instruction where one more advanced assists the student.

5. Tests and credentials. The intellectual yardstick applied to the work as a stimulus for more earnest and persistent work than is possible to most people without some definite goal.

Of these 5 elements, the library is so vastly the most important and the natural center round which the rest clustered, that we often speak of libraries as including this whole field of home education as in speaking of 'schools' and we include elementary, secondary, colleges, professional and technical schools, and universities.

In visiting over 50 libraries, I was astounded to find the lack of efficiency, and waste of time and money in constant recataloging and reclassifying made necessary by the almost universally used fixt system where a book was numbered according to the particular room, tier and shelf where it chanced to stand on that day, instead of by class, division and section to which it belonged yesterday, today and forever. Then there was the extravagant duplication of work in examining a new book for classification and cataloging by each of 1000 libraries instead of doing this once for all at some central point.

The vision of wonderful possibilities before libraries was inspiring, but money available for the work was not 1 per cent of what was needed even with greatest economy, and even this little money seemed hardly 50 per cent efficient because of wasteful duplication and crude methods. For months I dreamed night and day that there must be somewhere a satisfactory solution. In the future were thousands of libraries, most of them in charge of those with little skill or training. The first essential of the solution must be the greatest possible simplicity. The proverb said "simple as a, b, c," but still simpler than that was 1, 2, 3. After months of study, one Sunday during a long sermon by Pres. Stearns, while I looked steadfastly at him without hearing a word, my mind absorbed in the vital problem, the solution flashed over me so that I jumped in my seat and came very near shouting 'Eureka!' It was to get absolute simplicity by using the simplest known symbols, the arabic numerals as decimals, with the ordinary significance of nought, to number a classification of all human knowledge in print; this supplemented by the next simplest known symbols, a, b, c, indexing all heads of the tables, so that it would be easier to use a classification with 1000 heads so keyed than to use the ordinary 30 or 40 heads which

one had to study carefully before using. This was 47 years ago and no one in any country has yet found any other plan so simple, so efficient and so easily understood.

With aid of professors in each department and cooperation of librarians interested, in 1872-76 I worked out the 10 classes and their 100 divisions and 1000 sections, following the inverted Baconian order, but they were not published till 1876. Many promptly ridiculed the idea of 1000 divisions in a library as wholly impracticable in use, but when they found with delight that the relative index, referring not to accidental page number of a catalog or to a certain inch or more on some wooden shelf, but to permanent class, division, and section to which a book belonged, made closer classification easier than the old way, they began asking for more minute divisions.

So step by step 10 editions printed in 43 years have grown from 1000 headings to over 30,000, and not a week passes that some one, in some country, does not request closer division of the subject of his special interest. From cooperation of the Amherst college faculty the work spread till many hundreds have shared in steady enlargement and improvement. Correspondents in all parts of the world send to us at Lake Placid Club new heads for tables, new words for index, and other suggestions. The great inconvenience to all users of having supplement after supplement, led us to incur the cost of keeping the whole work in type so as to insert at its proper place any new material.

Each year someone is troubled because we fail to make what he calls 'improvements,' but we check up with great care all these suggestions and if a large majority of those whose criticism we have found reliable, agree that the proposed change would do more harm than good, we have politely to lay it on the table, often to the proposer's annoyance. Some suggestions would clearly have been better had they been thought of earlier, but when many thousand libraries are numbered on a uniform system, only gravest reasons justify changing numbers and introducing confusion that destroys the very great advantage of numbers having the same meanings in every civilized country. In fact, at a World Conference in London, discussing an international language, an expert declared that D C numbers were the only language known among all civilized people with a perfectly definite meaning. The advantage of this harmony, in ad-

dition to other D C merits, led in scores of cases to entire reclassification of libraries that had adopted schemes of their own. Here and there some D C user is sure he could make a better scheme than had resulted from cooperative work of hundreds of people in various countries for 40 years. After a few years' trial, many have thrown away their 'improved' systems, which they found after trial to be inferior to standard D C. The main consideration is however no longer whether D C is the best system devisable. One could surely today make

impracticable for libraries. If a scheme brings related subjects together, provides for adding new topics, and enables books on the same faze of the same subject always to be clast together and found quickly when wanted, it is of comparatively little moment whether exact sequence on shelvs accords with the latest theory.

Miss May Seymour became my assistant at Columbia university 33 years ago. From the first she specialized on D C. 13 years ago she moved to Lake Placid Club to devote herself to growing D C demands. She has here



AS AN UNDERGRADUATE



MELVIL DEWEY

FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH

a better classification than yesterday. No classification can be perfect and much valuable cooperative work is based on D C, so the paramount question now is between:

Great delay (to make a good classification takes many years) for the sake of possible betterment;

Acceptance of a tried and practical system (necessarily with some imperfections) but carrying immense advantages of uniformity with thousands of libraries and individual users and of worldwide and growing cooperation.

Changes clearly worth their cost are incorporated in tables and index, and recorded owners of earlier editions are notified so as to keep uniformity of usage. But no number is altered merely to fit a new theory, for theories are constantly changing and a shifting classification is

2 rooms with needed assistants and equipment, and has accumulated a mass of suggestions and reports of experiments and experiences astonishing to one who never attempted the serious work of tabulating all printed matter.

For 25 years the International Institute of Bibliography with central office in Brussels has done a vast work in focalizing D C experience of a score of countries, and with rare unselfishness making all their results available to all the world. 2 years ago the A L A established a committee of classification experts to cooperate with each D C revision so that we have their invaluable advice on all mooted questions.

For 43 years we have carefully protected each revision by copyright, not as a source of income but simply to protect against garbled reprints that would destroy much of their usefulness.

ness by introducing confusion in meanings of numbers that are now definitely intelligible throughout the world. In these 43 years we have never accepted a dollar for any reprint in any language, and our wills will insure that the copyrights pass under control of the A L A, I I B or some similar noncommercial body, so that they shall be used forever, solely for the public good. If, as we hope, someone appreciating its usefulness, endows or subsidizes our work so the enormous expense of constant revision can be met, we plan to have the book available to all in various languages at the mere cost of manufacture.

So many thousand libraries in a score of countries now use it and D C numbers have been printed in so many million pages of catalogs, indexes and other works, that it seems impossible that it should not go on permanently in

spite of the fact that if we could start anew today we should make various changes, e.g., abandon the Baconian order theory and transpose classes 4 and 9 so that history would follow sociology and philology would stand next literature. But in fact it is simple to transpose these great classes bodily in a library, without change of numbers, while it would be quite impossible to alter millions of entries where history is always 9 and language 4, not only in main classes but in hundreds of derivatives. Every expert knows that our boasted decimal system would be improved were it duodecimal and so divisible by 2, 3, 4 and 6, instead of by 2 and 5 only, but no one thinks such change now possible. So we content ourselves with the thought that the D C, like its foundation the Arabic decimals, while not perfect, has yet rendered and seems destined permanently to render, invaluable service.

The Decimal Classification in the Tenth Edition

By JENNIE D. FELLOWS
New York State Library

THE publication of Edition 10 of the Decimal Classification came in response to an imperative need, first to supply the never-ceasing call which had exhausted Edition 9 and second to furnish a scheme of subdivision for the appalling and constantly growing mass of literature relating to the World War. Hardly less welcome, though not so greatly needed by the moderate-sized or small library, was the expansion of the section on Agriculture.

The two subjects just mentioned constitute the most prominent developments in the new edition, though changes made throughout the entire book, while not sufficiently concentrated at any one point to attract special notice, nevertheless form in the sum total a very considerable amount of revision, consisting to a slight extent of modifications in subject matter or of improved typographic arrangement but chiefly of scattered additions.

The policy previously followed of avoiding, except under peculiarly urgent circumstances, any change in the meaning of numbers, has been maintained, with a view to preventing the need for corresponding change in work already done by thousands of libraries using the system. Of

actual changes in the first six classes the most noticeable is the inclusion under 286, formerly devoted to the Baptists, of other sects practicing immersion, thereby paving the way under 289 for the present or future assignment of four-figure numbers to other sects whose prominence would seem to create the need. As the result of varying opinions and of discussions as to the best treatment for certain topics of somewhat indefinite scope, occasional isolated assignments have been altered; for example, Conservation from 333 to 339. Such changes have been made very cautiously and only after very careful consideration of the various arguments, with special attention to the suggestions of the A. L. A. Advisory Committee on the Decimal Classification, but it will be well for the classifiers adopting Edition 10, who are already familiar with the earlier editions, to heed the possibilities, and in cases where they have themselves questioned the best assignment of a topic, to consult the new index.

The additions constituting the principal part of the revision through the classification as a whole consist partly of distinct mention in the captions or notes, of new topics (the best number for

which had given rise to questioning), partly of explanatory or advisory notes (which should prove most helpful to an inexperienced or puzzled classifier), and partly to insertions in the index (amounting to a total of thirty-three double-column pages, averaging about one hundred entries to a page, or a total of about 3,300 entries). The total increase for both tables and index is eighty pages.

The expansion of Agriculture, prepared by Mr. W. S. Biscoe and (before being incorporated in the present edition) submitted for criticism to numerous agricultural librarians and others specially interested thruout the country, still awaits development in a few of its divisions but was printed in its present form in preference to withholding it longer from general use. It has in most of its parts been so thoroly worked out that in these lines none but the most extensive collections should find further need for many years.

With the publication of Edition 9 in the early part of the World War it was obviously necessary to provide a distinct number for that subject, but lacking not only the time for extensive consideration of the matter but also a prophetic vision of the extent of the war and its corresponding literature, a subdivision of the number then in use for current European history was almost inevitable and the subject was assigned to 940.913. As practically the whole world became involved in the struggle and the volume of literature swelled proportionately the need for extensive subdivision became more and more apparent and with this need the accompanying disadvantages of a six-figure basis. Fortunately there was also at the same time the consideration that books classed in 940.2—.912 were not in most libraries so numerous as to make a change prohibitive, and probably already in many libraries the books on the war far exceed in number those classed in the preceding divisions of 940. Accordingly, to obtain a shorter notation for the war, the numbering for general European history was recast, by making the old 940.2—.4, which were in their character subdivisions of 940.1 (Medieval Europe), not only logically but also *decimally* subdivisions of that topic, changing the old 940.5 (Modern Europe) to 940.2 and changing the former 940.6—.8 and part of 940.9 into decimal subdivisions of 940.2. To the war were then given two four-figure numbers, 940.3 and 940.4, not only to provide more liberally for the great flood of war literature but

also to allow for the more convenient inclusion of certain features emphasized in the war scheme prepared by a special subcommittee of the A. L. A. Advisory Committee. This scheme was (as stated in the preface to the present edition) largely used in preparing the scheme as printed, for which it furnished a very substantial basis, with such modifications as were needed to bring it into harmony with the detailed war schemes under 973.3 and 973.7, following a general outline which would in the main be applicable to all wars, with such special provision as was needed for the special features of the war in question. To be more specific, 940.3 covers the first part of the 973.7 scheme, 940.31—.32 corresponding in the main to 973.71—.72, while 940.33 provides for countries concerned by groups, and 940.34—.39 (subdivided like 940—.999) for individual countries; under 940.4 come the features brought out in the later subdivisions of 973.7, namely, the land operations and naval history, with the new feature, Air warfare, intermediate (as being generally auxiliary to either land or naval warfare), and the sections 940.45—.49 corresponding very closely in their significance to 973.75—.79, thereby adding to these numbers the advantage of the mnemonic feature.

When fuller information regarding the events of the past six years becomes available and it is more evident in what lines the war literature will be specially abundant it will be possible to expand the outline more satisfactorily than could be done at present. With the exception, however, of provision for special campaigns and battles, the present outline will probably be sufficient for a large proportion of the libraries for years to come, and sufficient for many libraries for all time.

The publication of Edition 10 was delayed as long as practicable for the purpose of including specific numbers for the new nations which were expected to emerge from the Peace conference, but this purpose was, for the most part, frustrated by the hornets'-nest character of the peace deliberations and the prolongation of chaotic political conditions in Europe. Probably, however, the impossibility of providing definitely for features indefinitely foreshadowed will not prevent clamorous complaint on the part of classifiers as soon as they feel the need of the numbers, and only those who have struggled with the ramifications to be found even in a small subject and with the difficulty of arrang-

ing the topics to the satisfaction of even a very small company of collaborators can appreciate the unreasonableness of the constant and frantic demands from those who see only the need and not the difficulty of developing (in a way which shall be generally satisfactory) this, that and the other subject. That there are many subjects needing expansion is felt in all large collections but to expand any one of these requires more time and study than can be realized by those who have not attempted it. The breaking up of a three-figure subject into four-figure subdivisions looks like an easy matter but a reasonably satisfactory determination of the nine subdivisions involves a thoro study of the entire subject, in order to produce a systematic arrangement, with a due regard to the various topics and the relative quantities of literature to be grouped under each.

The difficulty of preparing the "well-balanced classification" for which we hear frequent demand was summed up by Mr. A. L. Voge, then secretary of the A. L. A. Advisory Committee, in *Public Libraries* for January 1917, as follows: "To test the expanded subdivisions of most three-figure subjects thoroly would require for each about a year's work. Between 001 and 999 there are about 1,000 subjects. About 1,000 classifiers could expect to complete this work in a year. Will any critic attempt to compile a list of so many trained and efficient classifiers who can devote most of their working day to this task? When this feat is accomplished, the coming of the well-balanced classification may be heralded—but not before." A four-years membership on the A. L. A. committee, with the consequent opportunity to observe what proportion of those who were presumably among the most interested in the work had both the willingness and the time to furnish substantial co-operative assistance, has provided the writer with abundant evidence that the alternative of the present system of expanding successive editions by the inclusion of such subjects, large or small, as can be worked out in the intervals of publication would be to refuse to make any expansion because of the impossibility of expanding the whole simultaneously.

Another criticism often met is that in certain classes the scheme does not fit the books of the present day, and should therefore be revised. Critics on this line seem to forget at least three things: (1) That in these subjects a scheme fitted to the books of the present day would not fit the

books of the earlier period any better than the earlier scheme fits the books of the present, and that libraries will contain books of both kinds; (2) That the older libraries which began their work when the scheme fitted the books then current would, if they adopted a new scheme, be doubly afflicted by the impossibility of making the old books fit the new scheme and the necessity of renumbering their old books and cards. When the inquiry was sent out by the A. L. A. committee as to subjects to be recommended for revision the stipulation was made that subjects named should be limited to those in which the library making the recommendation would be willing to make the resulting changes, a condition which undoubtedly went far toward cooling the zeal for revision; (3) That a scheme fitted to the present-day books would probably fit the books forty years later no better than the scheme of forty years ago fits the books of the present day. No system of classification can be kept to date. No system can be adequate to the infinitely varied needs of thousands of libraries widely diverse in character and size. The marvel is not that the Decimal Classification is open to adverse criticism but that, blocked out as it was more than forty years ago and subjected thruout that time to constant daily testing, it has met the test so extraordinarily well, proving itself of inestimable value, and constantly extending its usefulness till it has been and is being adopted by libraries the world round and has been made the basis for the international system.

SOME MORE FIGURES ON LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS

Here are statistics from a Western library, says P. M. Paine in the *New York Sun*, Librarian's salary, \$1,200; children's librarian, \$613; assistants, \$987; apprentice, \$50. Less than half the library's appropriation, which is about half large enough, goes for wages. Assistants earn per hour about a quarter as much as an automobile repair man. The circulation of books from this library is about one and a half per capita per year, while Joliet, Ill., with about the same population and 50,000 books in its library had a circulation last year of about 3.5 per capita. But Joliet instead of a \$6,000 appropriation, gave \$12,500 for its library from the tax budget. The total was a trifle over \$16,000, and \$10,000 went for salaries and wages.

Decimal Classification Reminiscences

By FRANK P. HILL

Librarian, Brooklyn Public Library

WHEN asked to write my reminiscences of my early use of the Dewey Decimal Classification my mind immediately reverted to the year 1884—or possibly 1883—when I first made its acquaintance.

I had been elected librarian of the Lowell Public Library to fill the position made vacant by the death of Marshall Clough. The books were arranged on the shelves in order of accession, and the plan was under way to classify and catalog the whole collection. Some Harvard students had been employed to write catalog cards from the title page at so much per card, with a result which can be imagined.

The chairman of the Library Committee was a minister who was greatly interested in libraries. He had heard of the Dewey Decimal System of Classification and liked it so much that he set about improving the arrangement.

His modified Dewey (he claimed he had worked out his own scheme before even seeing the printed Dewey) never appeared in book form, but was printed on large sheets which in turn were pasted on cardboard, placed on the wall where, it was supposed, they could be easily consulted by the classifier.* I recall that the Dewey plan, as well as the minister's scheme, divided literature and biography each in nine classes, thus: 821 was English Poetry, 822 English Drama, 823 English Fiction (and here again English fiction was separated from American. Biography was subdivided into Philosophers, Theologians, etc.

This seemed to me a clumsy arrangement, and after I had been in the library a few months I suggested to the divine the advantage to the public of one alphabet for all fiction in the English language and one alphabet for all biographies, no matter whether a man were a philosopher, theologian, sociologist, or what not.

This did not appeal to the chairman of the committee, so I sent the suggestion to Mr. Dewey. It seemed that he and his associates had had the matter under advisement for some time, and, as the change was likely to take place in the new edition, permission was granted the

Lowell City Library to follow the new method. I took this opinion to the chairman of the committee who received it without comment. At a committee meeting one day I brought the matter to the attention of the members and was told that the chairman would consider it with me. We did consider it, with the result that he said if I brought it to the attention of the Board of Directors it would not be approved because it had not received his sanction. This was the result, but the strange part came after the meeting when the chairman came to me and said that having shown his authority he was perfectly willing that I should make the changes. I refused to do this without his written consent. He gave it to me and it is one of the precious documents that I have retained in my file these many years.

The study which I was obliged to make of the classification while I was in the Lowell Public Library was continued in Paterson and Newark, and, as I was quite as much interested in classification as any other part of the work in the library, I made it a point of comparing the Dewey system with others, always with the result of each time feeling safer in my opinion that this was the best scheme of classification for any library to adopt. The reason I reached this conclusion—and have kept it since—was the fact that it could be made to fit any library, no matter how small or how large, depending entirely upon the resources of the institution itself.

I presume the Dewey system is in use in more libraries than the other well known systems put together, the reason being, I think that it is adaptable to a library of any size. The fact of its acceptance by so many institutions is proof of the place which it has in the minds of librarians both here and abroad. In its latest phase it is a wonderful achievement and great credit and praise are due Mr. Dewey and his very able collaborator, Mr. Walter Stanley Biscoe, for their painstaking efforts in behalf of cultural librarianship.

“If you really know a way to improve the lot of your fellow-man, it is up to you to promulgate the idea.

*I had hoped to have one of the charts for reproduction, but a search at the Lowell Library was without result.

A Neglected Phase of the Salary Question

The Problem of Retiring Allowances

By JOHN BOYNTON KAISER
Librarian Tacoma Public Library

Part II (Conclusion)

THE N. E. A. Committee on Teachers' Salaries, Tenure and Pensions reporting in July 1918 in a pamphlet entitled "Teachers' Salaries and the Cost of Living," beginning its discussion of pensions for teachers, speaks as follows:

"Economically the work of an organization is not effective unless there is a satisfactory method of retiring aged or infirm workers, with the consequent freedom from anxiety concerning such risks on the part of the workers. Only a satisfactory pension system can prevent either the dismissal of aged or infirm teachers without resources, or the sacrifice of the best interests of the schools in order to continue the employment of teachers who are no longer capable. Socially, men and women of character and intelligence are willing to undertake difficult public service that is poorly paid; but it is too much to expect them also to sacrifice the prospect of security and dignity in old age and disability. Educationally there is a great need to attract, retain, and advance able people in teaching as a permanent career. A good pension system helps to do this."

All of this applies with equal force to librarians.

The report states that there are 67 different systems of teachers' pensions now established in 34 of our states; that the organization of the teachers' pensions systems is now generally satisfactory, but that more attention is demanded by the need to have the actual administration under expert direction, with the supervision of the state's banking and insurance commissioners.

The actual provision of adequate funds has been the greatest difficulty encountered. The "Report" expands this thought as follows:

"The greatest difficulty that has been encountered has been the provision of adequate funds. The cost of a pension system for teachers may be borne by the teacher alone, by the public alone, or by the teacher and the public together. If the cost is borne by the teacher alone, he cannot afford, out of a small salary, to set aside enough money to purchase adequate protection, and the public fails to fulfil its obligation. If the cost is borne by the public alone, the money is really taken from the teachers' salaries without their agreement, and the majority, who withdraw or die before retirement, receive no return from their reduced pay. When the cost is borne by the teachers and the public together, the teacher receives appropriate compensation and contractual security, and the teacher and the public cooperate in an economic, social and educational obli-

tion. This principle of co-operation between the teacher and the public is recognized by most of the pension systems that are now in operation."

Summarizing further portions of the "Report" it may be noted that the application of this principle of co-operation, however, is not entirely satisfactory. Few systems relate the amount of the contribution to the prospective cost of the pensions. Too frequently is the public contribution from such sources as excise, licenses, tuitions, etc., sources which cannot be accurately estimated in advance, and hence cannot furnish a reliable basis for pension payments. Equally unsatisfactory is the expectation of paying pensions when they fall due from current school or other funds, without assurance that these funds will be adequate. Indeed it has become common to limit in advance the public contributions to pension systems without knowing accurately in advance the pension need at a given future date.

Constructively the report states that the only economical method to assure security is for the contribution of the public as well as that of the teacher to be paid annually, credited to the individual teacher and set aside to accumulate until retirement. It is wise to avoid basing pensions on salaries at or near the age of retirement since no one can predict what any teacher's salary will be thirty or forty years in the future.

There is a definite relation between the benefits and the cost in the case of pensions. Expensive benefits cannot be secured in return for small contributions. Failure awaits the system which promises retirement after 20 years of service, or at the age of 50, or in which teachers contribute one-half of one per cent of their salaries, or the public only one-half as much as the teachers.

"Such errors may easily be corrected by a very simple pension system based upon conservative tables of mortality and upon a safe rate of interest, with the provision that the teacher receives the benefit of the accumulation of all of his contributions and those made for him. It is possible to estimate with reasonable definiteness what

certain desired benefits will cost, or what benefits can be had for the money available. It is easy to estimate what any annual contribution, beginning at any age and accumulating at a given percentage, will amount to after any number of years. If then the money is deposited in a central fund, each contributor can be guaranteed a definite annuity for life, since the lives of all are averaged in the standard mortality tables. Thus an annual contribution of \$100 a year, beginning at the age of 25, and accumulated at 4% interest, will amount at 65 to \$8,882.65, at seventy to \$12,587.06. These sums will provide a man with an annuity for life, according to the McClintock Table of Mortality and 3½% interest, of \$1086 a year beginning at 65, or \$1681 a year beginning at 70. If, on the other hand, a man wishes to be sure of a life annuity of \$1000 a year at 65 or 70, he knows that this will cost \$9098.60 or \$8642.40 at those ages, and that it would require an annual contribution of \$92 or of \$68 a year from the age of 25 to accumulate these sums. The annuities from such a contribution for women, who live longer than men, would be about five-fifths of the sums that have been mentioned."

The report goes on to state methods for assuring family protection in the case of the death of the participant and disability benefits in the case of his own enforced premature retirement.

In 1906 in connection with the establishment vide for these matters and set up a legally contractual relation which covers also the return of contributions in the case of resignation, thus facilitating the transfer of a teacher from one system to another. That continuity of employment during efficiency and good behavior is essential to any sound pension system, is the concluding statement of the report.

In 1906 in connection with the establishment of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching there was set up for the benefit of college faculties a *free, non-contributory* pension scheme which was acclaimed with genuine joy and satisfaction practically thruout the length and breadth of the educational world of America, Canada and Newfoundland, the territory to be affected.

Dr. Jastrow in reviewing "Ten Years of the Carnegie Foundation" reports on the inception of this plan as follows:¹⁰

"The favorable comment—indeed, the enthusiastic approval—with which the announcement of Mr. Carnegie's notable philanthropy was received, is as valid now as ten years ago to show the public and professional appreciation. The first obligation and privilege of the reviewer is to express to Mr. Carnegie the gratitude of the teaching profession for his recognition of a need and the means whereby it may be met. The wisdom of the benefaction appears in the recognition that the direct method of stimulating the intellectual life of the nation

is by provisions for the men who are charged with intellectual interests; that this can be done by improving the personal and social status of the teaching profession in the stronger institutions of learning; that a central influence for this end is desirable and may perform a unique service. The foundation began its career with important assets: the good will of the public, the appreciation of the teaching profession, the approval of its principles and the measures which it inaugurated to relieve defects in the higher education."

Without going into the details of the financial benefits in this widely-heralded and favored plan which promised security from financial worries in old age for those who had labored for the love of the labor rather than its financial rewards, let us note merely that as the years went on it was found that the scheme had promised more than it could fulfil and was financially doomed to go on the rocks. The trustees of the Foundation then altered the plans (on the promises of which many men had shaped and guided their whole careers) and set up a new *contributory* plan embodying a variety of benefits under the name of the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America.

Nothing has so stirred the educational world in the past century, and over this has raged for four or five years a controversy of untold bitterness and intensity.

Dr. Prichett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in *Bulletin* 9 of the Foundation first presented the new plan under the caption "A Comprehensive Plan of Insurance and Annuities for College Teachers," a monograph in which he discusses the ten years' administration of the fund of the Foundation, the social philosophy of pension systems, and in considerable detail all the factors involved in the general pension problem. In his resumé of the co-operation of the college, the teacher and the Carnegie Foundation, Dr. Prichett enumerates from his point of view the difficulties of their original free (non-contributory) pension plan as revealed by time, experience, and its critics. Briefly they are as follows:

1. Small hope of relief was held out to the man then thirty years old or more as the system applied only to those who had served 25 years or 30 as teachers.
2. A system of free pensions for college teachers was not permanently justified as it was founded on a defective social philosophy.
3. There develops a tendency to use pensions as an offset to higher salaries, i. e., the pensions were in the long run not free but were really being paid for by the future beneficiary and possibly at a higher rate than

¹⁰*School and Society* Oct. 7, 1916. v. 4, p. 535-550; reprinted in Cattell's "Carnegie Pensions" p. 135-183.

the same annuity might have been secured from some other sources.

4. The system contained no legal, contractual relations between the Foundation and the recipient of the pensions. It was not a certainty, in a legal sense.

5. Free pensions work against the homely virtues of self-denial and independence.

6. Arbitrarily setting 65 as the retiring age was a mistake, as the proper age for the retirement of a given individual might vary decidedly from that of another individual.

7. The system granted pensions to some who did not need them and as a result denied pensions to others who did.

8. It was a mistake to raise the maximum from three to four thousand dollars a year.

9. It proved difficult to select the institutions to come under this system without making discriminations having little basis in fact.

10. There developed a tendency to restrict migration of teachers to the colleges accepted by the Foundation while a weaker institution might be the very one which needed a particular man who could not be prevailed upon to go where he would not have the prospect of a future pension.

Around the new substitute proposal of the trustees of the Foundation has already grown up a mountain of bitter criticism, best summarized in James McKean Cattell's doughty volume of over two hundred and fifty pages issued in May of 1919 entitled merely "Carnegie Pensions," truly a volume of "source-material" for the future historian of world-controversies, educational policy and scathing denunciation.

The critics of the Foundation accuse it as regards the past of at least these three outstanding faults:

1. Inexcusable mismanagement and lack of business foresight.

2. Broken promises and bad faith.

3. Attempts to control educational policy in the institutions on its accredited list.

Concerning its new proposal for insurance and annuities of various kinds based on a contributory plan, contributions shared by the individual and the institution in which he labors, not only does Dr. Cattell supply the ammunition of attack but the American Association of University Professors, thru a strong committee headed by the Dean of the Law School of Columbia University, provides several keenly analytical and sharply critical reports, very difficult if not impossible of summarization.

They are most thoro and fundamental as regards their criticisms of the insurance and annuity features of the new proposals, the control of the company, premium rates proposed, the use of surplus, the selection of risks, the surrender value of annuity policies, the disability

and convertibility clauses and the compulsory participation features.

Great stress is laid on the lack of definitely contractual provisions which would enable teachers legally to force fulfillment of promises; on the necessity of teachers taking a certain specified form of policy or annuity when some other may be more suited to their individual needs, and to the non-participation character of the policies; also, in the judgment of this committee, there is no adequate provision for partial disabilities, certain government bonds are a better investment, and the proposed arrangement continues the supervisory control of the Carnegie Foundation over American colleges and universities.

In one part of Dr. Cattell's bitter arraignment of the Carnegie Foundation's plan of a Teacher's Insurance and Annuity Association, he presents quotations from letters written by college faculty members whose opinions he has requested and who have been asked to indicate their preference of one of three pension plans, *i.e.*

1. That of the Carnegie Foundation.

2. An alternative plan under the control of teachers.

3. Those not prepared to express an opinion at the time.

Out of 753 answering 636 preferred a plan under the control of the teachers and only 13 were satisfied with the Carnegie Foundation proposal.

On the other hand it is but fair to state that some have no fault to find with the latest proposals, that a number of colleges and universities are subscribing to and participating in it, and that in October 1919 over 100 faculty members were contributing voluntarily to it. Dr. Cattell goes this far in a statement:

"Whether the Carnegie Company can be of use is entirely dependent on its being made either a mutual company owned by the policy holders or a stock company owned by representatives of the academic teachers of the country. If the present owners are unwilling to agree to this, they demonstrate their lack of good faith and proclaim that they are there not to benefit teachers, but to control them."

Much space has here been given this Carnegie Foundation plan partly because librarians are, with good reason, likely to turn to Carnegie sources for advice, co-operation and guidance, and perhaps it should be made clear that those who control the Carnegie Corporation of New York are not those whose management of the

Carnegie Foundation's pension plans has caused such a bitter controversy.

Space does not permit a detailed examination here of other precedents in this field which may be studied with profit by librarians in contemplation of some plan of providing insurance and annuities for themselves. Any group or committee, however, which does take up this question seriously cannot afford to overlook the pension and annuity schemes of various church denominations such as the Annuity Fund for Congregational Ministers, and particularly the more recently announced "Expanded Plan" of this annuity fund. The work of the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief also has in it precedents of value in connection with the handling of so-called accrued liabilities which must be considered at the inception of any such plan. The teachers' pension systems of our various states also provide matter for careful consideration. Especially valuable is *Bulletin* 12 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching entitled "Pensions for Public School Teachers," a critical commentary of the whole subject.

The latest reports on the retirement system for employes of the commonwealth issued by the Board of Retirement in Massachusetts as a circular are extremely valuable in explaining the Massachusetts system whereby both the individual and the state contribute toward a future annuity for state employes.

The report of the Illinois Pension Laws Commission 1918-1919 containing a proposed standard plan for a comprehensive and permanent system of pension funds is an important document not only because of its constructive proposals but also because of the vast amount of analytical and detailed information it contains. The earlier report of this commission issued in 1916 containing certain comparative studies and underlying principles is likewise illuminating.

Industrial group insurance as worked out by a number of the largest industrial concerns of the country suggests further possibilities.

All of this leads definitely to at least one conclusion and that is that librarians should begin at once seriously to study this question and an investigation by the best intelligence of the American Library Association is, in the judgment of the writer, fully warranted.

Special problems will of course be involved in the investigation of this question as applied

specifically to librarians and as a basis there must be acquired adequate actuarial data. These include the number, age and sex of those to be considered; the length of service rendered; probable length of service to be rendered; present salary, probable maximum attainable and at what age; other insurance carried; pensions anticipated from other sources; preference as to compulsory features; preference as to the supervision of such a plan and the auspices under which it might most acceptably be instituted.

For example, would it be wise for the American Library Association to propose and initiate such a scheme? Should librarians form a new association for this purpose? Can it be handled by local library clubs perhaps affiliated with state associations, which again will have national affiliations? Is group insurance thru a regular insurance company the wiser solution of the problem?

We need certainly something to insure the continuance of experienced and valuable persons in the library field who may otherwise be forced to seek greater compensation in other fields appealing less to their own social or civic ideals and specially trained abilities.

The factors involved in establishing an adequate retiring allowance system have been previously indicated. Let us now state certain conditions which must be met before any system can be contemplated.

1. Actuarial data must be secured and the system so planned as to be actuarially sound and financially solvent at all times.
2. A definite contractual relation, enforceable by law, must be provided between the association and the participating members.
3. Benefits must be paid from income only, not from principal.
4. To justify itself any new organization for this purpose must provide greater benefits than are provided by commercial insurance companies for the same cost or the same benefits at less cost and with equal safety.
5. Participants must be allowed mobility, i. e., freedom to move from one position to another without losing their right to anticipated benefits.

The writer is not prepared to outline such a system or to attempt to state completely the elements of a desirable system of retiring allowances for public librarians. He is prepared, however, to suggest as the basis of further discussion and criticism the following:

1. A contributory plan of retiring allowances including insurance and annuities under the management of librarians and at least affiliated with the A. L. A.
2. Contributions to be shared by individual librarians and the institutions in which they work.

3. Each library staff to become a member-association so that the advantages of group insurance may be obtained and collections made thru one responsible individual.

4. The initial expenses and the "accrued liabilities" of the earlier years to be provided by an endowment of at least \$1,000,000, the income only of which may be used until such time as it is not needed and then the principal.

All this to be conditioned by the five "conditions precedent" stated just above. Difficult legal problems are involved but they are not insurmountable.

No problem of librarianship as a profession and as a public service is more worthy of careful study by the American Library Association at the present time. Its investigation, if not already contemplated, might well be made a part of the survey now planned under the able direction of Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis or possibly a special committee of the Association might with propriety be appointed to consider it.

The question is not merely one of pensions or retirement allowances and in fact it has even a wider application than its bearing on the salary question. It is closely related to the other very important professional questions of standardization and certification.

If any plan is worked out whereby the public contributes to a librarian's retiring fund, it will probably be much easier to secure the necessary legislation to permit public contributions if we have a certificate system for entering the profession and definite standards to be maintained. As has been already indicated there are excellent studies of the principles governing the retirement of public employes, particularly teachers, with whom from the standpoint of the present discussion, librarians as members of the public service can best be compared. Any investigation on the part of the American Library Association should take advantage of whatever assistance can be rendered by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Institute for Government Research, the National Education Association, the American Association of University Professors, the great religious denominations, the Actuarial Society of America and the American Institute of Actuaries.

And as has been said this question also has an important bearing on the very vital problem of attracting to the library profession the

type of person who is needed within our ranks but who may now feel the necessity of devoting his life to something more remunerative. Similarly, it will assist in retaining many who from preference would remain librarians and who are a credit to the profession, but who at present feel it necessary to leave because of the inadequacy of the financial returns and the consequent insecurity of the future.

Out of respect for and in justice to our seniors in the profession the writer is convinced that it is the younger generation who should do the work and lead the way in this enterprise. If Dr. Meriam's statement is true that it is not the present employes but the future entrants into a service who should determine what permanent form a system of retiring allowances should take, many of those who are at present still classed within "the younger generation" are not likely to secure much benefit to themselves as a result of their suggested labors; but any group which works out an acceptable system of retiring allowances for librarians or any other group of public servants will have rendered a service for the doing of which the resulting satisfaction will be ample reward.

LAMENT OF THE "LIBRARY TEACHER."

They ask me of engines and screws—

Oh mercy! how much I don't know!

And why poets and ghosts have the blues—

I must really confess I don't know.

When they ask me who wrote what they gaily misquote,

Then how can they expect me to know?

"Is a real Maltese cat gray or brown?

Oh don't bother, I thought you might know."

"On what date did the old church burn down?

Why I *certainly* thought *you* would know.

No, I really can't stop, I must hasten to shop.

I just thought you might happen to know."

"The best way to utilize waste?"

(To tell us what kind would be fair.)

"A book that describes how things taste."

(Has she always subsisted on air?)

Though I'm anxious to please, it is questions like these

That are causing the gray in my hair.

CECILIA GRISWOLD.

Public Library, New London, Conn.



Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1919

WAR-TIME conditions are reflected in the report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, appearing not only in his report of the war work of the American Library Association under his direction but also, less happily, in their effects on personnel, the accessions, and the work of the Library. In the reading room alone 77 assistants left during the war period for war-work or better salaried positions, since higher living costs had to be met, and the cataloging and bibliographical departments as well as others were seriously handicapped in their work from the same causes. Dr. Putnam urges more than once during his report the necessity of larger salaries for his staff if the country is to have efficient service from the national library.

Total contents of the Library of Congress at the close of the fiscal year, inclusive of the Law Library were: Books, 2,710,556, a gain of 96,033 over 1918; maps and charts (pieces) 163,484, as against 160,090 in 1918; music (volumes and pieces) 848,292, against 822,009 in 1918; prints (pieces) 409,029, compared with 402,291 in 1918. Gifts from unofficial sources aggregated 9,182 volumes and pamphlets.

The already notable Chinese collection was greatly strengthened by purchases of Walter T. Swingle, who endeavored particularly to build up the collection material on geography, po-

litical science, biography, bibliography, art and natural sciences. In all, during his stay of nearly a year in the Far East and by dint of persistent effort in the great book markets of Canton, Shanghai and Peking, as well as in Japan, he secured 1432 Oriental works in 16,200 volumes—961 Chinese works; 435 Japanese; 30 Korean; and 6 Annamite. The Chinese acquisitions amount to nearly a third of the entire Chinese collection of the Library of Congress, which is now the strongest outside the Far East in several of the fields of Mr. Swingle's special endeavor. The number of Chinese geographical works has been almost doubled.

Three works of intrinsic value were secured in the original, so old as to be remarkable additions to the Chinese incunabula. These are a history of the recently fallen Sung dynasty, an excellent example of the typography, paper and ink of the Yuan dynasty, 1280-1368; a medical treatise published in 1337; and a collection of writings of a hundred and twenty philosophers of Chu Hsi's school. The scholars of China evinced much interest in the Library of Congress Chinese collection and aided Mr. Swingle with their time, their advice and donations of works.

Pending completion of the check list of the large collection of Japanese books secured by Professor Asakawa some years ago, purchases

of Japanese books were restricted to a few special fields. Progress was made in buying complete sets of the more important Japanese scientific, artistic, historical and economic journals, the number and value of which constitute, perhaps, Japan's most conspicuous modern achievement.

The Manuscript Division continued its additions to the Presidential papers—most important as source material. The Library has now important portions of the correspondence of every President of the United States. To the purchased papers of President Tyler the gift of Dr. Lyon G. Tyler has added many family papers written to or by his father. In 1917 Theodore Roosevelt deposited in the library his public papers and this collection has since been rounded out by additions from time to time. William H. Taft has consented to deposit his entire accumulation of correspondence on public affairs, a very large collection embracing a quantity of material on the Philippines in addition to his Presidential correspondence.

Thomas B. Harned, of Philadelphia, has added to his important Walt Whitman deposit 24 volumes of Whitman notebooks, 1855-1863; and 72 letters from Anne Gilchrist to Whitman, 1871-1885; with a few drafts of Whitman's replies. The Whitman collection is not yet open to investigators.

In the Periodical Division the purchase of an unusual collection of German newspapers for the war period gives the Library a body of notable source material. Further orders have been placed for newspapers published in belligerent and neutral countries during the war years. With these accessions the newspaper collection of the Library for the 1914-1919 period will be conspicuous among collections of the kind.

The period of reconstruction and the newly aroused interest in Jewish and Slavic questions and races have brought increasingly heavy demands on the Hebrew Division and the Slavic Section, demands that may be expected to grow rather than diminish.

The year was one of exceptional activity in the work for the blind. Classes were organized for teaching the hundreds of volunteers to transcribe reading-matter into Braille type for the war-blind. This volunteer movement has been and will be beneficial not to the war-blind alone, for the volunteers have become interested in furnishing all blind people with

reading matter. The year's circulation of embossed books reached a record total and the number of borrowers increased 27 per cent.

The number of volumes cataloged during the year was 82,335, of which 64,034 were new accessions and 18,251 recataloged (1917-1918: 89,467 volumes, accessions 64,129; 1916-1917: 105,305 volumes, accessions 80,277). The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves was 79,071, of which 59,539 were new accessions. The number of subscribers to the printed cards increased from 2,634 to 2,693. Cash sales of cards, including subscriptions to proof sheets amounted to \$73,324.98, (an increase of about 8 per cent over 1917-1918). Cards for some 34,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 4,400 printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 2,200 for other co-operating libraries.

Expenditure of the Library and Copyright Office for salaries and contingent expenses and for building and grounds totaled \$701,014.64 out of an appropriation of \$712,620.11 for 1919, as compared with expenditure of \$700,014.09 in 1918. The 1920 appropriation is \$723,825.

Besides the very pressing matter of insufficient salaries another grave problem is that of congestion of printed matter on the shelves. Estimates made during the planning and construction of the building evidently did not contemplate the tremendous growth of the Library, both because of increased funds and increased yearly output of literature indispensable to the Library. At the close of the Library's first century the collections numbered about 1,000,000 volumes. In the next twelve years (1901-1912) the collections doubled. In the first nineteen years of this century additions have been at about the rate of 90,000 volumes annually. War-time production and transportation conditions reduced the average, but the war itself will add enormously to the world's literatures and with ocean transportation re-established at normal the Library will be heavily taxed to shelve its future accessions.

“There are penalties attached to achieving any success in establishing a new and useful service to mankind, and the A. L. A. must pay its penalty by matching up now to the increased expectations of the public which stood behind its program in the war.”

"Look Down the Hill"

As this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL goes to press the Conference of Regional Directors for the "Books for Everybody" fund is being held at the Park Avenue Hotel, in New York. This conference marks the beginning of the nation wide appeal for funds to make possible the carrying out of the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association. Acting under the authority of resolutions passed at the recent special meeting of the Association at Chicago, these regional directors working under the Chairmanship of Frank P. Hill, Chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee, have jointly assumed the responsibility for raising in their respective districts the two million dollar fund for general library extension, henceforth to be known as the "Books for Everybody" fund.

At the first session of the conference, with Dr. Hill in the chair, there were present Regional Directors Titcomb, West, Burnet, Kaiser, Rush, Lester, and Harold Daugherty of Newton, Mass., representing Director Belden of the New England district. By invitation Samuel H. Ranck and Carl P. P. Vitz of the Central district and George H. Tripp of the New England district were present. Representing the Headquarters staff of the Enlarged Program Committee and the Library War Service, there were present, in addition to General Director Carl H. Milam, Edith Tobitt, Caroline Webster, Charles H. Compton, and Forrest B. Spaulding.

Beginning Monday morning, February 9, with the reading of the resolutions authorizing the committee to proceed with the appeal for the two million dollar fund, which was followed by remarks by Chairman Hill on the purpose of the conference, the tentative program of a conference to last approximately ten days was decided upon. In a sense the conference resolved itself into a school or training course, to study ways and means of raising the money under the direction of the Director of the appeal for funds, Elmore Leffingwell, the Organization Director, Myron Chandler, and the Publicity Director, J. Ray Johnson.

Before the close of the course or conference, State Directors (generally librarians) will be appointed, the details and plans for the appeal will be decided upon and everything will be ready for the Regional Directors to proceed with the formation of regional, state, and local

committees and to commence at the most opportune time the actual prosecution of the appeal for contributions to the "Books for Everybody" fund.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Hill stated, "We are met here as representatives from every part of the country to go over the plan and details as to how to direct the proposed appeal for funds, which we are to make in behalf of the A. L. A. It is really a momentous occasion. It is a serious time for you, for me, and for the Association. We are starting out on something new, and yet a continuation of the work which we have been doing for the past three years. It is a perilous venture that we are undertaking but one which I am sure is bound to end in success. We are going into this with a spirit of success, and with that faith which we know will prevail in the end. Personally I feel that the money which we will spend for work during this appeal, will be well spent. The American Library Association and the work which libraries and librarians are doing all over the country will be advertised in such a way as has never before happened, even in time of war. We are going to put the libraries on the map, we are going to interest the trustees in the libraries, and we are going to interest localities in their individual libraries. I feel as I did in the first campaign, that we are going to raise the two million dollars and I believe when you go away from here that you will feel the same amount of assurance that I do." Dr. Hill concluded his remarks with the announcement that in the morning's mail, the first cash contribution had been received, a check from a Maryland man for fifty dollars.

Following a brief description of the Enlarged Program and why it came into being, by Mr. Milam, Mr. Leffingwell spoke on the general subject of financial campaigns, their origin, development, and present status.

Mr. Leffingwell, it may be explained, has been retained by the A. L. A. as Counsellor and Planner for the money-raising undertaking just ahead of us. He comes to the A. L. A. fresh from a series of successful experiences as the editor-in-chief of the United War Work Campaign in 1918; of five Salvation Army campaigns, each more successful than the one preceding; as the campaign director for the National Tuberculosis Association in its success-

ful effort in December last; as the national publicity director of the American Jewish Relief Committee in 1919; as the campaign director of the Phipps Research Laboratory and Institute in Philadelphia, and several lesser movements of similar character, all of them in the category of efforts that have accomplished the double purpose of raising needed budgets and gaining new hosts of friends for the causes at stake.

Of special interest to the membership of the A. L. A. at this moment—in fact, of particular interest and moment to all persons concerned in the matter of “more and better books for everybody” in this country, will be the following epigrams bearing directly on the subject of the Enlarged Program and Library Extension Fund, as culled from the address delivered by Mr. Leffingwell:

“If the war was productive of no other tangible blessing and virtue, it at least developed in the minds and hearts of the classes and masses in America, a very definite and permanent desire to give freely for the right cause at the right time.”

“The day will never come when the public will cease to take a certain joy in contributing for constructive works that appeal to its higher motives and ideals, but it will require another war to bring back any semblance of the old style money-raising efforts which are buried deep in the cemetery of yesterday, with ‘Drive’ and ‘Campaign’ chiseled large upon the headstone!”

“The team-system plan of money raising, requiring busy men or women to drop their affairs in order to solicit their neighbors for a great cause or movement, is dead from natural causes. In its place there rises a more sane and reasonable system for attaining the same end without taking the strength and patience of volunteers to the breaking point, and riling the community from end to end!”

“In the past year, without the glamour of war and purely as a peace-time movement, colleges, universities and technical schools in the United States have collectively asked for two hundred millions of dollars from private sources and the most marvelous part of it all is that they are collecting the money—going over the top, quietly and very gracefully, one by one!”

“What, indeed, are the seats of learning in the United States, public or private, unless they be mere shelters where competent individuals

impart to the great outside world the contents of worth while books?”

“If you take the sound and inspiring book out of our spiritual and economic life here in America, you have yanked from under the body politic the best prop it ever had or can hope to get.”

“The A. L. A. because of its successful service to the troops in the war, has brought upon itself certain new and very definite responsibilities. And these responsibilities cannot be shirked.”

“The sooner you stop looking up hill toward the dazzling figure of two millions of dollars and begin to look down hill at the very reasonable sum of two millions of dollars, the quicker you will sense the fact that you are not asking for very much after all, and the public will not have to exert itself to furnish the money which makes for the public weal!”

“There is not a trade, industry, banking clique or labor union in the United States which is not at its core interested in the enlarged program of the A. L. A. It is for you to proclaim the better day in books and reading, thru a proper publicity, and it is for all sincere Americans to step forward and do their part in building a dyke of good books around the boundaries of the United States of America!”

On the second day of the conference Charles H. Compton outlined what had already been done in starting the magazine publicity campaign, emphasizing the hearty support and enthusiasm met with on the part of magazine editors and writers generally. Without exception these editors when interviewed considered the general subject of libraries and the possibilities of library work, as a subject new, original, and of great human interest. Further outlining in detail the plans for a sustained national publicity program, J. Ray Johnson laid particular stress on the importance and need of hearty co-operation on the part of all librarians in helping to conduct the local publicity campaigns thru the newspapers and other media.

On Tuesday afternoon, February 10, Caroline Webster spoke on the needed extension of the work now being done by the Library War Service in hospitals, and Forrest B. Spaulding outlined the possibilities and plans for library service to the men of the American Merchant Marine, the Coast Guard and the Lighthouse Service.

Is Hospital Library Work Worth While?

By CAROLINE F. WEBSTER

Head of A. L. A. Hospital Department

Hospital library work is fundamentally like every other kind of library work. As Miss Carey so aptly put it at the Saratoga Conference 1918, "You can't change a man's taste in reading because you put pajamas on him and put him to bed." So many of the problems of the hospital librarian are the problems of the librarian everywhere. The great difference is that her public is anxious to read—in fact has no other diversion or relaxation.

To one who has been ill and has had a period of convalescence at home or in hospital, it takes no one to tell him of the joy and healing power of books. But librarians have been either so healthy themselves or so busily engaged in serving the well that the need for service to the sick has been quite neglected. It took the war to rouse them from their lethargy—to make them realize that library service which considered only the well was library service only half done.

The A. L. A. supplied books, magazines and newspapers to over 200 hospitals, and librarians to 75. The expressions of appreciation of the service rendered came not only from commanding officers but from the men served and the nurses who testified to the value of reading in taking the men's thoughts from their sufferings. They reported it one of the most successful means of dispelling homesickness and the blues. Librarians of course knew that fiction, poetry and books on all kindred arts would be popular and would serve as recreation, but it is the doctors who have emphasized the therapeutic value of reading, and it is upon this emphasis that we can make our strongest plea for future service.

Dr. William White, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Government Hospital for the Insane, tells us it is almost impossible to overestimate the therapeutic value of reading and that it must be considered in this light as well as in its relation to occupational and recreational work.

During the war things were conducted on such a tremendous scale that it was easy to arouse people's imagination. Every cause was presented in such a large way that it would challenge attention at once. But it was the

appeal of the sick and suffering more than the size of the appeal that reached people in the hospital library work. It did not take much imagination to grasp the idea that sick, suffering and homesick men away from family and friends would want something to read. But I do not know that any not actually in the work could realize what it meant to these boys to get a hometown paper. A newspaper from home was the next best thing to a home letter. Miss Florence King, Librarian of Greenhut Hospital, tells of a man just back from overseas seriously ill, who said the only thing he wanted was the *Huntington, W. Va., Herald*, and "nobody in New York could get it." When in little more than an hour from the time this paper was asked for, it was delivered to him, his faith in human nature and the whole world was restored.

The funds contributed for the War Service of the A. L. A. have not been entirely expended and the library service rendered to our men in Army and Navy Hospitals can be continued for a time to ex-service men in public health service hospitals and in civilian hospitals taking care of these men.

There are now forty-two Public Health Service hospitals and the A. L. A. is giving book and magazine service to them all. In nine there are full-time librarians. In some cities the public library looks upon service to these hospitals as a part of their city service. In others the Red Cross and the A. L. A. combine to pay the salary of a librarian who shall also act as Red Cross Director, the Red Cross furnishing the quarters for the library and the A. L. A. the books, magazines and newspapers.

A full-time librarian is appointed when a Public Health Service hospital has reached a bed capacity of 300. The Public Health authorities have asked the A. L. A. to appoint librarians when the bed capacity is 200 in hospitals for the insane and tubercular. The need for individual service is great with this type of patient. Librarians, who have previously served in Army and Navy hospitals testify to the tremendous need for this work. Miss Gertrude Thiebaud from the Public Health Service Hospital at St. Louis, writes: "We have had

some splendid men here as patients. Whatever type of man, and whether young or old, black or white, they are always pathetically grateful for books and magazines, and seem to resent it if we miss a ward visit even tho we have no reading matter to offer.

"They are delighted with the little collection of technical books which came some weeks ago, exclaiming when we unpacked, 'Gee, glad they are sending that kind of stuff!'

"The boys at Marine which is simply the T. B. isolation for Public Health, are a pitiful lot. Too much in the way of cheering up conditions cannot be given them. Some of the patients are very ill, but a number are simply there in the first stages of T. B. with every chance to recover. That hospital is the dullest ugliest old place on the map, away down the river, low and in a smoky section of the city. Inside and outside painted a dirty drab."

If the work was needed and appreciated in Army and Navy hospitals and their doctors and nurses in public health service are testifying to its value, hasn't it a place in state and city hospitals and if so, who are the people to see that this work is carried on?

Take for instance one state alone, New York, and one type of patient, the insane. There are in New York State between forty and fifty thousand insane persons and so far as I can gather, altho I visited only three hospitals, there has been scarcely a book purchased for these patients in over five years.

Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and a few other states have undertaken systematic work in institutions. These three states have supervisors of state institutional libraries who visit the state hospitals and other institutions from time to time, making suggestions for the purchase of books and doing some cataloging, but as far as I have been able to learn, there is not one state hospital which has a librarian of any professional standing.

Sometimes this work is carried on by a stenographer or clerk, sometimes by a patient and occasionally by the laundry assistant and this is work which requires the highest professional skill. Is the American Library Association willing to allow such work to be called library work? Is it not time, as Dr. C. C. Williamson says, that the A. L. A. cease to be a debating society and assume some responsibility for seeing that library work is carried on along professional lines?

In every state hospital for insane in New York, there are men who are insane as a result of the war. Does the state's responsibility end toward these men when it puts them in a state institution? Do the library commission and public library have no further responsibility toward them because they are sick, suffering and cut off from normal human relationship with more opportunity for reading than the well? If the therapeutic value of books in the care of these patients is recognized, isn't it just as much the responsibility of librarians to see that the right kind of books are provided as it is for the doctors to see that proper medical care is given to them?

These are questions that librarians must ask themselves when future plans for library work are under consideration. Are they to consider the sick one part of society and the well another when at any time the sick man may become well and vice versa?

In addition to insane patients in hospitals, another isolated class that must be given consideration are the tubercular in county and state hospitals. They too will need books.

The development of hospital library service means a large and new responsibility but should it be shirked because of its size and newness? It will mean, of course, the education of an entirely new class of persons to the need for this service. It will often mean the passage of new laws and appropriations for the state legislatures and Congress. It also means the co-operation with other organizations which are undertaking welfare work such as the Red Cross, the National Tuberculosis Association, the Bureau of Mental Hygiene, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the National Conference of Social Work. All these organizations are working on new plans. And our plans should fit in with theirs.

"One unexpected bit of information that has come from the work of compiling the "Census of Fifteenth Century Books Owned in America" is that the keenest and most intelligent collectors of these books in this country are physicians. Not only is the proportion of medical books listed in the "Census" high, but the owners of them have been, as a group, by far the best informed regarding their possessions and the most eager to render assistance."

G. P. WINSHIP.

Naval Libraries

LIBRARIES in the larger Naval and Marine Stations, Hospitals and Navy Yards were, on November 1st, transferred from the American Library Association to the Navy Department. The responsibility of the American Library Association for the personnel of such libraries ceased on that date, and was assumed by the Department.

During the war, many librarians thru public libraries and thru dispatch offices of the American Library Association, established relations with naval vessels and stations. In addition to the supply of books, much advice and suggestions were given in relation to library methods. The effect of this work has been felt literally around the globe. In addition to stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; commendatory reports of the activities of librarians have been received from the Philippines, Constantinople, Mediterranean waters; in fact from all of the "seven seas."

It is in many ways unfortunate that it is impossible for the Navy Department to supply books to naval vessels and stations thru the offices of the American Library Association and thru public libraries. It is hoped that this fact will in no way lessen the interest in the service by librarians. The present library organization of the Navy makes it possible to supply books directly to Naval units fairly promptly so far as the books are available in a stock of 300,000 volumes. In addition to this stock, books are being purchased and supplied, altho the same promptness is not possible. Request for books must be made thru the Commanding Officer of the unit whether it be a shore station or a ship of war. In the organization of the Navy Department, Naval libraries are placed under the Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Division. This Division welcomes requests for library service and is prepared to meet any reasonable demand. Periodical subscriptions have been placed for all naval units which are to be in active service during the year. The number of subscriptions varies from forty magazines to a battleship to two for the small radio stations with three or four men.

Librarians can still be of great aid in naval library service. Suggestions when requested can be given as to the best or most practical books on a given subject. Suggestions may be desired as to accepted library methods, library

routine, etc., etc. As occasion offers, information may be passed to officers and men that requests for books and periodicals will be welcomed by the Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Division, if received thru commanding officers. A very effective service has been rendered by a state library which has been loaning to a large camp books not in great demand or books too expensive to be purchased by the station library. In the case of one hospital, a supply of such books amounted to an average of thirty during the month.

The following paragraph appears in the official "Instructions to Aides for Morale," published by the Sixth Division: "The development of the libraries has been the subject of long study and thought by the American Library Association and the Aide for Morale or Chaplain may obtain advice and suggestions from the local libraries of the cities and towns, as well as from the Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Division."

The help that has been given by librarians, not only during the time that the American Library Association was actively administering naval libraries, but also during the last three months, has been greatly appreciated. The influence of the work done by the American Library Association and by individual librarians has had more far-reaching, permanent effects than seemed possible from surface indications. It is hoped that librarians will feel that their responsibility for naval libraries is not ended.

In October the Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Division, communicated with the Commanding Officer of each Unit in which the American Library Association was maintaining a Librarian, inquiring if the continuation of the services of a trained librarian was still desired. In every case the reply was in the affirmative.

In addition, since November 1st, six additional Units, which up to that time had not been provided with trained librarians, requested such librarians. Five of these requests were granted, the sixth being refused, owing to the small personnel of the Unit.

The following changes and additions have been made in the personnel of the Navy librarians since November 1st:

On December 1st, Isabel DuBois, formerly of the New York Public Library, succeeded Louis W. Horne as librarian at Hampton Roads

Operating Base. Miss DuBois, who was succeeded on January 1st by Arthur R. Blessing, formerly assistant librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, returned to the Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Division, as assistant to the Library Specialist.

Rosamond McIntosh, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School, succeeded Helen Harris as librarian at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia. In addition to her work at the Naval Hospital, she is also organizing the libraries in the Norfolk Navy Yard and Marine Barracks.

On December 1st, Helen D. Brown, formerly of the John Crerar Library, a graduate of the New York State Library School, succeeded Mrs. L. W. Horne as Assistant Librarian at Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

On November 1st, Louise Gold, of Camp Mills Library, succeeded Miss Jemison as Librarian of the Hospital, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

On account of the closing of the Naval Hospital, 24th Street and Grey's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., Mary Lingenfelter was transferred to the library of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on January 15.

Myrtle Sette of the Chicago Public Library was appointed to organize the libraries at the

Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Calif., located on Goat Island.

Blanche D. Lyman, formerly of the Brooklyn and Cleveland Public Libraries has been appointed to organize libraries in the Thirteenth Naval District, with headquarters at Bremerton, Washington.

Ralph M. Dunbar, formerly of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed Field Representative, with headquarters at New York City.

In almost every case letters have been received from Commanding Officers expressing appreciation of the work done by the librarians at the various stations. The following is a typical letter:

"The Commanding Officer wishes to express his entire approval of the excellent work done by Miss, as Librarian, during the short time she has been here. She has shown a thoro knowledge of her duties; has worked hard on a difficult ask of rearranging the library, and has been at all times most cheerful and obliging.

"It is with regret that the Commanding Officer loses her services here."

CHARLES H. BROWN, *Library Specialist,*
Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Division.

A. L. A. Library War Service Continuation Work

THE continuation work of Library War Service is now being conducted by the following people as Department Heads. Correspondence on the different subjects should be addressed to the persons indicated as responsible for the work under that Head:

Caroline F. Webster, American Library Ass'n,
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

In charge of Hospitals, Work with the Blind, and work with the Army, outside of Continental United States.

Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider of the Library of Congress is in direct charge of the printing of books for the Blind.

Forrest B. Spaulding, 24 West 39th Street, New York.

In charge of Merchant Marine, including work with Shipping Board and other Merchant Marine vessels, Coast Guard, Lighthouses and Lightships.

Priscilla P. Burd, 24 West 39th Street, New York City.

In charge of ex-service men (not in Hospitals).

Marion Humble, 24 West 39th Street, New York City.

In charge of Publicity (that is, strictly Library War Service Publicity.)

Bess McCrea, 24 West 39th Street, New York City.

In charge of Book Department.

Note: Book requests should go, not to the Book Department, but to the Head of the Department in charge of that branch of service for which the books are being ordered.

Louis J. Bailey, 24 West 39th Street, New York City.

In charge of the New York Dispatch Office.
Burton E. Stevenson, A. L. A. Representative,
10 rue de l'Elysee, Paris, France. (Soon to be succeeded by Henry O. Severance.)

In charge of Paris Library and work at Coblenz.

CARL H. MILAM, *General Director.*

The Library Movement In Mysore

IN a paper read before the first All-India Libraries' Conference, at Madras, in November 1919, Mr. Nagappa, the state library organizer of Mysore presented an interesting account of the rapid library movement in his state.

The public library in the modern sense was virtually unknown in India before the library movement of Baroda was initiated ten years ago. The Mysore movement followed this pioneer movement about three years later under the leadership of the Education Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference. A sub-committee of this Committee recommended that a well equipped free public library be opened in each of the two cities of Mysore and Bangalore, that each of the libraries should have a free reading department and a lending department open to those who would pay a small subscription and that each library be managed by a committee of fifteen persons under the general control of the Education Committee. The formation of the libraries was sanctioned by the Government and it was ordered that books of general and popular interest in all government and departmental libraries in the state should be transferred to these public libraries. The libraries were formally opened in 1915.

The present book collections are 7,301 and 5,236 in Bangalore and Mysore respectively and each library subscribes to a large number of English and Kannada periodicals. Tho they are not placed under trained librarians, they are under graduate librarians working under honorary officers-in-charge who are highly paid state officers. Requisite technical advice and aid are given by the state library organizer. The libraries are open for twelve hours from eight in the morning. The number of free readers recorded during the year ended June 30, 1919 was 102,708. The interests of the poor are not neglected. In addition to the collection lent to subscribers paying the nominal fee, there is a collection set aside for home lending to non-subscribers under suitable guarantees and the Municipality now maintains four reading rooms and libraries at the centers of population. The number of readers recorded in those libraries during 1918-1919 was 26,797. Both the libraries are organizing ladies' and children's sections.

In 1917, having formed the two city libraries, the Education Committee took up the

formation of smaller town libraries, rural libraries and traveling libraries. The formation of town libraries, otherwise called District and Taluk Libraries, is encouraged by a system of state-aid in proportion to local aid.

The municipalities in India, particularly in Mysore, are, however, so poor that the libraries can collect very little money with which to meet the state fund. Therefore public libraries attached to public schools each in charge of a schoolmaster are being opened out of school hours.

As the question of starting the rural libraries quickly resolved itself into the question of funds and funds were not forthcoming for local rural libraries, a system of traveling libraries has been started. This system was begun with some eighty sets of a hundred books each in the vernacular. Each set is supplied to a taluk headquarters, and from there each section of the library is required to circulate separately in villages, a section being left in each village from six to eight weeks. It was calculated that each section of the library would circulate in about five villages and a set would thus go round in five or six villages in a year or serve twenty different villages in about two months. These library sets are not merely travelling libraries radiating periodically from a central store and returning thereto but they are as well miniature stationary libraries meant for sale to villages or small reading centers, if desired, at half cost, thus giving suitable inducements to villages to form their own small libraries by giving them the state grant in kind as it were, and saving them the trouble of getting library cases made and selecting books.

Since the library organization work has passed its preliminary stages, it has been thought best to have a central supervising and controlling organization. Consequently, Mysore's public library organization was transferred last July to the State Education Department, with the state library organizer in charge under the direction of the Inspector-General of education. The two city libraries are still managed by committees appointed by the Government.

It has been arranged to hold a short annual summer course in library training, the first course to be given in the summer of 1920. The

question of adding elementary instruction in library science to the curricula of teachers' training courses as an optional subject in the vocational group is also receiving consideration.

A suitable scheme for visual instruction is also in progress—a sort of instruction especially important in a country where there are many illiterates. The equipment for this project consists of cinema machines, magic lanterns, slides, etc.

In addition to the library facilities furnished by the efforts of the state library organization, state department libraries are now, by government order, being thrown open as far as possible to the general public. Suitable inducements are also offered by state grants to non-

official public associations and academies to give the public the use of their libraries at stated hours. The Kannada Academy at Bangalore has thus thrown open its library and reading room to the public, and the Mythic Society, also of Bangalore, has kindly come forward with a similar offer. The Central Mohamadan Association (Bangalore), which has, for a long time past, been doing excellent public service by maintaining a free reading room in the most populous, convenient and central part of the City is given a state grant for maintaining a suitable free public library and reading room. The University Library at Mysore which is already growing in importance and usefulness is accessible to the public for reading and consultation on the spot.

Political Appointee to the Kentucky State Librarianship

The State Librarianship of Kentucky, for the past twenty-eight years held by Frank K. Kavanaugh, a Democrat, has, by a vote of 69 to 60 of the General Assembly been given to Grace Garrett Hendricks, a Republican, says the *Louisville Herald*. Mrs. Hendricks is the daughter of H. Green Garrett, former Railroad Commissioner, and long prominent in Republican State politics. She is a graduate of the Posse Normal School of Gymnastics, and of the Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va.

The Kentucky Library Association sent letters of protest against the proposed appointment to the Governor, the members of the Legislature and to the daily press but without satisfactory result. The letter to Governor Morrow and the Assembly is as follows:

*Hon. E. P. Morrow, Governor and Members
of the General Assembly of Kentucky:*
Sirs:

It has come to the attention of the Kentucky Library Association that the position of State Librarian will be filled by the General Assembly this year.

The membership of the association is made up of the librarians of the State and it has as its object the promotion of library interests in the State, and the maintaining of the library profession at the highest point of professional equipment.

Library service is a profession that demands especial fitness, requires general education and professional training and experience and a special knowledge of the methods, organization

and ideals that have been evolved in the best libraries all over the country during the last quarter century.

The position of State Librarian is one of great dignity and influence upon the library development of the State. It should be filled by a librarian of experience and prestige in the library profession, and one conversant with the best that the library profession can do in filling its educative, cultural and uplifting functions for the commonwealth. The position should not be given to one, however capable on general lines, who has not as yet even served an apprenticeship in the profession.

Kentucky in the past has had cause to be proud of its State Library. We have not blushed to see it compared with some of the fine libraries of other states. In this year when the library profession is alert to increase its service to the commonwealth, this Association feels the state would be taking a step backward, should the Librarianship pass into the inexperienced hands of one not connected with the movement and knowing nothing of its aspirations for usefulness.

By action of the Executive Committee.

Respectfully yours,
ALICE F. GILMORE,
Secretary.

“After all is said ‘Good Citizenship’ is the thing which springs from the fertile soil of good books and ‘Good Citizenship’ is your slogan whether you would refer to it just that way or not!”

Regional Directors of the A. L. A. "Books for Everybody" Appeal

The following named librarians have accepted appointment as regional directors in the coming appeal for funds to be made by the American Library Association to carry on the work outlined in the Enlarged Program:

REGION	STATES	REGIONAL DIRECTOR
New England	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	Charles F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston, Mass.
Middle Atlantic	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland.	Miss Mary L. Titcomb, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.
Southeastern	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia	Duncan Burnet, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
Middle Southern	Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee	Dr. T. M. Owen, State Librarian, Montgomery, Ala.
Central	Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia	Charles E. Rush, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
North Central	Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota	Clarence B. Lester, Free Library Com., Madison, Wis.
South Central	Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado	Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.
Southwest	Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona	Elizabeth H. West, Public Library, San Antonio, Tex.
Middle Pacific	California, Nevada, Utah	Milton J. Ferguson, Cal. State Library, Sacramento, Cal.
Northwest	Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming	John B. Kaiser, Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.

FRANK P. HILL,

*Chairman, Committee on A. L. A.
Enlarged Program.*

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

APPROXIMATELY 560 librarians' positions were classified by the committee representing librarians in the Federal and District of Columbia libraries in the hearing before the Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries. (See Librarians' Salaries in the District of Columbia by George F. Bowerman in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 15th, p. 62-66.)

It is interesting to know that 270 are in departmental libraries, about 240 in the Library of Congress and about 55 in the Public Library. Of the 270 positions in the departmental libraries, twenty-nine are librarians in charge of libraries ranging in size and scope from the largest, of 150,000 volumes with thirty-nine assistants to the smaller highly specialized library services, where the work is done by a librarian with few or no assistants.

EDITION V. REPRINT ONCE MORE

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Page, Victor W., Questions and answers relating to modern automobile design, construction, driving and repair. . . . 1920, revised and enlarged edition. N. Y. The Norman W. Henley Pub. Co., 1920.

On receipt of this book and comparing it with the 1919, 1918 and 1917 editions, we find them all exactly the same, this edition carrying the copyright date of 1917. Answering an inquiry as to the title, the publishers say:

"We beg to advise you that the 1920 edition of the Automobile question and answer book is the same as the 1919 and 1918 edition, hence any copies of this book you have on hand bearing these dates are the last edition of this book published. We expect, however, in the middle of this year, to make an entirely new and enlarged edition of this book, at which time the book will probably be entirely reset."

This information is sent forward with the intent that other libraries will be advised as to the facts.

PURD B. WRIGHT,
Librarian.

Kansas City Public Library,
Kansas City, Mo.

PORTRAITS OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

In reply to many inquiries from librarians, relative to the best photograph and bust of Mr. Carnegie, *Illinois Libraries* gives the following:

"The Carnegie Corporation considers the most approved photograph used in Mr. Carnegie's lifetime to be that made by Davis and Sanford, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"The best bust is the one by the sculptor J. Massey Rhind, 208 East 20th Street, New York. Mr. Carnegie sat to Mr. Rhind for this portrait several years ago and Mrs. Carnegie has given it her personal endorsement. The original is of bronze and is slightly over-sized. Reproductions can be had at reasonable prices.

BOOKS MOST IN DEMAND IN THE LIBRARIES

The books most in demand in the public libraries during December, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's compilation in the February *Bookman* are:

Fiction: Harold Bell Wright's "The Recreation of Brian Kent"; Ethel M. Dell's "The Lamp

in the Desert"; Daisy Ashford's "The Young Visitors"; Vicente Blasco Ibanez' "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," and his "Mare Nostrum"; Hugh Walpole's "Jeremy."

Non-fiction: Joseph Bucklin Bishop's "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children"; Henry Adams' "The Education of Henry Adams"; W. Roscoe Thayer's "Theodore Roosevelt"; Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond"; Margaret Cameron's "The Seven Purposes"; and Brand Whitlock's "Belgium."

THE A. L. A. TRAVELING BOOKBINDING EXHIBIT

The Bookbinding exhibit is again available for use in library schools, training classes, normal schools, and in any libraries where it may be desired.

The exhibit, which illustrates approved methods of binding and mending, has been completely revised, and is fitted compactly into a small metal box which is easily shipped, the receiving library paying express charges from the last point.

So far the itinerary has been arranged for almost continuous dates until April 6. Applications should be sent to Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, St. Louis, who will arrange as far as possible for special dates as desired to illustrate lectures on binding and for state and district meetings.

NEW YORK TIMES WANTED

The Library of the University of Pennsylvania would like to acquire a file of the *New York Times*, bound or unbound, for the years 1913 to 1916 inclusive; for July, August, November and December of 1917; and for all of 1919 except January, February and April.

Perhaps some library has a file in its cellar which is about to be discarded as waste paper. If so, the Pennsylvania University Library would like very much to learn of it.

ASA DON DICKINSON,
Librarian.

FILE OF STARS AND STRIPES FOR SALE

The Library of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has for sale a complete set of the original seventy-one copies of *Stars and Stripes* bound in 2 vols. for which it will be glad to receive an offer.

LOUIS N. WILSON,
Librarian.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 15, 1920



THE Décimal Classification devised for library use by Melvil Dewey and associated the world over with his name, is a remarkable example of foresight and organization on the part of a youth of college age. It is interesting to note that a like example was furnished in the library field by the initiative of W. F. Poole while a student librarian at Yale of what afterwards became world famous as *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature*, in which another student, John Edmands, was associated. Both Dewey and Poole have thus builded for themselves and associated with their names monuments more enduring than any physical thing. The tenth edition of the Decimal Classification, altho it contains fewer changes than the ninth edition and is for this reason regarded as somewhat disappointing, marks a notable era, and we have taken advantage of the opportunity to obtain from Mr. Dewey an account of how the suggestion first came to him and was worked out in his mind, the first of many inventions by him for the benefit of libraries. The D. C. system has so commended itself to common sense as the simplest possible method in classification that it is in use probably in nine-tenths of the book circulation from libraries in this country, while its use abroad is notably exemplified in the enormous *répertoire* collected under Decimal Classification by the Bibliographical Institute at Brussels. It is to the credit of the American library system and of American invention that the name of an American librarian is so associated with this great achievement, while on the other hand, the library card, supposed to be of American origin must be credited to the University of Leyden at least two centuries before its use here. Traveling libraries, also supposedly of American origin, were in use in Australia in the middle of the last century, while Japan and not America originated the revolving book-case and Dr. Eliot's mausoleum for dead books. Honor to whom honor is due!

* * * * *

IT may be noted that many such methods adopted in library administration have

found their way into general business practice, to the great benefit of the community. The Decimal Classification was utilized twenty-five years ago for the accounting system of the largest of electricity supply corporations and proved a valuable method at once of making the widest possible generalization of expense accounts and following any one class of items into the most minute detail. Such a system ought, in fact, to be developed for library accounting. The card method, developed thru the library system, promptly found its way into commercial use for manifold purposes, so that the Library Bureau, which succeeded the Readers' & Writers' Economy Co., organized by Mr. Dewey, solely for the limited field, finds its chief customers for cards and other library supplies to-day in thousands of commercial houses. And now the Reclassification Commission at Washington is to propose that government employees should be graded, as are library assistants in most of our leading libraries, with successive salary increases, depending on "patriotic efficiency" for three successive years, followed by a promotion examination into the next higher grade. Finally, both business houses and government bureaus are organizing special libraries, based on the best general library practice, which are fast becoming in number, as well as in effectiveness of work, rivals of the public libraries, of which America is so rightly proud.

* * * * *

THE work of the Reclassification Commission, which will deal with library salaries for 560 classified positions as well as other salaries at Washington, should have useful reaction in the library world outside the government service. While during the war libraries lost many assistants to the government, because it was paying higher salaries under war exigencies, the government is now in turn finding it difficult to hold men at the normal scale of salaries in vogue. The Commission will, therefore, recommend an increase in minimum salaries all along the line, and unless public libraries are also able to make similar increases, it will be impossible for them to hold com-

petent assistants in competition with business demands. The metropolis, which should lead in liberality, especially in view of the higher cost of living in great cities, has met the situation but grudgingly, and there has been actual danger that at least more branches might have to be closed in Greater New York because, first, of meagre appropriations, and now, of limitations on grade salaries which the city has attempted to force upon the library systems, despite the Carnegie contracts. The New York State Library School at Albany, the pioneer of library schools, has found itself threatened by the loss of its best teachers because of scanty salaries, and its alumni are now coming to the front and having the cordial support of librarians thruout the state in asking that the legislature should make appropriations adequate to the needs of the School and enabling it to pay salaries which will secure and retain skilled teachers.

* * * * *

A DISADVANTAGE of the library profession, compared with the profession of teaching, has been in many cases that the latter has had the advantage of pension systems, tho these have too often been built on foundations of sand. It is a serious and perplexing problem to decide how, under present conditions of state and municipal appropriations and of library salaries, pension systems for librarians can be established on solid foundations that will last. There is too much tendency to start off with easy-going pension schemes, which work well while the originators are young, so that few die, but work very ill as years pass and death takes higher toll. The careful studies of Mr. Kaiser, the results of which he is reporting thru the LIBRARY JOURNAL, should do much to give pause to sentimental pension schemes and contribute to the development of those which are really sound, which it is to be hoped may be worked out with the guiding co-operation of the American Library Association.

* * * * *

THERE are few fields of activity in which faithful service is more likely to be appreciated than in the library world. But there are exceptions, and these particularly when politics or personalities are brought into play. The most flagrant case since the war seems to be that of Sergeant J. H. Dice by state librarian, J. H. Newman, and the Ohio Library Commission. Mr. Dice left the post of state library organizer to enlist as a private in the world war, with the understanding that his place would be open to him on his return. When he reported to re-

sume duty, there was indefinite delay, and finally it proved that his place had been definitely filled by a woman appointee of Mr. Newman. This is one of the evils which might have been expected to follow in the train of the removal for the second time of state librarian Galbreath, to make way a second time for the same political appointee as his successor. The whole episode is not to the credit of Governor Cox or the State of Ohio, where public sentiment should not tolerate such treatment of capable and excellent officials, and now of returned veterans. There have been other storm clouds in the library horizon. In North Dakota, where the Non-Partisan League is now fully in control, there was last year an almost entire change in the personnel of the staff of the State Library Commission, most of the members having sought places elsewhere. It is claimed, tho the charge is made by bitter opponents of the League that the later appointee, as the active representative of the State Library Commission, was placed there to make sure that socialist literature is made the chief food of library readers. At Pasadena, California, Miss Nellie M. Russ, long at the head of the public library, resigned earlier in the year because of political conditions in that city of traveller's delight. But it is not only westward that the star of trouble has taken its way. In the Queens Borough Public Library the dismissal of Miss Hume had aftermath in ten significant resignations because of the dissatisfaction with the outcome of the change, and the hearing nominally granted Miss Hume proved a perfunctory affair. The latest outbreak of politics disgraces the State of Kentucky, once notorious for "beauty contests" among ladies seeking the office of State Librarian, but of later years having a competent librarian in Frank K. Kavanaugh who has been in the library service for twenty-eight years. Last month the Legislature, by strict party vote of the Republican majority, elected to succeed him Mrs. Grace Garrett Hendricks, "a social favorite" and daughter of a Republican leader who personally managed his daughter's campaign. It is said that a rival lady candidate who withdrew in her favor will be appointed assistant librarian. All this despite the earnest and admirable protest of the Kentucky State Library Association! In the library world the "unrest" does not seem to be solely in the lower grade of workers, but has resulted from what seems to be unfair and political treatment of prominent and capable library people. It would be a shame indeed if evils of political or social patronage from which our libraries once suffered, should be permitted to recur.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ATLANTIC CITY SPECIAL CONFERENCE

THE second special conference of the A. L. A., for which the preliminary call has already gone forth, will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., April 29, 30, and May 1. This meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual spring Atlantic City meetings of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea. The formal official call of the president of the Association, including a statement of the business to be transacted, will be printed in the March *Bulletin* and the other library periodicals. One subject will quite certainly be further consideration of the proposed changes in the constitution.

COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

The Forty-Second Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held at Colorado Springs, Colo., Monday, May 31, to Saturday, June 5, both days inclusive. The last week in June would, without doubt, be more convenient to the majority of members, but because of crowded hotel conditions later in the month, that date was quite impossible. The first of June will be more convenient to many than the middle of the month would be; for college and university librarians will have time to attend the conference and get back to commencement.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Antlers. This and other hotels in the vicinity will provide ample and comfortable accommodations for all who attend, and it is hoped that will be a large number. Local librarians and library trustees are already planning for our comfort and entertainment, and they will be assisted, so far as they need assistance, by Mr. Hadley and members of his Denver staff. This will certainly be a charming place in which to meet, with the Garden of the Gods and Pike's Peak "just out in the front yard."

The Travel Committee will have something to say as to rates, routes, schedules, etc., in the March *Bulletin* and the other library periodicals. They are already "getting busy" on plans for a Post-Conference trip, probably to Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes Park region), and as we have not had a real full-fledged "post-conference" for five years, a large number will doubtless sign up.

Set your plans for Colorado Springs!

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES, 1919-1920

Committee to Assist in Revision of Adams' Manual of Historical Literature

(Appointed by Executive Board)

A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor L., Buffalo.
H. H. B. Meyer, L. of Con., Washington.
C. W. Reeder, Ohio State Univ. L., Columbus, O.

Co-operative Bookbuying

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Walter L. Brown, Buffalo P. L.
C. H. Compton, A. L. A., New York.
Anna G. Hubbard, Cleveland P. L.
Paul M. Paine, Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L.
J. L. Wheeler, Youngstown (O.) P. L.

Promotion and Co-operation in the Development of Printed Catalog Cards in Relation with International Arrangements

(Appointed by Counsel)

W. C. Lane, Harvard College L., Cambridge, Mass.
E. H. Anderson, New York P. L.
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar L., Chicago.
J. C. M. Hanson, Univ. of Chicago Ls., Chicago, Ill.
C. H. Hastings, L. of Con., Washington.

Catalog Rules

(Appointed by Executive Board)

William W. Bishop, Univ. of Michigan L., Ann Arbor, Mich.
T. F. Currier, Harvard College L., Cambridge, Mass.
J. C. M. Hanson, Univ. of Chicago Ls., Chicago.
Sophie K. Hiss, Cleveland P. L.
A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar L., Chicago.
Andrew Keogh, Yale Univ. L., New Haven.
Margaret Mann, United Engineering Societies L., New York.
Charles Martel, L. of Con., Washington.
Axel Moth, New York P. L.

Civil Service Relations

(Appointed by Council)

Purd B. Wright, Kansas City (Mo.) P. L.
Mary Eileen Ahern, *Public Libraries*, Chicago.
Claribel R. Barnett, U. S. Department of Agriculture L., Washington.
W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul (Minn.) P. L.
John H. Leete, Carnegie L., Pittsburgh.
Carl P. P. Vitz, Cleveland P. L.

Code for Classifiers

(Appointed by Executive Board)

- Wm. Stetson Merrill, Newberry L., Chicago.
 J. C. Bay, John Crerar L., Chicago.
 W. S. Biscoe, New York State L., Albany, N. Y.
 Letitia Gosman, Princeton Univ. L., Princeton, N. J.
 J. C. M. Hanson, Univ. of Chicago Ls., Chicago.
 Charles Martel, L. of Con., Washington.
 Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary L., New York.
 P. L. Windsor, Univ. of Illinois L., Urbana, Ill.

Revision of Constitution

(Appointed by Executive Board)

- William W. Bishop, Univ. of Michigan L., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Chalmers Hadley, Denver (Colo.) P. L.
 George B. Utley, A. L. A. Exec. Off., Chicago.

Decimal Classification Advisory Committee

(Appointed by Executive Board)

- C. W. Andrews, John Crerar L., Chicago.
 Corinne Bacon, care H. W. Wilson Co., New York.
 W. S. Biscoe, New York State L., Albany, N. Y.
 Jennie D. Fellows, New York State L., Albany, N. Y.
 Charles A. Flagg, Public L., Bangor, Me. (Secretary of Committee).
 George Winthrop Lee, Stone and Webster, Boston, Mass.
 Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary L., New York City.
 Mary L. Sutliff, Library School of the New York P. L.

Committee on Enlarged Program

(Appointed by Executive Board)

- Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.
 Walter L. Brown, Buffalo P. L.
 J. C. Dana, Free P. L., Newark.
 Carl H. Milam, A. L. A., New York.
 Caroline Webster, New York State L., Albany, N. Y.

Work with the Foreign-born

(Appointed by Executive Board)

- John Foster Carr, Immigrant Publication Soc., New York.
 A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute F. L., Wilmington, Del.
 Annie P. Dingham, 1009 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, O.
 Frances E. Earhart, Duluth (Minn.) P. L.
 Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter, Broadway Branch Cleveland P. L.

Anna A. MacDonald, Library Extension Div., Pennsylvania State L., Harrisburg, Pa.

Compilation of Reading List on Home Economics

(To serve jointly with a committee from the Home Economics Association.)

(Appointed by Executive Board)

- Elva L. Bascom, Texas University L. School, Austin, Texas.
 Electra Doren, Dayton (O.) P. L.
 Linda E. Eastman, Cleveland P. L.
 Mrs. S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County F. L., Hagerstown, Md.

Library Work in Hospitals and Charitable and Correctional Institutions

(Appointed by Executive Board)

- Caroline Webster, New York State L., Albany, N. Y.
 Miriam E. Carey, Minnesota State Board of Control, St. Paul.
 W. J. Hamilton, Indiana P. L. Comm., Indianapolis.
 E. Kathleen Jones, 517 State House, Boston.
 Julia A. Robinson, Iowa L. Comm., Des Moines.
 Charlotte Templeton, Georgia L. Comm., Atlanta, Ga.

Committee on Preparation of a Bibliography of Humanistic Literature

(In conjunction with a Committee from the American Association of University Professors)

(Appointed by Executive Board)

- William W. Bishop, Univ. of Michigan L., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 E. H. Anderson, New York P. L.
 Andrew Keogh, Yale Univ. L., New Haven.
 H. H. B. Meyer, L. of Con., Washington.

Investigation of Fire Insurance Rates for Libraries

(Appointed by Council.)

- M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin F. L. Comm., Madison, Wis.
 Chalmers Hadley, Denver (Colo.) P. L.
 S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.

Legislation

(Appointed by Council)

- Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin F. L. C., Madison, Wis.
 John B. Kaiser, Tacoma P. L.
 William R. Watson, Univ. of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

Committee of Five on Library Service
(Appointed by Executive Board)

Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis P. L.
Carl H. Milam, A. L. A., New York.
A. S. Root, Oberlin College L., Oberlin, O.
C. C. Williamson, New York P. L.
(One vacancy).

Manual of Library Economy

(Appointed by A. L. A. Publishing Board)

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State L., Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, St. Louis P. L.
P. L. Windsor, Univ. of Illinois L., Urbana, Ill.

Investigation of Manner in which Municipalities Are Meeting Obligations to Donors

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Walter L. Brown, Buffalo P. L.
George B. Utley, A. L. A. Exec. Off., Chicago.
Malcolm G. Wyer, Univ. of Nebraska L., Lincoln, Neb.

Deterioration of Newsprint Paper

(Appointed by Executive Board)

H. M. Lydenberg, New York P. L.
Cedric Chivers, 911 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.

Committee to Investigate and Encourage Better Salaries

(Committee not yet appointed)

Service Basis of Publication

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Harrison W. Craver, Engineering Societies L., New York.
A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute F. L., Wilmington, Del.
M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free P. L. Comm., Madison, Wis.
H. H. B. Meyer, L. of Con., Washington.
Walter M. Smith, Univ. of Wisconsin L., Madison, Wis.

Sponsorship for Knowledge

(Appointed by Council)

Charles F. D. Belden, Boston P. L.
George W. Lee, Stone and Webster L., Boston.
John G. Moulton, Haverhill (Mass.) P. L.
George H. Tripp, Free P. L., New Bedford, Mass.
Hiller C. Wellman, City L. Association, Springfield, Mass.

Standardization of Libraries and Certification of Librarians

(Appointed by Council)

P. L. Windsor, Univ. of Illinois L., Urbana, Ill.

Electra C. Doren, Dayton (O.) P. L.
Jessie F. Hume, New York City.
Adam Strohm, Detroit P. L.
Hiller C. Wellman, City L. Association, Springfield, Mass.

Union List of Serials

(Appointed by Council)

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar L., Chicago.
Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis P. L.

Ventilation and Lighting of Public Library Buildings

(Appointed by Council)

S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar L., Chicago.
E. D. Burton, Univ. of Chicago Ls., Chicago.
D. Ashley Hooker, Detroit P. L.
H. M. Lydenberg, New York P. L.

War Service

(Appointed by Executive Board)

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State L., Albany, N. Y.
E. H. Anderson, New York P. L.
C. F. D. Belden, Boston P. L.
R. R. Bowker, LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York
Electra C. Doren, Dayton (O.) P. L.
Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.
Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County F. L., Hagerstown, Md.
Executive Secretary: George B. Utley, A. L. A. Exec. Off., Chicago.

The following compose the

A. L. A. Publishing Board

Chairman, Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis Mo. (Term expires 1921.)
M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin free library commission, Madison, Wis. (Term expires 1921.)
C. H. Milam, American Library Association, New York City. (Term expires 1920.)
Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Term expires 1920.)
Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago, Ill. (Term expires 1922.)

Nominating Committee

Samuel H. Ranck, chairman, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mary Frances Isom, librarian, Library Association, Portland, Ore.
Theodore W. Koch, librarian, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Charlotte Templeton, secretary Georgia Library Commission, Atlanta, Ga.
Frank K. Walter, librarian General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. Free transportation of books is now offered to the public libraries of Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library Extension Service in order to put this valuable aid within the reach of all. Large general collections upon agriculture and home economics, or small package shipments on specific phases or problems are lent for a period of eight weeks, subject to renewal where possible.

MINNESOTA

Saint Paul. The report of the City librarian for 1919 shows that the Library passed the million mark in the number of volumes issued for home use for the first time in its history. Comparison with the use of libraries in other cities shows that altho the City is twenty-seventh in size it is now nineteenth in the number of books circulated and fifth in the number of volumes circulated per capita. The only cities which surpass the St. Paul record are Los Angeles, Portland, Louisville, and Queensborough.

Comparison with the record of the Library for previous years shows that the circulation has increased one hundred and thirty-two per cent since 1915.

W. D. J.

INDIANA

The report of the Public Library Commission of Indiana for the year ended September 30, 1918, just issued, shows the following expansion of library work in Indiana: Twelve new towns obtained library service; one library started county service; six gifts of library buildings were made; sixteen library buildings were completed; fourteen public library book collections organized; five school library book collections organized; twenty-two new townships receiving library service; 41,518 volumes circulated by Traveling Library Department; two hundred and sixty-five associations and seventy-six new stations served by this Department; fourteen towns supplied with Christmas book exhibit. The work done in organizing school libraries has however declined materially, for the Commissions feels its first duty is to the public libraries. A few years ago the Commission tried the experiment of paying all the expenses of organizing high school libraries without a specific appropriation, but lack of funds prohibited the continuance of this activity. In 1918 it offered to recognize any high school library provided the local school board would pay the

living expenses of the organizer while at work. But only seven schools asked for this help in 1918 as compared with twenty-nine under the original plan. The Commission hopes to extend its activities in this direction in connection with the State Educational Department.

NEBRASKA

In spite of the war more new libraries, according to the ninth biennial *Report* of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, have been established in this biennium (1917-1918) than in any previous two years. The townships at Ansley, Clarks, Orleans and Silver Creek and the towns of Cozad, Guide Rock, Hebron, Lexington, Morrill, Red Cloud, Scotts Bluff, Table Rock, and Wymore have established new libraries and voted a tax for their support, while libraries at Creighton, Randolph, Weeping Water and West Point, previously maintained by library associations, have been taken over by the cities. At Wausa, Comstock and Newman Grove library levies have been made, but libraries have not yet been organized.

This gives 108 tax-supported libraries in the state, 12 of them being township libraries. There is now only one town of a population of 2000 which does not tax itself for a library, and eight towns of a population of from 1000 to 2000. In two of the latter group, however, libraries are maintained by clubs and will undoubtedly soon become public libraries.

The maximum library levy under the state law is 5 mills and 39 towns make the full levy. The average levy is $2\frac{3}{4}$ mills which is $\frac{1}{4}$ mill higher than the average of the last biennium.

The average annual circulation per capita population is 5, while the highest circulation per capita is 13.

UTAH

Ogden. The Ogden Public Library is planning to establish a department of transportation history, using for this purpose a recent gift of \$8,000, representing the unexpended balance of money given by the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroad companies for the Golden Spike Celebration, held last May, in commemoration of the joining of the two roads near Ogden. The new department will include a museum containing relics of the union of the two roads and books dealing with this and other pioneer transportation events.—*Railway Age*, v. 68, p. 98. January 2, 1920.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The Record is an attractive little broadside to be issued every month, except during July and August, for the purpose of furnishing "in brief compass information concerning the publications of the Russell Sage Foundation," and thus "to be of service to social workers and others" interested in social questions. No. 1, issued in January contains short notices of recent pamphlets and other material, and an invitation to all socially minded people to have their names placed on the free mailing list so that they may be kept informed regarding future publications.

"The Pilgrim Tercentenary: A Readers' Guide" is given in the January *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library* in preparation of this year's celebration. The list is arranged in two main divisions: source books, and second-hand accounts. the latter division is subdivided into books and pamphlets, and articles in books and magazines. The Brooklyn Public Library has a "goodly body of literature on this subject" and this list is given "in the hope that it may serve not only as a guide to reading and research on this subject but also a contribution to its bibliography."

The *Annual Report* of the Bibliographical Society announces that the Society's *Transactions* will henceforth be published in quarterly parts, and that with a view to lessening the cost it is proposed to allow copies to be purchased by non-members and to accept advertisements. It is hoped also that *The Library*, founded by Sir John MacAlister in 1888 and edited during recent years by Alfred W. Pollard, the keeper of printed books at the British Museum, and the honorary secretary of the Bibliographical Society, may be brought into the scheme, and that the quarterly numbers may be gradually worked up into a full bibliographical magazine.

"Industrial Democracy 1848-1919: a study help" being publication no. 1 of the Library Employes' Union of Greater New York, "answers," says the *New Republic*, "the many hopeful inquiries waiting at the *New Republic* office for a bibliography on industrial democracy . . . It contains a descriptive list of the most valuable books, articles, party programs, monographs, addresses, reports, laws and by-laws relating to the joint responsibility in industry on the part of work-taker and work-giver." Not only the United States but nearly

every country in Europe has been canvassed for informative material. The contents covers General Study Helps, Industrial Parliaments, Labor Councils, Shop Committees and Works Councils, and the Whitley Committee."

The Bibliothèque Française Moderne, 220 West Forty-second Street, New York, aims at helping American libraries in their purchase of modern French literature by means of a subscription system. Subscribers pay twelve dollars a year, which sum entitles them to a volume a month, the works being chosen from works published at from four to seven francs. The choice of books in this series is made by a committee of readers under the direction of André Fribourg who recently made a lecture-tour in the United States under the auspices of the Alliance Française. Accompanying each volume subscribers will receive a biographical notice of the author and a critical appreciation of the work composing the volume.

The Alumni of the University of Washington Library School, Seattle, have published "A Call to Librarianship, Issued to the Educated Young Men and Women of the State of Washington." The object is "to aid the American Library Association in its effort to find well prepared librarians . . . and to invite those interested to join the ranks of library workers." The authors outline briefly and directly the nature of the profession, the demands it makes of the workers, the opportunities for trained workers and tell where professional training may be had. Among the advantages of their chosen profession these enthusiastic workers see that "librarianship offers to educated young people an excellent opportunity to do that necessary thing—earn a living. It pays fair money compensation, it affords opportunity to work in good localities with intelligent people, in the centers of social environment in good towns and cities, and usually with good working conditions . . ." And further, "to the person of good education, interested in what the world is doing, and in the books growing out of what the world is doing, there are few more congenial occupations, for in no line of work, with the possible exception of Journalism, is there greater opportunity to be aware of the world than in library service."

Discovery: a Monthly Popular Journal of Knowledge which aims "to present in popular

form the most recent results of research in all the chief subjects of knowledge," is the result of a conference called a year ago by the joint invitation of the President of the Royal Society, the President of the British Academy and others. The editor, Dr. A. S. Russell, is assisted by a Committee of Management appointed by the Trustees and including both representatives of the bodies which have joined in a guarantee of the initial expenses (the National Union of Teachers, the Co-operative Union, the Library Association, and the Incorporated Associations of Headmasters and Headmistresses) and representatives nominated by learned societies, which include the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies, the Classical, Historical, English, Geographical and Modern Language Associations, the British Psycho-

logical Society, and the Royal Society of Economics. These specialist bodies undertake to supply, year by year, for the editor's use, a list of contributors who are capable of representing their particular branch of knowledge in articles of a popular kind. No. 1, issued on January 15th, is a good sixpence worth which includes articles on The Secret of Philae, by Prof. R. S. Conway; Smoke Screens at Sea, by Dr. Slater Price; The Modern Study of Dreams, by Prof. T. H. Pear; Discovery and Education, by The Master of Balliol (A. L. Smith); The Conference of Paris, by J. W. Headlam-Morley; Sound-ranging in War-time, by the Editor, and Spitzbergen, by Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown. It is published for the Trustees by John Murray, 50a Albemarle Street, London, W.1.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Civil Service Bureau, St. Paul (Minn.) announces an examination (residence requirements waived) on March 16, for candidates for the position of Senior Branch Librarian.

The present salary limits are \$100 to \$125 a month.

Preferred qualifications: College Education, special library training, and at least three years' experience in library work, preferably in a large library. Preferred age limits: 25 to 40 years.

Duties of position: Supervision of individual branch library. Selection of books for its collection, reference work, book circulation, arrangement of library lectures and club meetings, library publicity, etc.

Subjects and weights of examination: Practical questions relating to the duties of the position, 4; Report Writing, 2; Training and Experience, 4.

For application blank and further information call at the Civil Service Bureau, Room 83, Court House.

Assistant Librarian (woman) for a small library staff of specialists. Must be a College graduate with experience in reference work. Altho the initial salary is only fair, chances for advancement are unusual. Address: P. L. R., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a general assistant for cataloging and reference work. Small special library, business hours, no night work, salary \$95 per

month. Address: Librarian, Missionary Research Library, 25 Madison Ave., New York City.

Librarians interested in the possibility of a position in the public library, Tacoma, Washington, now or in the future, are asked to get in touch with John B. Kaiser, librarian, address February 8-21, Park Avenue Hotel, New York City. The present vacancies are: One in Grade \$80 to \$90 per month; One in Grade \$90 to \$100 per month. (Ref.)

The New York Public Library has a number of vacant positions in its cataloging force. Experienced catalogers who are interested in these places are asked to apply to the Director, New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Wanted—An all-round capable cataloger. Congenial library and school atmosphere, with opportunity for extension work. Salary \$1500 for year of 10½ months. more than \$1500 for special experience or fitness. Begin soon. Address: W. H. Kerr, Librarian, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian, with fourteen years executive experience; college graduate, with knowledge of French and German, wishes cataloging, indexing or filing position in New York City or environs, with opportunity for advancement. Address: B. J., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES OF READERS

BOYS AND GIRLS

Graded and annotated catalog of books in.... Library.... for use in the schools of the city. Washington, D. C.: Public Library. 1919. 134 p. Index (22) p.

CHILDREN

Little lists for children's reading. *Book Bulletin of the Chicago Public Library*. Nov. 1919 p. p. 151-155.

Weis, Norma, comp. Children's stories of American home life. *Bulletin of St. Louis Public Library*. Nov. 1919. p. 345-347.

INVALIDS.

Doud, Margery, comp. Five hundred books for hospital patients. Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the St. Louis Public Library*. July, 1919. p. 207-219.

Occupations for invalids: a list of books. St. Louis: Public Library, Nov. 1919. 3 p.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A list of books recommended for Sunday Schools and parish libraries. Cambridge, Mass: Church Library Association. 7 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL—PREVENTION

Accident prevention in industry: a selected bibliography. Detroit Public Library. 1919. 7 p.

ALCOHOL

West, C. J., comp. Short bibliography of sulphite alcohol: a list of articles on the production of alcohol from sulphite waste liquors. *Paper*. Dec. 3, 1919. p. 19-20, 23.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Boynton, Percy Holmes. A history of American literature. Boston: Ginn. bibls. D. \$2.25

AMERICANIZATION

Sutliff, M. L. The spirit of America. (Article and list.) New York Public Library. *Branch Library News*. Dec. 1919. p. 74-76.

Bibliography on Americanization. *Detroit*. Nov. 24, 1919. p. 24

ANIMALS

Donan, Margaret, comp. Animals of our zoo: a selected list of books about wild animals, with special reference to the collection of the St. Louis Zoological Society. Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the St. Louis Public Library*. Oct. 1919. 7 p.

ARGENTINA

U. S. Library of Congress. Select list of references on Argentina (with emphasis on economics.) 16 typew. p. 90c.

September 1913 with additions to September 1919. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

BUILDING MATERIALS

Selective bibliography: cost and supply of building materials. In: U. S. Div. of Public Works and Construction Development. Economics of the construction industry. 1919. p. 249-258.

CARBOHYDRATES

Armstrong, E. Frankland. The simple carbohydrates and the glucosides. New York: Longmans. 32 p. bibl. O. \$4 n. (Monographs on biochemistry.)

CATHOLIC AUTHORS

Kelleher, Minnie H., comp. A catalog of books by Catholic authors in the.... Library, Green Bay (Wis.): Kellogg Public Library. 1909-1919. 31 p.

CHILDREN'S READING. See BOYS AND GIRLS under SPECIAL CLASSES, above.

CHINA—FINANCE

Huang, Feng-Hua. Public debts in China. New York: Longmans. 5 p. bibl. O. pap. \$3.50. (Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law. v. 85, no. 2)

CZECHS—IN AMERICA.

Capek, Thomas. The Czechs (Bohemians) in America; a study of their national, cultural, social, economic and religious life. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 3 p. bibl. O. \$3.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on Czecho-Slovakia (emphasis on economic situation and future development). July 29, 1919. 6 typew. p. 40c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

DRAMA, ITALIAN

MacClintock, Lander. The contemporary drama of Italy. Boston: Little Brown. 13 p. bibl. D. \$1.50

EIGHT HOUR DAY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on the eight hour day. June 10, 1919. 4 typew. p. 20c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

List of references to books and articles on the Adamson eight hour law of September, 1916. Rev. ed. Washington: Bureau of Railway Economics. Library. 1919. 22 mim. p.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Electrical engineering: a selected list of books in the.... Library. St. Paul Public Library. 7 p. (folder)

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—FARES

Billingsley, M. P., comp. Service-at-cost bibliography: selected list of references on a subject of great interest to electric railway men. *Aera*. London Nov. 1919. p. 483-489.

ENGLAND—INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

Usher, Abbott Payson. An introduction to the industrial History of England. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 16 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.

EUROPEAN WAR

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Oct.-Dec. 1919. p. 667-674; 764-768; 816-837.

FAR EAST

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent books on the Far East (supplementary to typewritten list, Nov. 25, 1916.) 6 typew. p. 40c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

FISH

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Fishes, including publications relating to whales, shellfish, lobsters, sponges. 26 p. *Price List* 21. 6th ed. Aug. 1919.

FLAX INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the flax and linen industry. June 25, 1919. 15 typew. p. 75c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

FOREIGN TRADE

Pratt, E. E., comp. Literature on foreign trade. *Special Libraries*. Sept. 1919. p. 162-172.

Wolfe, Archibald John. Theory and practice of international commerce. New York: International Book Publishers. 3 p. bibl. Q. \$5.

FORESTS, NATIONAL

National forests. In: U. S. Supt. of Documents. Forestry. *Price List*. 43. 12th ed. July, 1919. p. 10-11.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Forestry: tree planting, wood tests, and lumber industry. 19 p. *Price List* 43. 12th ed. July, 1919.

GENTLEMAN, THE

The gentleman in literature. (The idea of this collection in the Malden Library is "to bring together such books as present characters who measure up to the True Gentlemen.") *Bulletin of the Malden Public Library*. Jan. 1920. p. 30-31.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—CLASSIFICATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the classification of government positions. June 13, 1919. 8 typew. p. 40c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

HARDWARE INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the hardware and cutlery industry. June 5, 1919. 7 typew. p. 35c.

HELIUM

U. S. Bureau of Standards. Bibliography of scientific literature relating to helium. Washington: Gov't. Prtg. Off. 21 p. 5c. (Bureau of Standards Circular no. 81).

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

Partridge, George Everett. The psychology of nations; a contribution to the philosophy of history. New York: Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.

HOME ECONOMICS

Lyford, C. A., *comp.* Bibliography of home economics. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Education. 1919. 103 p. (*Bulletin* 1919. No. 46)

HOME-LIFE, AMERICAN. *See* CHILDREN, *under* SPECIAL CLASSES, *above*.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

Weitenkampf, Frank, *comp.* Illustrated books of the past four centuries: a record of the exhibition held in the Print Gallery of the . . . Library in 1919. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Oct.-Nov. 1919. p. 625-641; 717-738.

IMMIGRATION—REGULATION

Humphrey, M. B. and M. E. Smith, *comps.* Inter-scholastic high-school debate for the state of Washington, 1919-20: question, "Resolved that immigration of foreign laborers into the United States should be prohibited for at least eight years. Washington (State) College Library. 5 p. 10c.

INDEX NUMBERS

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of recent references on index numbers June 7, 1919. 3 typew. p. 15c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. *See* ENGLAND—INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

INDUSTRIAL PENSIONS

Jenkins, Frederick Warren, *comp.* Industrial pensions: a selected bibliography. *Bulletin of the Russell Sage Foundation Library*, New York. Dec. 1919. 4 p.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Industrial problems: selected references to books and magazines in the . . . Library. Boston Public Library. Dec. 1919. 18 p. (Brief reading lists no. 13.)

Important books on industrial economics issued during the year 1918. *Ind. News Survey*, Book Rev. Supplement. March 24, 1919. 19 p.

IVORY INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on ivory: animal, vegetable and artificial (ivories as articles of virtu have been omitted.) 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

JAPAN.

Current bibliography on Japan. *Japan Rev.* Dec. 1919. p. 62.

JEWS

Wolf, H. J., *ed.* Bibliography of Jewish problems of the reconstruction period. In: Central Conference of American Rabbis. Yearbook, 1919. p. 386-398.

JUGO-SLAVIA

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on Jugo-Slavia (emphasis on economic situation and future development.) Aug. 22, 1919. 9 typew. p. 55c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

KNOTS. *See* ROPE

LABOR

U. S. Department of Labor. Publications of the Department of Labor. Nov. 15, 1919. 27 p.

LABOR TURNOVER

Warren, Katherine, *comp.* List of references on labor turnover. *Special Libraries*. Oct. 1919. p. 198-202.

LIBRARIES, SCHOOL

King, Agnes, *comp.* Senior high school library. Junior high school library, by J. B. Heffelfinger. *Teaching*. State Normal School, Emporia, Kan. Sept. 1919. p. 10-28.

LITHUANIA

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the Baltic provinces and Lithuania (emphasis on economic situation and future development.) July 16, 1919. 6 typew. p. 40c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

LYCANTHROPY

Black, George F., *comp.* A list of works relating to lycanthropy. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Dec. 1919. p. 811-815.

MANILA—HISTORY

Cunningham, Charles Henry. The audencia in the Spanish colonies; as illustrated by the audencia of Manila (1583-1800) Berkeley, Cal.; Univ. of California 17 p. bibl. \$4. (Publications in history.) O.

MELVILLE, HERMAN

Works (of Herman Melville), arranged chronologically. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*. Nov.-Dec. 1919. p. 26-27.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS. *See* PENSIONS, MOTHERS'.

MOTOR HAULAGE.

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on highway transport. June 1919. 15 min. p.

NEGROES

Brawley, Benjamin Griffith. A short history of the American negro. Rev. ed. New York: Macmillan. 7 p. bibl. D. \$2.

Work, Monroe N., *ed.* Negro year book; an annual encyclopedia of the negro, 1918-1919. Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: Negro Year Bk. Pub. Co. 20 p. bibl. O. \$1.25. pap. 75c.

NEW ENGLAND—TRAVEL

Wood, Fredric J. The turnpikes of New England; and evolution of the same thru England, Virginia and Maryland. Boston: M. Jones Co. 9 p. bibl. Q. \$10.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on occupational therapy with special reference to military hospitals. July 3, 1919. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

OCCUPATIONS. *See* INVALIDS, *under* SPECIAL CLASSES, *above*.

OPERA—SCORES, LIBRETTOS AND PLOTS

Opera scores, librettos and plots in the . . . Library. *Book Bulletin of the Chicago Public Library*. Dec. 1919. p. 165-173.

ORGAN, PIPE

Walker, Kenneth C., *comp.* The pipe organ: a bibliography. Part 2. *Bulletin of Bibliography*. Oct.-Dec. 1919. p. 139-140. (To be continued).



ROBERT F. HAYES, JR., *Librarian*
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View showing the four tier book stacks extending up through the reading room floor of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.

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OYSTERS

Oysters. In: U. S. Supt. of Documents. Fishes. *Price List*. 21. 6th ed. Aug. 1919. p. 17-18.

PAPER INDUSTRY

Hubbard, M., comp. British Patent Office Library accessions: a selected bibliography of cellulose paper and allied subjects. Paper. Oct. 1919. p. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40-41, 48, 50, 52.

PENSIONS, INDUSTRIAL

Industrial pensions: a selected bibliography. Russell Sage Foundation Library Dec. 1919. 4 p.

PENSIONS, MOTHERS'

List of references on mothers' pensions. In: U. S. Children's Bureau. Laws relating to mothers' pensions in the United States, Canada, Denmark and New Zealand. 1919. p. 267-316.

PHYSIOLOGY

Bainbridge, Francis Arthur. The physiology of muscular exercise. New York: Longmans 12 p. bibl. O. (Monographs on physiology.)

PETROLEUM

Burroughs, E. H., comp. Recent article on petroleum and allied substances Washington: U. S. Bureau of Mines. Nov. 1, 1919. 27 mim. p.

PILGRIM FATHERS

The Pilgrim Tercentenary: a readers' guide. The Pilgrim fathers. (Lits source books, second-hand accounts, and articles in books and magazines.) *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*. Jan. 1920. p. 49-58.

PLUMB PLAN

Some comments on the Plumb plan. Washington: Bureau of Railway Economics. Library. Sept. 20, 1919. 20 mim. p.

POETRY

Boyd, Anne Morris, comp. Contemporary poets: a classified list. Part 1. *Bulletin of Bibliography*. Oct.-Dec. 1919. p. 136-139. (To be continued).

RAILWAY ECONOMICS. See PLUMB PLAN.

READING

Bolenius, Emma Miller. Teachers' manual of silent and oral reading. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. bibl. 80c.

RECONSTRUCTION

Municipal reconstruction in American cities. *Municipal Reference Library* (N. Y.) Notes Nov. 13, 1918. p. 90-100. See also EUROPEAN WAR.

RELIGION

Bradshaw, Marian John, comp. The war and religion: a preliminary bibliography of material in English, prior to Jan. 1, 1919. New York: Association Press. 136 p. O. \$1.50

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

What the Syracuse Public Library offers to the friends of Roosevelt. *Syracuse Libraries*. Dec. 1919. p. 5-23.

ROPE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on ropes, knots, splices, etc. 5 typew. p. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SCHOOL STATISTICS

Alexander, Carter. School statistics and publicity. Boston: Silver, Burdett. 4 p. bibl. \$1.60 (Beverly education ser.)

SHOP COMMITTEES

Gearhart, E. B. List of references on work shop committees. *Special Libraries*. New York. Oct. 1919. p. 203-8.

SOUTH AMERICA

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of books relating to South America with a special view to trade development. May 31, 1919. 4 typew. p. 20c.

SPLICES. See ROPE.

STAGE MACHINERY

Gamble, William Burt, comp. The development of scenic art and stage machinery: a list of references in the . . . Library. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Oct.-Nov. 1919. p. 643-666; 739-763. (Concluded.)

STREETS

Short lists of magazines articles on streets, roads, pavements, sidewalks and grade crossing elimination. St. Louis Municipal Reference Library. *Bulletin* Sept. 1919. 3 p.

STRIKES

Ladd, Mary B., comp. List of references on the right to strike. Washington, D. C.: Bureau of Railway Economics Library. Dec. 1919. 12 p. Reprinted from *Special Libraries*, Dec. 1919.

TEXTILES

Subject list of works on the textile industries and wearing apparel; including the culture and chemical technology of the textile fibres in Library of the Patent Office. London, W. C.: Patent Office. 1919. 329 p. 2c. n.

THRIFT

Zook, G. L., comp. Thrift and savings: a selected bibliography. 35 typew. p. \$1.85. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

TRADE UNIONS

Selected list of references on labor and trade unions. New York: Bureau of Industrial Research. Dec. 1919. 12 mim. p. 50c.

TUBERCULOSIS

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on tuberculosis in its economic, social, legislative and statistical aspects. Aug. 18, 1919. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Hasse, A. R., comp. Index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs, 1828-1861. Part 2 (I.-Q.) Washington: Carnegie Institution. 1331 p. Published in three parts.

UNITED STATES—GEOLOGY.

Nickles, John M., comp. Bibliography of North American Geology for 1918, with subject index. Washington: Govt. Printing Office. 1919. 148 p. (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin. 698)

UNITED STATES—HISTORY.

Woodbury, Margaret. Public opinion in Philadelphia, 1789-1801. Northampton, Mass.: Smith College. 6 p. bibl. O. pap. 75c. (Smith College studies in history. v. 5. nos. 1-2)

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 14-17. At New York.

Annual Meeting of the Special Libraries Association.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City.

Joint Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Special meeting of the American Library Association.

May 31-June 5. At Colorado Springs, Colo.

Annual Conference of the American Library Association.

Feb. 27. At the Russell Library, Middletown, Conn.

Meeting of the Connecticut Library Association.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BLISS, Richard, from 1884 to 1914 librarian of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum, Newport, R. I., died in January of pneumonia. Previous to this he had been bibliographer in the United States Geological Survey. During his charge of the Redwood Library he had contributed to many scientific journals, and worked out the classification of the physical and natural sciences for Cutter's *Expansive Classification*, seventh edition.

BRETT, Col. the Hon. Maurice, late Provost-Marshal of Paris, appointed deputy-keeper and librarian of the London Museum.

BUBB, M. Ethel, transferred from the position of children's librarian, Central Library, to the position of supervisor of work with schools, in the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

BURD, Priscilla, recently in the Y. M. C. A. service overseas and formerly of the Iowa Library Commission, appointed in January to take charge of the work of the A. L. A. Library War Service with ex-service men, which supplements the resources of and works in connection with local libraries.

ENDICOTT, Louise, C. P. 1915, promoted to the position of children's librarian, Central Children's Room, Public Library, District of Columbia.

HANCE, Emma, W. 1917, has been transferred from the position of chief of the Order and Accessions Division, to that of director of reference work in the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

HERBERT, Clara, C. P. 1904, transferred from the position of director of work with children to act temporarily as assistant librarian in the Public Library of the District of Columbia. Miss Herbert also continues her work with the training class.

HOPWOOD, Henry Vaux, deputy-librarian of the Patent Office Library, London, died in December of pneumonia. When the Library Association was printing *Best Books*, Mr. Hopwood was one of the most hard-working editors and he likewise played no small part in the establishment of the *Index to Periodical Literature*.

JAMES, Margaret B., N.Y.P.L. 1917-19, appointed librarian of Townsend Harris Hall, College of the City of New York.

LATIMER, Louise P., C. P. 1911, transferred from the position of supervisor of work with schools to that of director of work with children, Public Library of the District of Columbia.

MCDONALD, Lurene, N.Y.P.L. 1916-18, appointed librarian of the New School for Social Research, New York.

MCINTOSH, Rosamond, P. 1914, appointed librarian of the United States Hospital at Portsmouth, Virginia.

MALONE, Maude, of the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library, and chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Library Employees' Union of Greater New York, is president for 1920 of the Civil Service Women's Federation, New York City.

OAKS, Catherine, reviser, Catalog Department, University of Minnesota Library, resigned. Appointed assistant librarian, Nebraska State Normal School, Kearney, Nebr.

OSBORNE, Frances S., transferred from the position of reference librarian to that of chief of the Order and Accessions Division, Public Library of the District of Columbia.

OLMSTED, Gertrude, N.Y.P.L. 1912-13; A. 1910; appointed cataloger for New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.

VILLARS, Alfred J., for twenty-three years chief of the Newspaper division of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, retired in January.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1920



The House Organ as a Factor in Library Service

By DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.

Librarian New York Municipal Reference Library

A RECENT book refers to advertising as "one of the great undeveloped factors in human intercourse and communication, a potential ally of righteous government and sound education, a disseminator of intelligence and good will." In the commercial field the day of the irresponsible "press agent" is rapidly passing; the country's advertising men have adopted "Truth" as their slogan and are busily engaged in the development of professional standards. Nor have American librarians failed to avail themselves of the new medium. The American Library Association's War Service "drives" were planned and executed with undeniable skill and results far in excess of anticipation were readily attained.

But tho few librarians doubt the potentialities of advertising as such, there are, however, many who insist that "there's many a slip" and that we have yet a long way to go before we can realize the best and most efficient advertising methods. They insist, with Sir Eric Geddes, that all action must be based upon an accurate knowledge of the underlying facts; that our advertising departments must be more closely allied with our research and statistical departments, if our advertising literature is to be truthful and therefore convincing. A little sugar on the pill, in their estimation, is a good thing, but it would be disastrous to community health if the pill itself were forgotten.

All of the foregoing has a direct bearing upon the recently adopted "Enlarged Program" of the American Library Association which calls for increased attention to library publicity. Such publicity may be "released" in a variety of forms, but the most direct and logical outlet would seem to be the house organ or bulletin which is issued by a great many

American public libraries. The object of this article is to study this type of publication in order to ascertain current tendencies and to try to determine whether there are any editorial and typographical standards which appear to be generally accepted. The information was obtained as the result of a questionnaire mailed to all American public libraries known to issue some form of periodical bulletin. The reports received cover about fifty bulletins of this kind.

CURRENT EDITORIAL TENDENCIES

The periodic bulletins of American public libraries have been published for many years, the earliest perhaps being the *Bulletin* of the Boston Public Library, which has been issued uninterruptedly since October, 1867—more than fifty-one years. The policy of publishing editorial matter, as well as illustrations, in such bulletins is by no means new. In an interesting historical note to the January-March, 1919, issue of the above publication, Librarian Charles F. D. Belden reports the early use of illustrations, including "facsimiles of broadsides and manuscripts in possession of the Library" and other interesting editorial matter of a similar character. The *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library is well-known for its scholarly special lists and bibliographies and also for its interesting editorial comments which have appeared from time to time since its commencement in 1897. In fact, the volume of editorial work in connection with the publications of this institution has grown so considerably that Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, the Director, has found it advisable to appoint Mr. Edmund L. Pearson, who has had special editorial training, as general editor of publications. In recent years the tendency to publish

editorial matter has increased rapidly and considerable space is given over for this purpose in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; the bulletin entitled *Syracuse Libraries*; the *Monthly Bulletin* published in Los Angeles; the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library; the *Quarterly Bulletin* of Stockton, Cal., as well as in the bulletins of many other cities. In at least three instances the classified list of recent additions has been entirely omitted. Mr. John Cotton Dana for a number of years published *The Newarker* which became so popular that it was taken over by the promoters of the Newark Centennial, and he later published several issues of a very attractive bulletin entitled *The Library and the Museum Therein*. Mr. Adam Strohm's *Library Service* bulletin in Detroit is also without a current list but it contains editorials which are widely read in his city and elsewhere, interesting sections on local history, and special lists of wide interest and appeal. Mr. Judson T. Jennings, Librarian of the Seattle Public Library, up to October 1918, published a most effective weekly bulletin entitled the *Library Poster* which, like Mr. Dana's bulletins, furnished special bibliographies only, but which included well-written and fascinating editorials on library service, books and their value to different trades and professions, as well as many effective illustrations. The Wilmington, Del., bulletin, entitled *New Books at the Free Library*, like the bulletins of Syracuse, Atlanta, Springfield and elsewhere, retains the current list but includes special book review sections of high interest and appeal. New impetus toward longer editorial sections has come recently in the form of news material sent out by federal departments, the National Library Service and various state library organizations. Thus Mr. Frank H. Whitmore of Brockton, Mass., reports: "We have had a very good response from the Bureau of Education Reading Lists, a few of which have been published in the library bulletin."

LIBRARY BULLETIN STATISTICS

The various bulletins issued by American public libraries show considerable divergence both in physical appearance and with regard to editorial content. At least 19 libraries issue quarterly editions; 20 or more publish every month, and there are two weeklies and one bi-

weekly. The *Quarterly Booklist* of the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn, measuring $4\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ inches is perhaps the smallest in size, while the largest is the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, measuring $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The large majority of bulletins seem to fall between these two extremes—the mean being somewhere near 6 by 9 inches. There are at least 14 bulletins closely approximating this size, among which may be mentioned: Detroit's *Library Service*; Seattle's *Library Poster*; *Municipal Reference Library Notes*; the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; St. Paul's bulletin of *Business Books*, and the Atlanta, Ga., bulletin. However, where there is a great deal of matter to be published, the larger sizes, with fewer pages, have certain obvious advantages. The editions of library bulletins published run from as low as 100 copies up to 9,000 copies, and average publication costs vary from \$2.00 to \$4.50 per issue. It is difficult to discover any definite relationship between publication cost and the size of the community. Pittsfield, Mass., reports an expenditure of \$449.75 per twenty-page issue, while Syracuse, N. Y., with more than three times Pittsfield's population, prints a twenty-four-page issue for \$75. Eleven pages of the former, however, are given over to local advertisements from which, it would seem, some revenue must be derived. The publication cost of the New Haven bulletin is similarly affected: a local advertising man, in fact, publishes the bulletin for advertising purposes without charge to the library. In still other cities—Washington, D. C., for example—arrangements are made with local newspapers for reprinting booklists in pamphlet form after they first have been released in the daily papers. In Tacoma, Wash., monthly notices are published in the *Municipal Bulletin*, and Dallas, Louisville, and other cities publish their current lists in the newspapers, without reprinting. Forty-five cities report their publication costs as follows:

4	cities	spend less than \$15	per issue
7	"	" from \$15 to \$31	" "
7	"	" " 31 " 46	" "
6	"	" " 46 " 66	" "
5	"	" " 66 " 86	" "
5	"	" " 86 " 101	" "
3	"	" " 101 " 151	" "
4	"	" " 151 " 201	" "
4	"	" " 201 " 525	" "

Only about fifteen library bulletins have regular subscription rates (running from 10 cents to \$1.50) and where such rates are charged, except in two or three instances, the number of regular subscribers is almost negligible. Except in specialized libraries (Russell Sage, Pratt, and New York Municipal Reference Library) the bulletins are for the most part distributed locally, the average out-of-town mailing list being about 21 per cent of the total edition. It may be stated in general that where the bulletin contains special bibliographies of value (New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, etc.) or when interesting editorial matter is included (as in Newark, Detroit, Seattle, Wilmington, Atlanta and Springfield), the out-of-town demand tends to increase rapidly. Thus Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Atlanta, Grand Rapids, Wilmington, Los Angeles, etc., show a somewhat larger out-of-town mailing list than the cities whose bulletins contain no editorial section. In this connection Mr. John H. Leete of Pittsburgh writes: "I rather think the general matter increases the use of the Bulletin since the number taken varies somewhat according to what is in the general matter, and any comments made on the Bulletin have been about that part." In the majority of cases reported the bulletin is distributed thru the public library buildings altho in several instances it is mailed to library trustees, school teachers, city officials and interested citizens. Many libraries exchange their bulletins for those of other cities and a few send their bulletins to magazines and to publishers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER

There can be little doubt but that the printing art in America owes much to the public library for its insistence upon the importance of good typography. While the typographical appearance of some library bulletins is below standard—probably due to restricted income—in the main such publications show a high grade of typographical excellence. The bulletins issued in New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Newark, Detroit, Seattle, Chicago, Boston, and Springfield and Brookline, Mass., are particularly interesting examples. Much ingenuity has been displayed in the typographical graduation and emphasis employed in the "setting-up" of book-lists. The general practice in this regard seems to be as follows: main subject

heads of classification in black face caps, author's name and title in lower case with former accentuated by black face, and classification number in black face, lower case. Annotations, where employed, are run solid in small size type. The physical appeal of many bulletins is further enhanced by a pleasing composition of front-page type, as in the bulletins published in New York, Wilmington, Boston, St. Paul (*Business Books* bulletin), Newark, Brookline, and Pratt Institute Libraries. Front page photographs are encountered in the bulletins issued by Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Chicago, Seattle, and Somerville, Pittsfield, and Newton, Mass. Seals are used by Brooklyn, Boston, Pittsburgh (Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny County), Providence, Buffalo (Grosvenor Library), St. Paul, Atlanta, Nashua, N. H., and Worcester and Fitchburg, Mass. In some instances illustrations of the first two classes are always the same; in others, new illustrations are used in every issue. Illustrations of one sort or another, without doubt, strengthen the popular appeal of the library bulletin but where expense is a factor the matter calls for serious consideration.

CONTENT OF BULLETINS

No matter how attractive the physical appearance of the library bulletin may be, its success will depend upon the character and value of its contents. A study of a great number of library bulletins shows that the original purpose was to furnish a periodical list of new books, for the convenience of library patrons. In addition to such information the bulletins very generally contained the names of trustees and officers, library hours and location of branches, and rules and regulations. From these original elements have developed two types of editorial matter. The first is illustrated by the annotations to the booklist and by special book review sections. Cleveland's bulletin, *The Open Shelf*, seems to have the most painstaking annotations—also very well written, but St. Louis, Providence, Brooklyn, Chicago, Syracuse, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Galveston and Brookline and other cities also publish extensive and interesting annotations. The longest and most interesting book reviews are published in the bulletins of Atlanta, Springfield, Wilmington and Syracuse. The second type of editorial stresses library service in general and urges the public to make greater

use thereof. Good examples of this type of editorial are afforded by the bulletins of Newark, Detroit, Buffalo (Grosvenor Library), Seattle, Pittsburgh and Grand Rapids. On this point there is considerable difference of opinion, some librarians maintaining that the bulletin should be confined to book news exclusively, and some stressing the importance of the advertising of library service as such. Some indication of the feeling in this matter is afforded by the following statements:

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, President of the American Library Association, writes: "I am fully convinced of the value of such bulletins. . . . When we do have a bulletin in Denver, its first aim, in my opinion, should be to provide information for the benefit of Denver citizens. The advertising which will follow will be valuable."

Mr. Frank P. Hill, Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, writes: "I do not believe the public care about editorials of any length in a familiar publication of this type. I am convinced they prefer as brief as possible notes of an informing character which they can grasp at a glance."

Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg, Librarian of the Toledo Public Library writes: "I have never believed very strongly in a printed bulletin of new books unless it is done upon a really adequate scale. . . . My preference is for a house organ type of bulletin. . . . It has always seemed to me that a special list on a specific subject which is usable for a considerable period of time is a much better investment for the average library than a bulletin of new books which is of practically no value a month after its publication."

Mr. Purd B. Wright, Librarian of the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library, expresses his conviction that "the principal feature all the time should be library publicity and library advertising," and he continues: "I am an honest believer in the library bulletin as a house organ for the library" but "purely cultural flubdub does not get anywhere."

Miss Linda A. Eastman, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, writes: "Were it financially possible we should like to add brief notes on the Library's growth and activities, and as to the facilities it can offer."

Mr. Charles E. Rush of Indianapolis, one of the enterprising editors of *The Use of Print* at the Asbury Park Conference last summer, writes that he is planning to issue a bulletin and that he hopes to make it "a combination of information and publicity—more like a manufacturer's house organ sent to buyers."

Finally, Dr. W. D. Johnston, Librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, writes: "In my opinion we are not justified in using [our bulletins] for any other purpose [than book news] as long as we are able to make practically unlimited use of other local magazines and newspapers."

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

One of the most valuable off-shoots of the original book list is the specialized bibliography devoted to a particular subject. American public libraries have far out-distanced the libraries of every other civilized country in the development of service of this kind. Choosing at random from a number of recent bulletins, we may cite the following examples: a bibliography of "Opera Scores, Librettos and Plots," (Chicago); a scholarly list on "The Development of Scenic Art and Stage Machinery," (New York); a most inviting list on "Animals in Our Zoo" for children, embellished with tiny conventionalized animal sketches (St. Louis), and a well-chosen list entitled "Some Entertaining Collections of Letters" (Detroit). An interesting practice which tends to preserve the individuality of such bibliographies, is that of publishing them in the form of supplements to the library bulletin (or making reprints), so that the bibliography may be separated from the bulletin and filed by subject. This plan was followed by the New York Municipal Reference Library in the publication of its report, "Teaching Citizenship via the Movies," and has been adopted as a standard method for publishing future numbers in its special report series.

WHAT SHOULD THE CONTENT BE?

In the introductory paragraphs it was pointed out that the highest ideal of advertising is to express the truth in such fashion as to attract and command attention, and emphasis was laid upon the importance of an accurate basis of facts. A study of the bulletins issued by American public libraries shows that they have lived up to this ideal in the more or less arduous work of compiling and annotating lists of books currently received. As we have seen above, one or two libraries go so far as to question the utility of such lists, but in this their judgment is called in question by the prevailing practice of the great majority of libraries publishing such a bulletin. In fact, altho a well-known librarian (whose editorial efforts have had a nation-wide vogue) said, "In my opinion the

ordinary library bulletin containing principally a list of books is not worth the cost," he nevertheless added: "but I cannot prove this nor can I prove that our own bulletins were of any value."

Granted, then, that the booklist has its place, what can be said regarding the more purely editorial sections, which seem to be increasingly popular both with librarians and with the general public? If we are to judge by the prevailing editorial tendencies in such library bulletins as those issued in New York, Pittsburgh, Newark, Detroit, Seattle, Syracuse, Atlanta, Wilmington and Springfield, Mass., and elsewhere, our answer can only be that this tendency is to be heartily encouraged. A recent New York editorial on Library Americanization work was decidedly timely. Mr. Strohm's well-written editorials in Detroit's *Library Service* bulletin are an inspiration to all library workers; Mr. Dana's quaint epigrams and editorials have a distinctive flavor of their own, and Atlanta, Wilmington, Syracuse, and Springfield, Mass., are publishing book reviews which outclass those of many national maga-

zines and which are in fact a real contribution to literary criticism.

Librarians themselves are apt to look upon library bulletins as necessary evils, and they have generally failed to regard them as possessing any considerable value. But a sympathetic study of a typical collection of library bulletins cannot fail to reveal many things of interest, which plainly indicate the steady development of a new variety of professional organ. As a result of his experience in studying and comparing a large number of American library publications, the writer of this article has gained a deeper appreciation of a library activity which he believes is destined to become a factor of great importance in the library service of the future. What the ultimate bulletin form will be it is perhaps impossible to predict at this time, but it can safely be stated that, as a result of the honest labors of the past, all the necessary elements are represented in the different library bulletins now being published, and the character of these elements is such as to insure a product of which our profession may well be proud.

Talks on Timely Books

THE Pasadena Public Library gave a series of evening book talks, on timely books during the fall, thru the services of Helen E. Haines, to appreciative audiences which averaged 155 in number.

The purpose of the talks, was to extend acquaintance with current and older books in different fields of interest by means of informal exposition of individual books. Miss Haines confined the talks to the contents of books themselves in a definite and specific way, indicating their characteristics, point of view, quality and spirit, and usually linked one book to others of related interest, either of current or older publications.

The subjects of the talks were:

"Interesting Americans" which included biographies, and autobiographies of Americans.

"Men and women of yesterday and to-day" including biographies and autobiographies of men and women of foreign countries.

"The world to-day: contemporary history and topics of public interest."

"Studies and sketches, wise and otherwise,"

including books of essays.

"What book would you like for Christmas?"

Lists of books had been prepared and printed and were in the hands of the audience. These could be used as attractive short reading lists later. The annotations were very brief and often consisted only of a reference to some other book of related interest. The lists were limited to ten main titles, except the Christmas list, where a wider range seemed necessary and forty books were included. In all, including the main titles and references 131 books were presented thru the talks and accompanying lists.

At each talk the actual books were provided and were circulated to people before and after the talk.

The results have been the increased demand for very desirable books and the giving of inspiration and information about the contents of books to many whose time is too limited to do as much reading as they desire.

JEANNETTE M. DRAKE,
Librarian.

The Public Library as an Educator as Viewed by the Business Man

LIBRARIANS may just as well frankly face the fact that business men are not "booky" said Professor Stephen W. Gilman in his recent address before the Wisconsin Library Association at Milwaukee, and that even those who do not sneer at books do not read them when they have them. Seventy-five per cent of even the students in business courses in Wisconsin, Columbia and Harvard would formerly not voluntarily read the masterpieces of business science.

And if students in university business courses had to be beguiled with all the tact and resource at the professor's command into reading these and other business books, how much greater is the problem of getting the business men of your community interested in the business books in the library their taxes are helping to support. Therefore, Mr. Gilman advocates a new plan for handling business books.

In the first place, he thinks "the average librarian is not equipped to 'sell' business literature to business people." The librarian cannot be an authority on every conceivable subject and business is highly technical. Hence, he advocates securing the counsel and help of salesmen and advertisers to "put over" the idea of the public library as useful to modern business. He gives some suggestions for "selling" the reading idea to the business man:

"I would not waste time over the old timer unless he is the type of mature man who renews his youth every day and progressively resets his stakes and markers every morning. Go after the young man and do it after this fashion: Interest some business man to do the selling act—some one who knows the book and knows the selling art and is known as an authority. Get such a man to say to a meeting of business men that such a book is available. He must be able to ring the bell as to the worth of the book and what it will do for the business man. In every community there are business men who are looked to as key-note authorities—who know how to get men up on their chairs waving table cloths in their enthusiasm. A graceful and diplomatic note from the librarian to such a man will bring him to the library for consultation and make him ready to discuss points to be found in the book and fill him with enthusiasm for the subject. There is a subtle flattery about counseling with such a man."

As an illustration of the way one business man will heed the recommendation of another Mr. Gilman told of a banquet of insurance agents held a few nights before his address at

which the speaker was attempting to work up a whirlwind sentiment for new quotas. He eventually mentioned a clever book just out and forty-eight note books recorded title and publisher in an instant.

"Every community has its progressive leaders who have the ear of specialists in every business line and they are all human.

"Another way which I would try would be this: I would put a few high-class new books in a neat case near the cigar counter at the Athletic Club and other public places, properly labeled and accompanied by bulletins exploiting the contents and covered with advertising matter suggesting other books at the library. This sort of advertising is capable of endless expansion.

"Another plan would be to bring out through suggestion a demand to be made by business men for such books. You may say they do not need to demand that we get such books for we now have them and the problem is to 'lead them to drink.' Very simple principles of psychology are involved here. If business men can be brought to the point of saying 'We want business books in the library, We insist on having them.' 'We taxpayers do not propose to be deprived of our right to have the books we need,' 'We want a special room also in the library,' you can yield to these demands, giving them all the credit.

"These demands could be made through chambers of commerce, the Rotary or Kewanis clubs, executives clubs or the American Bankers Association branch or the real estate board or any commercial organization. If men can be induced to express a crying need and you conform to it, they feel that *they* have done something. If you provide a lot of books and exploit them they may feel that you have done something which is quite a different thing.

"Another suggestion has to do with a presentation to executives that they have responsibility for developing youngsters in their offices. Business men not only must see to it that properly trained people enter their service but that the employees keep at their training and are progressing."

Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress and director of the A. L. A. Library War Service, is the only individual to decline the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by the War Department in recognition of the "tremendous job, satisfactorily performed" of providing reading matter to the soldiers and sailors of the United States during the war. Dr. Putnam has declined on the ground that while he appreciated the compliment he is not any more entitled to it than are many of his associates, and that he did not regard himself as entitled to special recognition above his associates.

Humanizing Library Work

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK

Librarian Grand Rapids Public Library

WHAT should the American Library Association do to promote the welfare of librarians and library employees? The following is the substance of my reply to this question put to me by Mr. Milam.

First of all I do not approve of the distinction between librarians and library employees. Of course, I imagine that what is meant is the chief librarian and other librarians, but librarians who are doing what we consider as library work and who are in a classified or trained service should be regarded as librarians rather than library employees. We cannot put before the public the idea of librarianship as a profession when we call our librarians library employees, or any other terms that cheapen or belittle the work (or the personality of the people doing the work) in the minds of the public by the terminology we use.

The question of salaries naturally relates to this whole subject, into which, however, I understand I am not to go at this time. I think, however, that the A. L. A. should take the position that librarians should be on the same basis as to salary as teachers in the schools with the same amount of educational preparation and professional or technical qualifications. The Association should endeavor to set a minimum standard of salary, educational qualifications and training or experience for professional library work. Personally, I have long felt that the greatest handicap to librarianship, both professionally and in an economic way, is the lack of an educational standard for entrance into the work. I regard that as of more importance, for the larger libraries at least, than the so-called formal library training. I should like to see the A. L. A. stand for the minimum of education for library work as two years of college beyond the high school, or its equivalent; with the idea that ultimately it should be four years of college work or its equivalent. The idea that persons who do not have even a high school education can take a short course in library training, in a library or in a library school, and then stand before the world as professional librarians is ridiculous, and the sooner

the librarians of the country generally as an organization realize that fact the better it will be for the whole status of the work. We have altogether too low an educational standard for admission to library work.

With reference to the question of salaries again, and the thing the A. L. A. should stand for, we should not talk about a "living wage"—a term I resent, since it usually implies a mere physical existence. The thing that the Association should stand for as a profession is a "growing wage," an income which provides for professional and intellectual growth, as well as the physical wellbeing of librarians. That should be the minimum. A "growing wage" carries with it the idea that a librarian is in the position economically to be able to travel occasionally, to form social contacts on the basis of equality, and therefore have a standing in the community life which such education, experience, and culture receives on the part of persons in other lines of work. In short, a "growing wage" means that a librarian can lead a full rounded life both as an individual and as a citizen.

And finally, with reference to the salary question, I do not believe that this matter can be stated in terms of dollars, but rather in terms of relations, for the purchasing power of dollars is different in different parts of the country. (This relationship has already been indicated by putting librarianship on the same basis as teaching.) I know as a matter of fact that I can get more real satisfaction in life in this part of the country where one can live in daily communion with rivers and lakes and the great world of nature, out of \$3000 than I could for \$6000 or \$8000 in New York, or some other places I might mention. Other people, of course, may have a different idea, but that is the way it strikes me. And I know something of the large city from living in it.

The A. L. A. has always stood for security of tenure in liberal positions, with the understanding that the library work and fitness of the individual continued satisfactory and that no question of religion or politics entered into it. The

welfare of librarians demands that they be free of all ulterior elements in connection with the conditions of employment or security of tenure. The Association should continue to make its position clear on this subject.

The A. L. A. should of course assume, tho it may be necessary to define them, proper sanitary conditions under which the work is done—heat, light, cleanliness, schedules for meals and for work, etc., which do not sap the vitality of workers. In this connection it may also be necessary to do some educational work as to proper tools and furniture.

Along with the idea of a growing wage the A. L. A. should stand for hours of work and holidays that will permit people to grow in their work. This matter, I think, may not necessarily be a hard and fast arrangement or one that would apply uniformly all over the country. The question of hours, for example, is quite different in a town where a librarian can live in a garden in which one can work as recreation and at the same time have not over a thirty-minute walk to one's library, from the city where the librarian must spend two hours or more daily in travel in crowded cars to or from the library, if the librarian is to live in garden or park surroundings. Hours of work and rest periods are also affected by the character of the library and whether the librarian must handle large numbers of people, involving a great mental and physical strain, or a small number of people with little or no such strain.

So far as this institution is concerned, where I know we are very far from the ideal, may I refer to one or two things which I think may be suggestive of what seems to me essential in this particular? In addition to the vacations and half holidays for those engaged in regular library work we allow all of our people 12 days sick leave in the year, without loss of pay, and we allow this time to cumulate from year to year as a kind of insurance against a long illness if it is not used. We have a case now where one of our librarians has been absent since last July on account of illness but who heretofore lost scarcely any time on that account, and to whom now her full pay check has been coming right along since then—not as a gratuity but as a right.

We also allow four hours a week of library time for attending colleges in the city, which is a part of our plan to encourage mental

growth. In this way a person coming into our service can take two years of a full college course at Junior College, or even more at Calvin College, in library time. Personally I should like to see every member of our staff taking some work of this kind along with his library work. I believe it helps immensely in promoting his welfare and therefore in the quality of the work for us.

Librarians as individuals grow old, and all of us must face the fact that if we live long enough there will come a time when we can no longer "carry on." For the great mass of library workers to-day, for those who are wholly dependent on their salaries, with perhaps others dependent upon them, the present outlook for "a cheerful old age" is anything but cheerful. If one has had the benefit of a "growing wage" these declining years should be the richest years of life, both for the individual and for those with whom he is associated. The Association should stand for conditions in librarianship which offer a reasonable hope for a cheerful old age. For the Association to stand for anything less would be brutal—unworthy of a profession whose business it is to spread among men the great humanizing ideas of all the ages.

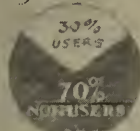
I think that the A. L. A. should stand for joy in the work as one of the greatest compensations in it. This presupposes, of course, an economic basis, working hours, and standards of health, recreation, etc., that allow the proper freedom for this sort of thing, but nevertheless the main thing to be held up to library workers should be the satisfaction that comes from the work itself. Persons who cannot see this, or are not likely to get satisfaction out of that kind of service, should be discouraged.

As part of the matter, if the welfare of employees (welfare by the way is a word which I do not like because of the company it has been keeping, for it usually carries with it the idea of patronage rather than of justice) I think that the Association will sooner or later need to do some educational work with reference to the teaching of its members how to take care of themselves thru the right kind of recreation. A lot of the ills of professional people I am convinced are due to the fact that they have never learned the art of living, and until they have learned that art all other things will be more or less wasted in connection with their giving the best kind of service.

AD MEN USE YOUR LIBRARY

Toledo Advertising
Club

Reading Population
of Toledo



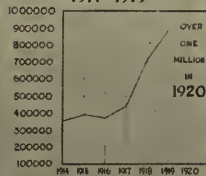
Of 110 Members
32 have library cards

Of 200,000 Possible Readers
60,000 have library cards

Do we need a Library Advertising Campaign?

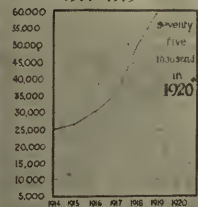
AD
MEN
Use Your
LIBRARY
FOR
PORTRAITS
PICTURES
DESIGNS

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS
1914-1919



TOLEDO PUBLIC LIBRARY

NUMBER OF BORROWERS
1914-1919



TOLEDO PUBLIC LIBRARY

AD
MEN
Use Your
LIBRARY
FOR
STATISTICS
FACTS
DATES

Telephone Any Time

Selling the Public Library to Professional Men

By WENDALL F. JOHNSON

Secretary of Toledo's Municipal Publicity and Efficiency Commission

An intensified advertising campaign for the Toledo Public Library has been put under way by a committee of the Toledo Advertising Club, headed by Librarian Herbert Hirshberg.

The campaign contemplates a wide variety of publicity schemes, to be worked out over a considerable period of time. After consideration of what had already been done in Toledo in making the library known, the Committee decides:

1. To lay out a definite preliminary program for sustained and continuous library publicity to be developed thru a series of years.
2. To concentrate on adult readers since children are already being thoroly reached thru present library and school co-operation.
3. To conduct a series of special campaigns, each campaign devoted to making the resources of the library known to a certain group or class of people in the community.
4. To continue and develop general publicity.

This article has to do with the first of the special campaigns mentioned above, designed to bring directly before particular groups of business and professional men the service the library can render them in their work.

The scheme was first tried out on the Advertising Club itself. It was announced in advance that the program for the next regular meeting and luncheon of the club would be given by the Public Library Committee. When the men gathered on that Wednesday noon, Jan. 21, they found the walls of the room decorated with posters setting forth attractively a few facts about library service for "ad" men. One of the exhibits was a chart showing graphically the percentage of library users among the Ad Club members. It showed that the percentage of Ad Club users was only thirty per cent, or only approximately equal to the percentage of library users over the city. This fact in itself, startling as it was, made a deep impression on the men.

Samples of the posters are shown in the accompanying illustration. Besides the graphic charts showing library growth and the extent of library service, there was a set of posters similarly designed, but with a different idea on each. Lettered attractively in color, each poster displayed prominently this attention-getter:—"Ad Men Use Your Library." This was followed less prominently by phrases such as these: "For latest and best books on Advertising"; "For Addresses, Mailing lists"; "For Portraits, Pictures, Designs"; "For Statistics, Facts, Dates"; "For that After-Dinner Speech, Professional Paper, Debate"; "When in doubt about Punctuations, Definitions, Spelling, Grammar"; "For Current Magazine reading, \$1500 spent for magazines in 1920"; "For Book Service, Any Time, Any Subject."

On each table were placed hollow boxes made of red cardboard, on the four sides of which were lettered questions like these:

1. Do you know why advertising reduces prices?
See "Alexander Hamilton Institute"—Vol 6.
2. Do you know how much is spent on advertising annually in the U. S.?
Read "Alexander Hamilton Institute"—Vol. 6.
3. Do you know that 95 per cent of national advertising is placed thru agencies?
Read Cherington, "Advertising as a Business Force"—Chap. 15.
4. Do you know when illustrations are unnecessary in advertisements?
Read "Advertising" by Starch—Chap. 15.
5. Is it wise to eliminate "Comparative Price" advertising?
See what one firm experienced.
Read Hall, "Writing an Advertisement"—Page 119.
6. Do you know the "Danger Signals" in advertising?
You will if you read Sampson, "Advertise"—Chap. 5.
7. Do you know how to measure results in advertising?
Read Adams, "Advertising and its Mental Laws"—Ch. 16.
8. Do you know how an advertising manager can systematize his office?
Read Sampson, "Advertise"—Ch. 22.
9. Do you know how to use the movies in advertising?
Read Dench, "Advertising by Motion Pictures."
10. Do you know why Wrigley's gum advertising has succeeded?
Read "Advertising"—Ch. 18.

Below each question appeared a reference to a book and page where the answer to it could be found. The questions were prepared by the library committee from books on advertising in the public library. These questions, all of which were such as advertising men are constantly being confronted with, aroused even more interest than did the posters on the wall. All thru the luncheon they were the subject of keen discussion.

As a result, by the time the men had finished their luncheon and were ready for the program, their interest in the library had already been won, and the speakers received the closest attention. Mr. Frank Aldrich, chairman of the Public Library Committee, introduced Librarian Herbert Hirshberg for a twenty-minute talk on how the library can serve advertising men. The speaker pointed out that the library had material of all kinds that was of value to them, from books on advertising technique and psychology to business statistics, commercial directories, and suggestions for art lay-outs.

A leaflet containing a list of books on advertising available at the library had been distributed to the men. Mr. Hirshberg announced that library cards had been made out for all the members of the club who did not already have them, and that these cards had been brought to the meeting. The books named in the list had also been brought to the meeting, and two members of the library staff were present to issue them to any who wished to take any of the books at once. This was done at the close of the program and the men crowded around the table to get their books.

Following the talk by Mr. Hirshberg, the Ad Club men were invited to tell briefly of any experience they had had in which the library had been of use to them. This part of the program developed into a symposium of testimonials to the value of the library.

The library meeting of the Ad Club was voted a tremendous success, and the same plan is to be carried out before other organizations of business and professional men. The Committee hopes in this way to give every important organization in the city a membership of one hundred per cent library users.

“Making Americans”*

A Preliminary and Tentative List of Books

By JOHN FOSTER CARR

Director, Immigrant Publication Society.

There has been a distinct advance during the last two years in the practical character and appeal of the new books published for library and school use in work with the foreign born. But still, covers and titles and claims are sometimes deceiving and it is important to observe caution in selection. Many books, advertised as intended for teaching English, civics, and the necessary steps of naturalization, are utterly unsuited for the purpose. Some have been prepared without adequate knowledge of the daily life, practical needs, prejudices, psychology of the simple working folk who form the great mass of our foreign born. Often they are neither interesting nor practical. Often, too, they have the handicap of being “preachy”; and sometimes poorly disguise a certain distrust and dislike of the immigrant.

But in spite of the growing list of books, specially prepared and admirably suited for the work, their number is still relatively small and we are obliged to use many easy, informing, interesting books, which, tho not written with the immigrant in mind, may still very well serve his need. Some children’s books are capital. But others that are often found on our library shelves, in the foreign department, are too childish to be of any but the most occasional use. Great care should be taken to suit the reader in this respect. It is the frequent experience of a librarian that giving childish books to some of her foreign born readers may mean the entire sacrifice of their interest in library and in books—an interest which may have been captured only with great effort. A few of our immigrant friends, it is true, do find absorbing interest in very childish books. But more often a librarian will be surprised at the pleasure and profit that an unlikely reader will derive from a book that might appear too difficult for him. But it must be really interesting and well illustrated. Most librarians find, I think, that it is better, following the approved custom, to duplicate upon their shelves those books that have proved to be popular and of use—“always out”—than to multiply titles, if

there is a doubt as to their general suitability.

There is an increasing dislike of the word “Americanization.” More and more, librarians are beginning to use on their shelves of books for the foreign born the more descriptive and attractive labels “Books About America,” “Books on Learning English,” “Books on Citizenship.”

The basis of the following list is, for the most part, thoroly tested library use. I have had the privilege of drawing upon the experience and the lists of the New York Public Library. I have also had the help of the excellent lists issued by the Los Angeles Library School, and of the St. Louis, Detroit, Springfield and Duluth Public Libraries.

The greatest difficulty in preparing such a list is finding books that can be used as second or third books in English. I have included fifteen titles of the best of such books that are available. The choice made of them, and the order in which they should be read to be helpfully progressive in difficulty, will depend upon the intelligence and previous education of the reader, as well as upon his knowledge of English.

Perhaps a warning is in place here against grammars and manuals for learning English thru the medium of a foreign language. Many of them have promising titles. But the greater part of them are poorly prepared and expensive; and even the best are apt to be exceedingly discouraging and of little practical use to the majority of those for whom they are intended: for they require a previous education and a familiarity with the uses of grammars, a patience and a resolution that very few possess. When the purchase of such books is necessary for the few, extreme care should be used in choosing them. But generally speaking, for libraries, as for schools, books using the direct method, simple and well illustrated books in English thruout, are best. It is amazing how popular and successful such books are. A child or a fellow workman can often give all the necessary help over the hard places.

The division of the list into books about the

foreign born, and books for the foreign born has in one respect been arbitrary. Riis's "The Making of an American" is usually more inspiring and helpful to the new comer than Mary Antin's "Promised Land," Rhibany's "A Far Journey," or Ravage's "An American in the Making" which are especially illuminating to the American interested in knowing about our immigrants: tho Ravage, too, will often appeal to the foreign born reader.

Owing to increased costs of manufacture, the prices quoted are subject to change, so that they cannot in all cases be depended upon.

BOOKS ABOUT THE FOREIGN BORN.

ABOUT IMMIGRATION AND ITS RESULTING PROBLEMS.

ABOUT LIBRARY AND SOCIAL WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN.

Abbott, Grace. *The Immigrant and the Community*. Century Co. 1917. \$1.50.

Largely concerned with problems of help. No other book treats so fully or so well the problems of the woman immigrant.

Americanization Conference, Held at Washington, May 12-15, 1919, Proceedings. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

A series of addresses on Americanization, including some of importance by practical and successful workers in this field, but none, unfortunately, representing intimately and practically the immigrant's point of view.

Antin, Mary. *The Promised Land*. Houghton Mifflin. 1912. \$1.75.

Extremely interesting and inspiring autobiography of a Jewish girl immigrant, illuminating for its account of the possibilities of American education. Excellent description of Jewish life in the Russian Pale.

Carr, John Foster. *Immigrant and Library. Italian Helps*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1914. \$.35.

Some five hundred titles of Italian books, fully annotated. Includes list of books about America and American life, and stresses simple useful books on the trades, sciences, etc.

Carr, John Foster, editor. *Library Work with the Foreign Born*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1916-1919. Five booklets, each \$.15.

Some of the People We Work For, by John Foster Carr. A summary survey of library work with the foreign born.

Bridging the Gulf, by Ernestine Rose. Russian Jews and other newcomers.

Winning Friends and Citizens for America, by Elcanor E. Ledbetter. Poles, Bohemians and others. War's End: The Italian Immigrant Speaks of the Future, by John Foster Carr.

Exploring a Neighborhood: Our Jewish People from Europe and the Orient, by Mary Frank.

Commissioner General of Immigration. *Annual Report*, Year ending June 30, 1919. Superintendent of Documents. Washington, D. C.

Very useful for reference. Contains excellent graphic charts, illustrating important phases of the movement of immigration since 1820.

Commons, John R. *Races and Immigrants in America*. Macmillan. 1907. \$1.50. Out of print, but new edition in preparation for immediate publication.

Popular study, with scientific basis, of problem of immigration. Deals with races and nationalities, their blending in American life, their contributions, their part in our national life. Very useful handbook. Contains large amount of important information.

Crawford, Ruth. *The Immigrant in St. Louis*. School of Social Economy, St. Louis. 1916. \$.50.

Useful and enlightening as a model of what a brief and practical survey should include.

Foreign Book Lists. American Library Association. 1907-1913. \$.25 each.

Lists of recommended books—some with annotations—in German, Hungarian, French, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish.

Jenks, Jeremiah W. and Lauck, W. Jett. *The Immigration Problem*. Funk & Wagnalls. 1917. \$1.75.

Summary of the voluminous report of the U. S. Immigration Commission. A treasury of information on the subject of the immigration problem. Be sure to get latest edition.

Ravage, Marcus E. *An American in the Making*. Harper. 1917. \$1.40.

A vivid account of the process of becoming an American. Up through the sweat shops of New York's East Side. The story of the author's struggle for an education and his experiences in an American college of the middle west.

Reid, Marguerite, and Moulton, J. G. *Aids in Library Work with Foreigners*. American Library Association. 1912. \$.15.

Very helpful, suggestive, sympathetic. Based upon the experiences of long and successful work.

Rhibany, Abraham M. *A Far Journey*. Houghton Mifflin. 1914. \$1.75.

Autobiography of a Syrian immigrant. A frank and inspiring story of the possibilities of American life for the newcomer with an ideal purpose. First chapters deal graphically with Syrian life.

BOOKS FOR THE USE OF THE FOREIGN BORN AND THEIR TEACHERS

Bachman, Frank P. *Great Inventors and their Inventions*. American Book Co. 1918. \$.80.

The story of the steam engine, steamboat, locomotive, dynamo, spinning machine, cotton gin, sewing machine, reaper, printing press, telegraph, telephone, aeroplane, submarine, wireless, and of the inventions of Edison. Well and simply told; filled with suggestive ideas.

Baldwin, James. *The Story of Liberty*. American Book Co. 1919. \$.80.

A very simple account of the origin and growth of political liberty among English-speaking peoples. Emphasizes the ties of kinship and common interests existing between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Bassett, John Spencer. *The Plain Story of American History*. Macmillan. 1916. \$1.00.
Simple, interesting, stressing "human actions."

Beshgeturian, Azniv. *Foreigners' Guide to English*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1914. \$.92 postpaid.

Simple first book in English, prepared by a practical and successful teacher, a former immigrant who understands the difficulties of English for the non-English speaking foreign born, and who from personal experience has learned how to surmount them.

Carpenter, Frank G. *North America*. American Book Co. 1915. \$.72.

Travels through North America with children. Simple and conversational. Farm and city life. The industries of the country.

Carr, John Foster. *Guide to the United States for the Immigrant*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1912-1916. \$.30 each.

Tells him simply in his own language the important facts he needs to know about our country—its life, government, laws, citizenship, the opportunities of America, particularly in agriculture. Yiddish, with separate English translation. The English version contains all the general information common to the book in all languages, and serves as a guide to the needs of the immigrant of all nationalities. New editions for 1920 in Italian and Polish in preparation.

Chamberlain, James Franklin. *How We Are Clothed*. Macmillan. 1904. \$.40.

Simple and entertaining stories, telling of the clothes worn in different parts of the world, and of the sources of materials, etc.

Chamberlain, James Franklin. *How We Are Fed*. Macmillan. 1903. \$.40.

Simple and entertaining stories of the origin of our food and of its manufacture, dealing chiefly with the U. S.

Chase, A. and Clow, E. *Stories of Industry*. Educational Publishing Co. 2 vols. 1915 and 1916. \$.70 each.

Short chapters, well and simply written, describe the basic industries of modern civilization: Coal, petroleum, the metals, lumber, marble and stone, brick, glass, pottery, paper and printing, cotton and wool, silk, leather, ship-building, fisheries, agriculture.

Dana, Emma Lilian. *Makers of America; Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1915. \$.75 postpaid.

Simply and stirringly written. For use as a second or third book in English.

Dow, Harriet P. *Twenty Lessons in English for*

Non-English Speaking Women. N. Y. State Dept. of Education. 1919.

For the use of the teacher of illiterate women. Practical. Follows the object lesson method.

Eggleston, Edward. *History of the United States and its People*. Appleton. 1914. \$4.00.

Of all the one volume histories of the United States perhaps the most popular with our foreign born.

Field, W. Stanwood and Coveney, Mary E. *English for New Americans*. Silver, Burdett & Co. 1911. \$.96.

Simple first book in English. Contains vocabularies in Armenian, Arabic, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Swedish, Polish, Lithuanian, Russian and Yiddish. Is appreciated by many who have a certain education in those languages.

Fowler, Nathaniel C., Jr. *How to Obtain Citizenship*. Sully & Kleinteich. 1914. \$1.00.
Separate editions, \$1.50 each, English-Italian, English-Yiddish, English-German, English-French.

Contains copies of all needed legal forms, with Constitution and Declaration of Independence. Contains also variety of information useful to the new citizen.

Goldberger, Henry H. *A Course of Study and Syllabus for Teaching English to Non-English Speaking Adults*. Scribner. 1919. \$.30.

Good instruction manual for teachers. Can be used without class text books. Applies Gouin method effectively.

Goldberger, Henry H. *English for Coming Citizens*. Scribner. 1920. \$.80.

Excellent first book in English, based upon the experience of practical teachers. Notably practical introduction. Attractively illustrated.

Goldwasser, I. E. and Jablonower, Joseph. *Yiddish-English Lessons*. D. C. Heath & Co. 1916. \$.72.

Perhaps the only book teaching English through the medium of a foreign language that is successful and popular with our foreign born.

Hagedorn, Herman. *Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt*. Harper. 1918. \$1.25.

Found thrillingly interesting by many adult foreign born who have made some progress in English.

Hill, Mabel and Davis, Philip. *Civics for New Americans*. Houghton Mifflin. 1915. \$.92.

Readable and informing. Admirable as a second or third book in English. Appendix contains chapters on naturalization.

Lapp, John A. *Our America: The Elements of Civics*. Bobbs-Merrill. 1916. \$1.50.

Simple, clear; for study, not for entertainment. Emphasizes the services of the government. Excellent chapter: "Lending a Helping Hand."

Leighton, Etta V. *Making Americans*. F. A. Owen Publishing Co. 1920. \$.28.

An excellent collection of brief, live quotations from great Americans—many from Theodore Roosevelt. Gives constructive concepts of Americanism. Based on ten years' experience in social work with adults of all nationalities.

McMurry, Chas. A. *Pioneers of the Mississippi Valley*. Macmillan. 1919. \$.60.

Thrilling, simple stories of the explorations, and heroic adventures of Joliet, Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin, Boone, Robertson, Sevier, George Rogers Clark, and others.

McMurry, Chas. A. *Pioneers of the Rocky Mountains and the West*. Macmillan. 1919. \$.60.

Like the preceding in plan and character. Stories of Lewis and Clark, Fremont, Powell and Parkman. Includes as well the stories of Drake's visit to California, of Coronado and of the discovery of gold.

Matthews, J. Brander. *Poems of American Patriotism*. Scribner. 1904. \$.50.

History told in poetry, chronologically arranged. Mostly the simpler poems of story and action. Mostly old favorites.

Monroe, Paul, and Miller, Irving E. *The American Spirit*. World Book Co. 1918. \$1.00.

Appealing patriotic selections illustrating the developing characteristics of America. Admirably chosen. Not hackneyed. Stresses immigrant contribution to our life, the world war and resulting national duties.

O'Brien, Sara R. *English for Foreigners*. Houghton Mifflin. 1912. Book I and Book II. Respectively, \$.56 and \$.76.

Practical vocabularies. Interesting. Prepared by a practical teacher. Widely and successfully used.

Parkman, Mary R. *Heroes of To-day*. Century Co. 1918. \$1.50.

Brief, crisply written, exceedingly interesting stories of John Muir, John Burroughs, Dr. Grenfell, Roht. F. Scott, Jacob A. Riis, Herbert Hoover, Samuel P. Langley, Rupert Brooke, Gen. Goethals, and others.

Parsons, Geoffrey. *The Land of Fair Play*. Scribner. 1919. \$1.25.

"Every American is as good as his brains and character and manners, and no better." Direct, easily understood. Builds on spirit of fair play and sportsmanship. Addressed to American youth, but is also inspiring to adult foreign born.

Plass, Anna A. *Civics for Americans in the Making*. D. C. Heath & Co. 1912. \$.84.

City, state and national government. U. S. history voting. Vocabulary in Italian, German, Swedish, French, Polish, Greek, and Yiddish. Very simple; successfully and widely used. Too elemental for educated foreign born.

Riis, Jacob. *The Making of an American*. Macmillan. 1913. \$.50.

Life story of a Danish immigrant, simply and very appealingly told. of particular appeal to the foreign

born worker because it tells how the difficulties of American life were surmounted, and how the writer rose from being a manual laborer to become a famous journalist.

Roosevelt, Theodore. *Stories of the Great West*. Century Co. 1909. \$.60.

Has proved very popular in the libraries.

Southworth, Gertrude V. and Kramer, Stephen E. *Great Cities of the United States*. Iroquois Publishing Co. 1916. \$.70.

Fairly simple and entertaining. Historical, descriptive, industrial. Account of thirteen important cities of the U. S.

Stevens, Ruth D. and Stevens, D. H. *American Patriotic Prose and Verse*. McClurg. 1917. \$1.25.

Including flag poems, poems for patriotic holidays, and poems on the heroes and incidents of United States history.

Street, Julian. *Abroad at Home*. Century Co. 1914. \$2.50.

A brightly written traveller's story of a tour of the United States. Gives atmosphere of places and the characteristics of the people. Conversational and very readable.

Tappan, Eva March. *Elementary History of our Country*. Houghton Mifflin. 1916. \$.65.

Extremely simple and entertaining narrative. Librarians find this very popular with beginners in English.

Tappan, Eva March. *Little Book of the Flag*. Houghton Mifflin. 1917. \$.40.

Simply and pleasantly written. History of the flag and of flag anniversaries. Poems and prose quotations about the flag. How to behave toward the flag.

Tufts, James H. *Our Democracy: Its Origins and Tasks*. Holt. 1917. \$1.50.

Not about the machinery of government, but about the principles and ideas of liberty and democracy, which the machinery is meant to serve. Strong and inspiring book. Simple, but not for beginners.

Washington, Booker T. *Up from Slavery*. Houghton Mifflin. 1917. \$.60.

Very usefully explaining an important phase of American life, strange to the foreign born.

Wilson, C. *Naturalization Laws of the United States*. C. Wilson, 840 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles, Calif. 7th edition. 1917. \$.25.

A careful reprinting of the laws, without comment or explanation. Very useful for reference.

REPRINTS

Reprints of this list may be obtained at the office of the Library Journal at cost price: namely 5c. each; 50c. per dozen, post paid. Orders ought to reach this office not later than March 15th, as the type will not be held after that date.

The Immigrant Publication Society

IT is a thoroughly American enterprise, this helpful organization which owes its start and development to John Foster Carr, for Mr. Carr is an American thru and thru, born in New York in 1869 and brought into touch with the stranger within our gates by his broad sympathy and his experience of travel in foreign lands. Mr. Carr left Yale before graduation when his father's death called him to New York to settle the estate and for five years he was a humdrum business man. Thereafter he escaped to Oxford, and as an admirer of Walter Pater came under the influence and into the companionship of that master of English style and sympathetic writer. He was an Oxonian for seven years, in residence for the requisite nineteen weeks a year, but most of his time traveling especially in Brittany and Italy.

It was thru this wanderlust that his sympathy for the foreign born was developed, and when he returned to America he found his mission in doing service to those who would be Americans and who, in those years, flocked to our shores. The Immigrant Publication Society was organized in 1914 to continue and develop the work which Mr. Carr had individually begun. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, so that there was no membership liability, and its incorporators were Commendatore Joseph N. Francolini, President of the

Italian Savings Bank; Dr. Richard Gottheil, Professor of Semitic languages, Columbia University; Dr. Mary A. Wilcox, Professor Emeritus, Wellesley College; Commendatore Antonio Stella, Vice-president of the Society for Italian Immigrants, and John Foster Carr. All of these have been of help in inspiration and council, but the greatest help that the society has had has

come thru the encouragement and sympathy of Edwin H. Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library.

The whole idea of this society, devoted to the education and distribution of immigrant-strangers, had its inception in a desire to foster the work begun by Mr. Carr in his "Immigrant's Guide to the United States." In this little book each chapter was planned with the purpose of answering some specific need of the foreigner—where to go for work, how to pick up English, to get a start at farming, to send money home, to travel, opportunities for education, laws

likely to be broken innocently, all the countless pitfalls of American life, and particularly of city life.

"The Little Green Book," as it is often called, has been published in Yiddish, Italian and Polish and has come to be regarded somewhat as an immigrant's Baedeker to this country. It now has reached a circulation of twenty-five thousand copies and is generally recognized as one of the



JOHN FOSTER CARR

most valuable primer helps which a newly-arrived foreigner can have.

Mr. Carr has always been greatly interested in the Italian immigrant and one of the first books which the Society published was "Immigrant and Library: Italian Helps," a handbook which he prepared in co-operation with the Publishing Board of the American Library Association. This annotated list of Italian books, with chapters of information and advice to the librarian is having an important part in the movement for wider use of the libraries by the immigrant population.

Another publication of the Society is "Makers of America," intended as a book of patriotism for the intelligent adult immigrant who has made a little progress in our language.

A simple, practical first book in English prepared by Azniv Beshgeturian is the third publication of the Society, and the more recent publications are a series of booklets dealing concretely with the changing human problems involved in working with people of different groups. Some of them are still in preparation, but among the titles which have already appeared are "Bridging the Gulf;" "Work with the Russian Jews and other Newcomers;" "Winning Bohemians;" "War's End: The Italian Immigrant Speaks of the Future," and "Exploring a Neighborhood, Our Jewish People from Eastern Europe and the Orient."

These books are being used by an increasing number of progressive public schools, patriotic, religious, welfare and industrial organizations. All of them have had the approval of leading organizations and important representative men of all the national groups for which work has been done. Hundreds of articles and notices describing them have appeared in the foreign language press, without a single adverse criti-

cism. Best of all has been the enthusiastic acceptance and use of the books by immigrants themselves.

All this work has been done by the Society at a cost never exceeding five thousand dollars per year. This, however, does not include the services of Mr. Carr, himself, who has not only given his time and talent to the Society, but contributed from his own purse toward rent and light expense, so that the Society is practically based on a ten thousand dollar scale. With a support of twenty thousand dollars the work could be quadrupled, and Mr. Carr is now hoping to develop the organization on a sound and working basis, which will justify such increased support and expenditure. Added support would be of help not only in the publication of more books, but would give power to the work thru publicity of many kinds. It would make possible adequate guidance and advice to those who are doing Americanization work, and allow for extension of the lecture-work which has been carried on during the last four years on a scale which the society considers inadequate.

The Society has now one hundred and sixty-five members, of which about ninety are libraries. and from increasing library support should come a considerable share of the means for increasing the membership of the Society. A five-dollar subscription membership includes both the publications of the Society and the right of consultation, which last has been given gratuitously by Mr. Carr to such extent that a large part of his personal time has been absorbed by correspondence. An increased support on the part of progressive libraries will not only be of direct help to the Society, but will relate the libraries and the communities which they serve with an Americanization movement of real worth and importance.

The Ten Points of Americanism

Copyright, 1920 by Frank Crane.

When we are urged to teach Americanism we often do not have a clear idea of what exactly to teach. As a guide to the teacher of the immigrant or of the youth the following ten points may be helpful.

1. Teach American history—the main points—not too much detail. Emphasize biography, which is always more interesting and useful than dates and theories. Make real the lives of such men as Washington, Franklin, Lincoln.

2. Teach that in America are no classes. Station in life is not fixed, either by birth, race or circumstance. What any man or woman may become depends entirely upon the individual.

3. Teach democracy, and how it is not and does not claim to be, a perfect system of government, but is the only kind of government in the world under which the people (the majority of the people) can get what they want.

4. Teach the importance of education, that

every child may attend school free, and if he does not he is wronging himself and his country. Ignorance is America's greatest enemy, possibly the only one to fear. Emphasize the importance of learning the English language.

5. Teach politics, our system of state and national government, and the duty of every one to inform and interest himself in public affairs.

6. Teach law and order, and that any one who preaches violence has no place in America. Here the door is open; and any one who wants to break it down is a fool or a criminal, or both.

7. Teach how to be a good sport, which means that when we lose or find ourselves in the minority we should not become soured or violent, but keep good-natured.

8. Teach the right kind of patriotism, which

in America only on rare occasions means going to war, but all the time and every day means devotion to the common good.

9. Teach America's attitude toward other nations; that we never have wanted and never will want to conquer and rule the people of any other territory against their will; that America only desires to help other nations and trade with them to mutual advantage and that it was for this purpose we went into the great war.

10. Teach freedom, absolute as to religion or any kind of opinion; yet teach how this must necessarily be qualified by respect for law and orderly government, so that no man has a right to advocate crime or the overthrow of the government.

These ten points will give the gist of real Americanism.

"The Gifts of the Nations"

By IDA FAYE WRIGHT.

Librarian, Evanston Public Library

WHEN an Americanization campaign was launched in Springfield, Illinois, the State Committee suggested that first of all, a study class should be formed to "Americanize" the Americans. The idea was that before making any attempt to work with the peoples of foreign birth, the native born Americans should try to get a sympathetic and tolerant understanding of the problems of the foreign born, and be lead to a better appreciation of the fact that the newcomers to this country do not come empty-handed, but with gifts.

This class, most fittingly called the "Gifts of the Nations," was organized under the direction of the Library, and the Council of Defense. The meetings were held in the library club room. Those of foreign birth were asked to talk to the class about their native countries, about the conditions under which they had lived, why they had emigrated to America, and the difficulties they had encountered in living here and in becoming American citizens. The aim was to make the class as practical as possible so that it might be representative of the viewpoint of the average immigrant, rather than that of the rather limited number of educated peoples who come to this country. The opinion of the members of the class was that much the most interesting talks were those given by a Hungarian miner, a Greek bootblack, an Assyrian cobbler and a

Russian High School boy. The Lithuanian meeting was made most entertaining by a demonstration of Lithuanian singing, the Italian meeting by an exhibit of Italian needlework and especially by the exhibit of reproductions of Italian paintings borrowed from the Library Extension Commission. The record showed that persons of all creeds and social ideals were present. The public school teachers and the sisters from the convents were given institute credits for attendance. Along with other speakers were Lithuanian and Slovenian priests and an Episcopalian rector. We were told that it was because the meetings were held at the Library, an undenominational, non political, institution, free to all classes that such a cosmopolitan group was gathered.

Someone has applied the definition of democracy to Americanization "Democracy means a square deal and everybody helping." So Americanization means a square deal for everybody with everybody, native born and foreign born helping. The two points of this definition were brought out by the "Gifts of the Nations" class. It helped very materially in making the foreign born American feel that he was being given a square deal, and also in so arousing the interest of the native born Americans that they wanted to help in the campaign. Among those who volunteered were the school patrons clubs, two

of the High School girls' literary societies, some of the missionary societies, the Daughters of the American Revolution, several women of foreign birth who wanted to work among the women of their race, in addition to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae who from the first had been the chief source of help.

The question then arose with so many wanting to help how best to go about the work. Of course the words "make a survey of the population" came to the lips of many. In starting to make this survey, it was found that the school census gave the nationality of the father (or mother if head of the family). From this census, the girls' literary societies made a card index of all the foreign born heads of families, arranged first according to school district and secondly by the nationality of the head of the family. From these cards, charts were made showing the nationalities in each school district. These charts were used as topics for discussion at many of the patron's club meetings and it was decided that each club should visit the foreign born mothers in its district. This visiting of the foreign born mother is something which has to be gone about very tactfully. In order to have a means of approach to the home, it was suggested that the following questions be asked: "Has the baby been registered?" "Has the baby been weighed and measured?" "Is the baby sick?" "Is the baby well?" Does the mother want home or school classes in English? The plan worked beautifully so far as tried—for what foreign mother will not answer questions about her baby?

The Board of Education agreed to conduct night schools for the foreign language peoples, but as it is a known fact that night schools do not reach many women, it was decided to try to organize home groups for them. For this work of teaching English to the women in home groups, we were most fortunate in being permitted to use the services of Miss Geneve Bane, the emergency food demonstrator in war times. She taught English through the medium of food, clothing and thrift. This home work we feel to be one of the most far reaching phases of the Americanization movement.

After the night schools conducted by the Board of Education closed, a six weeks course at the library was opened two nights a week for English classes and two nights a week for citizenship classes, taught by volunteers.

For this course over ninety foreigners enrolled. Every available corner, the director's, librarians' staff, and work rooms were turned into school rooms equipped with blackboards borrowed from the nearby churches. The students were introduced to the library and its resources. Those who could not read the printed page, profited by and greatly enjoyed the stereoscopic views, post cards, illustrated books, and magazines. The High School girls helped by preparing lesson sheets patterned after those worked out by Miss Wetmore for the beginning English classes. From magazines they cut out pictures of coats, hats, houses or whatever the lesson was about and pasted them on a sheet of paper. Underneath, in plain script they wrote the lesson prepared by the teacher, and underneath the script the typewriting classes typed the same lesson. Thus each pupil had a sample of the lesson in both the written and printed forms. The typewriting classes also manifolded the citizenship lessons. The work closed with a party to which each member of the class was privileged to invite two guests. At that party, as at all those conducted for the foreign born, stereoptican views of America, music and simple games proved their value in bringing about a good fellowship feeling even where the lack of a common language prevented the native born from conversing to any extent with the foreign born.

Another interesting phase of the work was that of the volunteer private tutor. Over a third of the membership of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and several other individuals gave about two hours a week to teaching persons of foreign birth who needed individual help, either in English or in citizenship. In the fostering of this kind of work lies one of the library's greatest opportunities. We can do only a little to help the foreign born to help himself through books so long as the simple books of the right kind for adults have not yet been published. But when through the "Gifts of the Nations" class, the night schools and the social welfare agencies of the city, it is made known that the library is one of the centers for information on Americanization, people will go there—the native born to volunteer to assist and the foreign born to seek assistance. And the more one sees of this good brother and sister spirit in Americanization, the more one feels how vital it is to the nation.



How a Little Booth Helped a Big Movement

IN the sign—"Libraries and Schools are the gateways to efficiency, success and service" over its entrance, the Chicago Public Library gave the keynote of its very successful exhibit at the All American Exposition held in Chicago last autumn. Generous space in a good location was used to show how the library was equipped to meet the varying needs of individual visitors—illustrating in miniature the children's section, the reading room, and the information desk. The resources of the library on the subject of the Exposition were shown by posters, reading lists, books, pamphlets, and pictures from the many special collections, such as school room libraries, circulating documents, music, package libraries, civics boxes, and books for the blind, all on the topics of Americanization, civics, citizenship, American ideals, or what the foreign born American has contributed to American literature and music. The children's section was very popular with story hours several times a day, stories being told by some of the branch librarians. The information desk was for the entire exposition and a shelf of reference books, a plan of the building with exhibits, and a telephone made this efficient; and bulletin boards called attention to "Today's Program," and "What Our Government Wants Us To Know."

A special exhibit of the American Library Association War Service demonstrated thru

pictures, posters and books the work it did overseas and in camp in the interests of humanity, much of which was most truly Americanization work. Miss Mary J. Booth recently returned from overseas library service, installed this exhibit and for four days told stories of what the books meant abroad.

The daily sessions of the Americanization Conference were held in the booth during the mornings of the last week, and the spirit of the place contributed to the inspiration of the meetings, and won new friends for the library.

The active work of the booth was done by a volunteer corps of some fifty-six workers from the various libraries who served in two, three, and four hour shifts, while a member of the committee was always on duty. Those who worked every day saw the active demonstration winning the people and were glad that they had a part.

So they came to the "Library" in varying numbers for sixteen days—old and young—foreign-born and native citizen—club women, social workers, and business men, and found there a bit of the spirit which typifies the modern public library as the center of community life.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD,

*Head of Documents Division, Chicago
Public Library.*

What Americanization Is Not

"Americanization," has failed,—in spirit, methods and results. We zealous ones have alienated the alien, whom we thought to placate while we patronized, camouflaged our insistent need of his brawn and patience under our coercive measures. Perhaps we are still too dull to all but the immediate issues of war or the need for over-production, or perhaps too enthusiastic still in our love of welfare work, to realize just where our grave stupidities and our hysterical efforts have placed us.

However well concealed, the insistent note in Americanization is, either force,—learn English or get out; or, a virtuous note of paternalism which sings the personal pleasure of doing "something nice for the poor foreigner."

The immigrant fears us and our deportations and our compulsory educational schemes, but the manufacturer fears his loss of output even more. Though we be sanguine and expect great things of National Americanization, we have really to date succeeded only in alienating the alien. We have lost his co-operation and his original eager interest in America. He fears and despises us. He is going back to Europe, and it is no good riddance for us.

It is about time that we realized that Americanization is NOT:

Increased production for manufacturers.

Suppression of newspapers, free speech and assemblage.

Sentimental personal touch, long talks and pattings on the heads of little children.

Sonorous generalities of patriotism and American ideals.

Compulsory anything—learning English, belief that the Constitution needs no perfecting, or that all Americans are gentle souls.

The making over of history textbooks to suit our American point of view.

Glorification of all that is American—My country, right or wrong, my country.

Deportation of all those whose healths and educations we have neglected and whose morals and political philosophies we do not comprehend.

Advertising American made goods, whatever their value or quality, in foreign language newspapers.

DELLA R. PRESCOTT.

*In charge of work with the foreign born.
Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

"New Americans" and the Tacoma Public Library

THE Tacoma Public Library has had an active circular printed and handed to each applicant for naturalization at the court house. It reads:

THE TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY INVITES YOU.

DEAR FRIEND:

You have taken out your first papers.

When you take out your second papers you must be able to speak America's language; be able to write your name; know about the Constitution and Government of the United States.

The night schools and the Public Library of Tacoma are ready and able to help you learn these things.

We urge you to attend the citizenship courses held at the Stadium and Lincoln High Night Schools when they are in session, from October to March.

The Public Library will lend you books about the United States, constitution and government,

books from which to learn to speak and write America's language, and other things.

The books are free. It does not cost you anything to borrow them.

Come to the Public Library at the corner of Tacoma Avenue and South Twelfth Street and get some books.

Read about America.

Read about your work.

The library is open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9:45 in the evening.

If you want help, ask for it.

You will be welcome.

We should be glad to have you urge your friends to become American citizens also. We ask you to tell them about the Public Library.

Cordially yours,

TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On the other side of the sheet are listed ten "Books for Beginners" and some twenty "Books for more advanced readers."

The Library Workers' Association

THE Library Workers' Association is an interesting and perhaps inevitable outcome of the development of library schools. This association, which is still in process of organization, has, for members, workers in libraries and would-be workers in libraries who are not graduates of library schools. Its purpose is to encourage and aid its members in improving their equipment for work in libraries of any kind, to give them better opportunities to gain advancement in their calling and to open more freely the door to larger and more remunerative positions.

The library schools have quite properly served as employment agencies for their students and graduates. The graduates themselves have, quite as properly, formed associations which, with the aid of the schools themselves, have made of the whole library school body a very effective labor union. Library periodicals adopted the custom of giving quite freely of their space to the names of library school students, to the work of the schools themselves and to the distribution of graduates in the library field, thus giving to the product of the schools quite effective advertising, and, quite inevitably, making non-library-school workers seem of negligible quality.

To all this the new association makes no objection whatever. Its founders and friends feel that it is quite as desirable that those who show that they are efficient library workers be, by proper publicity, drawn to the attention of corporations, trustees and library heads, as it is that like publicity be given to school diploma-holders; or even that those without experience in library practice who have special qualifications, native or acquired, for some branch of library work, be given an opportunity for entrance thereto. Our calling needs all the competent workers that can be found. It is not good for the calling to permit the many persons now in libraries who have shown marked ability, to remain quite as relatively unnoted and quite as relatively unsought for higher places, merely because circumstance has forbidden their carrying a school diploma.

The founders of the new organization have noted that the proposed committee on certification, if that is the proper name, is authorized to grant nation-wide certificates to school diploma-holders. This seems to indicate that

the school graduates are to be given an advantage over workers who have demonstrated their ability in actual library service. A graduate fresh from school is to be nationally certificated at once, on the testimony of her school, and after one year's study; while a non-graduate worker of even ten years demonstration of her ability must pass the committee's examination before securing her certification.

The new association is to have a committee on credentials which will admit to the membership only those who, as shown by ample evidence, have had certain definite library experience, and are possessed of certain qualities and abilities. These tests for membership will be quite as strenuous as are the tests for library school graduation. They will not be of the blanket character, but will result for those who pass them, first in admission to the association and next in the possession of a written statement to the effect that, in addition to a certain quantum of general ability and general scholarship, they possess each certain peculiar fitness for specified forms of library work.

For further information those who are interested may address "L. W.," care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A NATIONAL LIBRARY HEADQUARTERS

"At present two serious hindrances to the most effective influence of librarianship exist. One is the lack of a truly representative association of librarians . . . The second . . . is the lack of a truly national library headquarters . . . How much better it would be, were all the associations located at one particular address where each could render the other the effective co-operation which we all talk about and which for various reasons we do not always render . . . Let us then first make the A. L. A. the national library association representing and serving all librarians, not any one group, and then let us aim at the establishment of a national library center." J. H. F. in *Special Libraries* for January.

FOR DISTRIBUTION

The Cunard Steamship Company, 24 State Street, New York, has prepared a table of distances by rail between points in England and Scotland which it will be glad to send to libraries requesting it.

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

AT THE THIRTY. Pathe. 2 reels.

Domestic picture based on Julian Street's story of that name.

BLACK IS WHITE. Famous Players—Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Dorothy Dalton.

Adapted from the novel of George Barr McCutcheon.

BLOOMING ANGEL, THE. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star—Madge Kennedy.

Comedy drama of college and business life, adapted from the story by Wallace Irwin.

CINEMA MURDER, A. Famous Players—Lasky. 6 reels. Star—Marion Davies.

An E. Phillips Oppenheim melodrama.

CORSICAN BROTHERS, THE. United Pictures Theatres. 6 reels. Star—Dustin Farnum.

Dumas' novel furnishes the material for this romance and tragedy.

CUP OF FURY. Goldwyn. 7 reels.

Modern spy melodrama based on the novel by Rupert Hughes.

GRAY WOLF'S GHOST, THE. Robertson—Cole. 5 reels. Star—H. B. Warner.

A Western drama taken from Bret Harte's story "Maruja."

HAUNTING SHADOWS. Robertson—Cole. 5 reels. Star—H. B. Warner.

A new picture version of Meredith Nicholson's "House of a Thousand Candles."

HEART OF THE HILLS. First Nat'l Exhibitors. 6 reels.

Star—Mary Pickford.

Kentucky mountain melodrama based on the story by John Fox, Jr.

HIS HOUSE IN ORDER. Famous Players—Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Elsie Ferguson.

Pinero's play of this name is the source of this domestic problem romance.

HUCKLEBERRY FINN. Famous Players—Lasky. 7 reels. Mark Twain's boy story done in pictures.

LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME, THE. Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star—Jack Pickford.

Kentucky romance of the 50's and 60's adapted from John Fox's novel.

OVERLAND RED. Universal. 5 reels. Star—Taylor Holmes.

Western drama adapted from a novel written by H. H. Knibbs.

POLLYANNA. United Artists. 6 reels. Star—Mary Pickford.

A film rendition of Eleanor Porter's child story.

RIGHT OF WAY, THE. Metro. 7 reels. Star—Bert Lytell.

Canadian tragic drama from a story by Gilbert Parker.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

CAN LEATHER BE PRESERVED?

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In the Law Library of Georgetown University there is a number of books, the bindings of which are beginning to show the wear and tear to which they have been put. They are not so far gone as to require rebinding, however.

The Secretary of the Law School is of the opinion that there is some substance which will preserve the binding of these books. In fact, he remembers having used some of it, but cannot recall from whom he obtained it, or what it was called.

To date, I have been unable to obtain any information as to what this might be, and am writing to you in the hope that you might be able to tell me just what this substance is, and where it may be obtained. WM. MANAGER.

c/o Pan American Union,
Washington, D. C.

EXCHANGE OF LIBRARIANS

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

Can you tell me of any experiments that have been made in exchanging staff members among the larger libraries? It seems to me

that I have heard of such efforts being made, and should like to know whether you have printed any record, or whether you know librarians to whom I could refer for information. It seems to me that such exchanges ought to be very valuable in our profession, as they are in the teaching profession.

In spite of conventions and professional periodicals, it is easy to get into a rut and to lose a vision of the possibilities of some special kind of library work. An exchange for a period, perhaps of a year, might be beneficial not only to the two people who were thus transferred in broadening their insight into library methods but also might be of great benefit to the institutions, because these visitors would bring a new critical insight into the library's own methods which would tend to stimulate all the departments with which there was contact and stimulate, too, discussions at staff meetings or other conferences by bringing the viewpoint of an outsider.

I should be glad to see this letter published and to ask that the letter be answered by any of those who have had actual experience, either from the point of view of the library or the people who were transferred.

"SMALL LIBRARIAN."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1920



AMERICANIZATION has become a word for a very large but quite vague program for methods of assimilating the foreign-born who, in earlier years, were joyously welcomed from abroad into our home population. The word itself has become unpopular with the foreign-born, for evident reasons, for it smacks of pharisaism and aggressive nationality, but no word or phrase has been devised to take its place. The service which John Foster Carr has done thru his Immigrant Publication Society has been a real and vital help in making Americans, and some of its publications are included, at our request, in the bibliography which he has prepared for this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

* * * * *

THE brief sketch of the society, also given in this issue, suggests that its larger development is most desirable. Mr. Carr has hitherto carried the burden of the work chiefly on his own shoulders, raising and often contributing the money, turning his own special earnings into its treasury. He has had the advisory co-operation of a number of friends of the cause, but it is most desirable that the Society should now be placed on a broader basis, so that Mr. Carr may be relieved of his less important work and the Society itself enlarge its field. It is desirable, for instance, that there should be published an American history and a guide to citizenship, which will more clearly and fully accept the point of view of the foreign-born. To effect a good working basis, the organization should have larger support from more libraries, which can well afford to become associates of the Society. Its spirit is admirable, and its work so far has been of high accomplishment. Every library which has foreign born within its constituency—and are there any without such?—should have the publications of the society on its shelves.

* * * * *

THE conference which has been held for eight days in New York of the regional directors and others concerned in the appeal for funds for the Enlarged Program has been of unique and interesting character. It

was preceded by the Massachusetts state meeting in Boston, with a dinner there, at which the enlarged program and the appeal for it was made the special topic. The New York conference was of a very practical character, especially in answering direct questions and solving doubts raised by one or another of those present thru their own initiative or on behalf of those who have been critics of the plan. At each session, one feature after another proposed for the enlarged program was taken up for practical discussion, and the result was to emphasize the fact that, in a great many fields, national action thru the A. L. A. might be made most serviceable to the community. The outcome of the conference will doubtless be a larger feeling of agreement in behalf of this program, tho it still has its critics and its doubters. Some fear has been expressed that arrangements for conferences in relation to the enlarged program have been on a rather lavish scale, as regards money expenditure; and it is important that those in charge should be forewarned by such possible criticism and make sure that every dollar of investment is used to good purpose, in a way that will be beyond cavil.

* * * * *

IT is most gratifying to note that the work done for the army and navy during the war by the A. L. A. will be continued by the War and Navy Departments in the A. L. A. spirit, not only under the guidance of A. L. A. librarians, but with the appreciative sympathy of the army and navy heads. In making the final arrangements for the transfer of naval work from the Association to the Department, Secretary Daniels has borne high testimony to the appreciation of this class of service in a letter to General Director Milam, in which he says: "The extensive activities of the Association were administered with such sound judgment and foresight that its effect on the morale of the navy was of real value. May I express through you the sincere appreciation of the many officers and men who have received mental stimulus and recreation from your libraries, and assure you that the Navy Department will make every effort to

successfully carry on the work so generously turned over to us by the American Library Association."

* * * * *

THE keynote of the whole effort must be service, which must indeed be the watchword for American democracy. The unrest, which is one legacy of the war, emphasized by the increase in the cost of living, and the natural and wholesome desire for better conditions of life, has had a first result in selfish demand for abnormally increased wages, without reference to the service given and the necessary limitations of present conditions. Thus, there have been many strikes, which used threats of

famine and public disturbance as arguments, and whole classes of workers have been willing to tie up even the transportation of food that their money aims may be accomplished. Librarians have been very modest in asking for increase of compensation, much less than the actual increase in the cost of living would justify, and they are in an exceptional position to emphasize service, both as aim and as reward. The discussions of the enlarged program have illuminated the fact that the whole profession may be stimulated and quickened by a general effort of peace service, and it is this thought which has turned many critics of the proposed appeal into friends and advocates of the plan.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE month of March will be devoted as usual to field practice work. There have been more opportunities for practice work this year than students to send out and the school appreciates the continued and cordial co-operation of libraries which makes this practical experience for the students possible.

The class in library extension will do some reorganizing under the direction of Miss Hall, the state organizer, in the public libraries at Cambridge, Fairport, and Glens Falls. The other assignments include the public libraries of Boston, Cleveland, District of Columbia, Endicott, N. Y., Northampton, Mass., Minneapolis, New York City, Rochester, Springfield; Brown and Columbia University libraries; Vassar and Wellesley College libraries; the Brooklyn Girls' High School library and the Engineering Societies Library, New York City.

The biennial visit to New England libraries will follow immediately after the practice period. Regular school exercises will be resumed April 8.

Recent visiting lecturers have been: Corinne Roosevelt Robinson on Theodore Roosevelt as a bookman; Arthur E. Bostwick on "The Library and the Locality"; W. O. Carson on library budgets; May Massee on the *A. L. A. Booklist*; and Mary L. Sutliff on Cutter's *Expansive Classification* with some comparisons with the Dewey Decimal and the Library of Congress Classification schemes.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session this year will be limited to a four weeks' course for school librarians beginning July 6. It will be in charge of Sabra W. Vought, inspector of school libraries, as-

sisted by Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, the faculty of the State Library School, and experienced outside instructors. There will be no charge for librarians employed in the State, but those who come from other States will pay a fee of \$15.

Instruction will be given in simple methods of cataloging, classification, accessioning, shelf-listing and loan work, with particular regard to the methods of school libraries. Reference books most useful in such libraries will be studied with special attention to teaching their use to pupils. Lectures will be given on administration of school libraries, the school library law of New York State, the selection of books for such libraries, etc.

Preference will be given to applications from school librarians, but workers in public libraries will be admitted if there is room and they think that they will be benefited by the course offered.

For application blank and additional information address Registrar, State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Acting Vice-director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE four-week period of field work began on Monday, February 9th, and will continue thru Saturday, March 6th. Assignments have been made to the Reference and Circulation Departments and to the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York Public Library, and to the libraries of the Russell Sage Foundation and of the National City Company.

The list of visiting lecturers since last writing has included Arthur Freeman, president of the Einson Litho Company, New York City, and

Charles H. Compton, of the staff of the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association, both of whom discussed library advertising; Carl H. Milam, who told of the Library War Service; Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, who spoke on school libraries and mental training; and W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries for the province of Ontario, who told of library conditions in Ontario.

The open course in book selection, which meets on Thursday evenings and to which all persons interested are invited, is commanding a generous attendance on the part not only of librarians but of men and women representing the book-trade. The schedule for February consisted of an hour devoted to fiction, led by Frederic G. Melcher, vice-president of the R. R. Bowker Company, with contributions by Will D. Howe, of Harcourt, Brace and Howe, Corinne Bacon, editor of the H. W. Wilson Company's Standard Catalogue series, and Edmund L. Pearson and Stephen Hannigan, of the New York Public Library; an evening with books for new Americans and foreigners, presided over by John Foster Carr, Director of the Immigrant Publication Society, with a contribution by Kate Claghorn, formerly connected with the New York City Tenement House Department; and a discussion of modern European literature, by Mary Ogden White, associate editor of the *Woman Citizen*.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSION

THE following courses are offered in the Summer Session from July 6 to August 13, 1920. They are planned especially for persons who have already had some practical experience in library work.

Library Economy s1—Bibliography. 2 points. Charles F. McCombs.

Library Economy s2—Administration of the school library; book selection. 2 points. Martha C. Pritchard.

Library Economy s3—Cataloging; classification. 2 points. Stella T. Doane.

Library Economy s5—Indexing, filing and cataloging as applied in business. 2 points. Irene Warren.

JOHN J. COSS,
Director of Summer Session.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE parallel courses of lectures on the administrative problems of public and special libraries have continued and have provided much of interest by way of comparison and con-

trast. Following upon Mr. Walker's lecture on the library of an industrial corporation came a delightful talk by Anna Burns of Haskins and Sells on the library of a business house, one by Mary C. Parker, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, on the classification and care of bank files and records, and one by Susan A. Hutchinson of the Brooklyn Institute Museum on the Museum library, while Irene Hackett's discussion of the small public library was succeeded by a presentation of the medium-sized library by Howard L. Hughes of Trenton, and of a large library system by Arthur E. Bostwick. Both Mr. Hughes and Dr. Bostwick dwelt at length on the organization of the staff, and their talks supplemented each other admirably.

W. O. Carson of Toronto gave two talks on February 3rd—one on Canadian libraries, and a most practical one on the elements of the library budget and the service the community should expect for a given expenditure, bringing out clearly the ratio between money spent for salaries and for books with the returns in circulation.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association was held on January 30 at the Hotel Webster. Several graduates from out of town were present, including Edith Tobitt of Omaha and Evelyn Blodgett of the University of Washington Library. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—President, Mrs. Flora De Gogorza; Vice-President, Julia F. Carter; Secretary, Mrs. Chester H. Tapping; Treasurer, Ruth E. Wellman.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE second semester will begin February 16. At this time a limited number of graduates of approved library schools will be accepted for entrance to the courses in Library Work with Children and Library Work with Schools. Four months' intensive work will be offered the satisfactory completion of which will be recognized by a certificate.

Students interested in the book trade will be given an opportunity to do practical work in the book shops of Pittsburgh. This experience will be counted toward the required number of hours of practice work.

Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library, lectured December 13 on "Children's Work in the Brooklyn Public Library," and Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, gave three lectures on bookbinding, February 6 and 7.

Mrs. Herbert Sill, instructor in public speak-

ing, Carnegie Institute of Technology, is conducting the course in public speaking in the absence of Euphemia Bakewell, who, because of illness, is unable to take charge of the work this year.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE,
Principal.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE Course in Book Selection has been rearranged because of the illness of Julia S. Harron, who is in charge of this course. She is now convalescing at her home in Penn Yan, N. Y., and it is hoped she may be back in the Spring to complete the Course. Meantime lectures on special classes of books have been given by Gilbert O. Ward, Ruth Wilcox and Bessie Sargeant-Smith of the Cleveland Public Library.

The month of December was of special value to students interested in work with children, because of the two visiting lecturers, Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of The Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library and Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Chicago. Miss Hunt gave three lectures, the two at the Cleveland Public Library being attended by the children's librarians and others of the staff, as well as the Library School and Training Class students. Miss Hunt's clear and sincere manner of presenting her subjects, together with her thoro knowledge of her special field, convinced all her hearers that her first subject—"Library work with children, does it pay?" could only be answered in the affirmative. Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen gave the students delightful proof of the value of story telling both in her lecture on that subject and in her story telling.

The members of the class of 1920 feel especially honored that one of their number, Loleta I. Dawson of Davenport, Ia., was chosen by the U. S. Shipping Board to christen the new S. S. "Davenport," launched at Philadelphia, Feb. 6th. She gave a most interesting account of the experience on her return.

The second semester began February 9th, with two additional students enrolled. Azariah S. Root's course on the History of the Printed Book began with the semester and Prof. Black began his new course of lectures on "Principles of Education."

Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, addressed the class January 26th on "The library and locality," Cleveland being the first stop on his lecture tour of six library schools. The discussion was especially helpful to the students in connection with the Library Administration Course and his visit gave welcome opportunity to meet one whose

name is so well known to library school students.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Director.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Immediately following the Chicago mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A., the school had the pleasure of listening to Josephine A. Rathbone of Pratt Institute Library School, and Chalmers Hadley, President of the A. L. A. The former spoke on "Fiction from the public library point of view" and "Staff relations;" the latter on "Administration" and "The Enlarged Program."

Mrs. Eva Cloud Taylor, of Oak Park, the school's special instructor in children's literature, was in residence five weeks during December and January, meeting the seniors daily and the juniors twice a week.

The seniors are now "doing" the required month of field work. Public libraries in the following cities are giving work to one or two seniors each: Rockford, Springfield, Decatur, Oak Park, Wichita (Kans.), Detroit and Pittsburgh.

P. L. WINDSOR
Director

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

DURING the month several outside lectures of interest have been given. A. C. Olney, State Commissioner of Secondary Education, gave a talk on the needs and possibilities of high school library work. Everett R. Perry, Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, outlined briefly the results of his investigations of public library budgets. Mr. Pease gave a most interesting lecture on the development of music and Margaret S. McNaught, State Commissioner of Elementary Education spoke on the possibilities for co-operation between libraries and rural schools.

On January 21, the students were afforded the privilege of a trip thru the Southern Pacific shops. The shops in Sacramento are the most extensive on the Pacific Coast, including almost countless activities from the plating of silver to be used on the dining cars to the actual construction of the powerful engines. The trip gave a wonderful picture of a modern industrial plant.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
State Librarian.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE open courses planned for persons already in library work as well as for the regular students of the school have proved very

successful. Librarians from Massachusetts, New York, Seattle and from the middle west and California have registered for the six weeks of lectures, and library visits. The special lectures are grouped in four courses. Administration, library work with children, special libraries and art reference work. The fundamental lectures in the administration course are given by Zaidee Brown, of Long Beach, as in previous years, with supplemental lectures by other successful librarians. Community co-operation in Alhambra was discussed by Theodora R. Brewitt; publicity and library service by Jeanette M. Drake of Pasadena; publicity in San Diego by Althea H. Warren, and "Every Librarian Her Own University" by Sarah M. Jacobus of Pomona. Dr. Bogardus and Dr. Hunt of the University of Southern California gave the background for an understanding of the library as a social agency by their lectures on the literature of present day social and economic problems.

In the special libraries course various types of libraries are described by Elsie L. Baechtold. Katharine D. Kendig, formerly in the American Telephone Company library in New York City and Althea Warren, formerly librarian of the Sears Roebuck Company, spoke of their experiences. Scientific libraries were described by Elizabeth Connor of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory Library and the publications of scientific societies by Dr. St. John of the Research Division of the Observatory. Motion picture libraries were explained by Elizabeth McGaffey, librarian of the Lasky film corpora-

tion and C. J. Van Vliet talked about the charging system and other special devices in the Krotona Theosophical Library. Visits were made to the Solar Observatory library in Pasadena, and to the Edison Company library which has an excellent electrical collection, and to Barker Brothers, where the welfare and research types of special libraries are combined in its books for employees' recreational reading and books on furniture and interior decoration. The afternoon spent at the Lasky studio and Krotona is becoming a delightful school tradition, as Mrs. McGaffey makes it possible to see the romance of picture making as well as the library, and the hospitality of Krotona and the beauty of its gardens are proverbial.

MARION L. HORTON,
Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

LUTIE STEARNS, who is lecturing in the state of Washington under the auspices of the Washington Association for the Promotion of Health and Efficiency, addressed the Senior Class February 9th, on "The Next Step in Library Work," emphasizing the need of awakening general public interest in the resources and service which libraries afford. On February 16th she spoke on "Library Commissions and County Libraries." Miss Stearns' enthusiasm is inspiring and contagious.

W. E. HENRY,
Director.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ALLEN, Maude E., N. Y. S. 1915-16, library inspector of Michigan Normal Schools, resigned.

Appointed to the Detroit Board of Education as special instructor for those who cannot attend the regular day or night schools.

AMES, Rosamond, S. 1907, is starting the first children's library in Brazil, backed by the American Patriotic League.

BABBITT, Florence, S. 1907, appointed assistant in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

BIRDSALL, Grace H., P. 1895, has been appointed librarian of the Eastern Department, U. S. A. headquarters at Governors Island.

BLAKE, Elveretta, S. 1912, has joined the staff of the Lock Haven (Pa.) Public Library.

CALLAHAN, Lilian J., N. Y. S., 1910, recently librarian of the Levi Haywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass., succeeds Bertha Cudebec as librarian of the Albany (N. Y.) Free Library.

EMERSON, Ralf P., B. L. S., N. Y. S., 1916, is organizing the library of the Silver Bay Association, Lake George, N. Y.

FEIGHNER, M. Winifred, S. 1909, on leave of absence from the University of Montana, is assistant librarian of Whitman College, Walla-Walla, Washington.

FRANK, Mary, Superintendent of the Extension Division of the New York Public Library will be on leave of absence during the summer to take charge of the Caravan Bookshop which the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, run by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, will send round the New England resorts.

FULLERTON, Margaret, P. 1910, has been made librarian of the Lake Division of the American Red Cross with headquarters at Cleveland.

GOODELL, Frederick, N. Y. P. L. 1912-1914, appointed Field Representative in the A. L. A. Enlarged Program, Merchant Marine Department, to organize work in the Pacific and southern states.

GRAVES, C. Edward, librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, resigned.

HUXLEY, Florence A., has resigned her position with the Rockland Press, Nyack, and returned to the A. L. A. Library War Service, as assistant to Caroline Jones, superintendent of work with public health service hospitals in New York State.

HYDE, Dorsey W., Jr., librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York Public Library since May 1, 1918, resigned, February 14. To organize a research bureau for the Packard Motor Truck Company, Detroit, Mich.

JEWETT, Alice L., B. L. S., N. Y. S., 1914, registrar of the New York State College for Teachers, Albany, appointed assistant editor of the *Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service* published by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York City.

KLINGELHOEFFER, Hedwig, N. Y. P. L. 1913-1915. Order Division of the New York Public Library, resigned. Appointed cataloger, Panama Canal Library, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

LOCKE, Margaret S., assistant librarian of the Boston University College of Business Administration since 1917, promoted to the associate librarianship.

McKAY, Elsie, S. 1911, is in charge of the files for the American Red Cross Commission in France. Her address is 4, Rue de Chevreuse, Paris, France.

PATTEN, Grace, S. 1918, appointed bibliographer, Library Sub-Section, Educational and Recreational Bureau of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

POWER, Effie L., head of the Children's Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and member of the faculty of the Carnegie Library School, resigned March 1st.

RANCK, Samuel, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library has been authorized by the Library Board to visit Michigan colleges and schools with a view to winning recruits for the library staff.

RANKIN, Rebecca B., since January 1919, assistant librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York Public Library, promoted to librarian February 15.

SHEFFIELD, Margaret, S. 1917, who had recently joined the staff of the North End Branch of the Boston Public Library, died of diphtheria January 26, 1920, at the Boston City Hospital.

STEWART, Bess, I. 1916-17, recently appointed to take charge of the library of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman.

STROHM, Adam, librarian of Detroit Public Library, will serve as Regional Director of the Enlarged Program appeal for funds in the Central States, instead of Charles Rush, of the Indianapolis Public Library.

TEAL, William, superintendent of delivery, John Crerar Library, Chicago, resigned. Appointed Field Representative, Merchant Marine Department of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program.

THURSTON, Elizabeth, S. 1913, appointed acting branch librarian, Queen Anne's Branch, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

VAIL, Robert W. G., N. Y. P. L. 1913-1915. Information Division of the New York Public Library, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

WALKLEY, Raymond L., B. L. S., N. Y. S. 1913, assistant librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library resigned. Appointed librarian of the University of Maine at Orono.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Boston on Thursday, January 29, 1920. At the opening of the morning session at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy the members of the Club were cordially welcomed by Dean Theodore J. Bradley. During the discussion of business matters E. Kathleen Jones, speaking for the Publicity Committee, reported that owing to the scarcity of paper there had been difficulty in securing space in the newspapers for the library column which had been suggested at the previous meeting. The editor of the *Boston Herald*, however, had accepted articles for use at intervals of three or four weeks. "Books at Work" is the caption used in the *Herald*. The Committee recommended continuing the *Herald* articles, and urged upon individual libraries the use of local material. Katharine P. Loring, for the Committee on Pensions, reported that a bill asking for a system of contributory pensions had been introduced into the State legislature and that a hearing on the bill had already been granted. Miss Loring stated that the bill does not call for compulsory retirement and further that there could be no legal attachment on the pension or taxes on an annuity.

The first of the formal papers at the morning session was given by Emma V. Baldwin who discussed "Administration Problems"; Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, read a paper on "The library and the locality; how far it should be standardized and how far localized." The morning session closed with a review of some of the salient features of the A. L. A. peace-time program by Carl H.

Milam, Director of the Library War Service.

At the afternoon session Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, spoke on the topic "Adventures in Editing." Referring to the impression which he thought is general among people, namely that the work of editing is a leisurely occupation and that an editor picks out a desirable manuscript with the same ease that an angler lands a fish, Mr. Sedgwick showed that in reality the life of an editor is a busy one. He said he always thought of every number of the *Atlantic* as a dinner party where the editor directs the talk but does not control it. These numbers are not by any means impromptu affairs. Many suggestions and ideas are picked up in various directions and later co-ordinated. The editor hopes, thru the variety of articles, to establish an interplay of ideas for educational purposes.

At the close of the meeting the members of the Club were entertained at tea by the Faculty and students of the school of Library Science.

FRANK H. WHITMORE,
Recorder.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following are the officers of the Indiana Library Association for the current year: President: Margaret A. Wade, librarian, Public Library, Anderson; Vice-president; Wm. M. Hepburn, Purdue University Library, Lafayette; Secretary: Lulu Miesse, Librarian Public Library, Noblesville; Treasurer: Esther McNitt, State Library, Archives Dep't, Indianapolis.

ELIZABETH C. RONAN.
Retiring Secretary.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The February number of *The Record* [of the Russell Sage Foundation] is given over to a brief discussion of the contribution of the Foundation to the social survey movement.

In reply to many requests for a complete list of writings by and about Theodore Roosevelt, received at the Brooklyn Public Library, the February *Bulletin* is a Roosevelt memorial number prepared in response to those requests.

There is a fully illustrated article in *Power Plant Engineering*, for December 15th, entitled

"St. Paul Public Library Heating and Ventilating," written by C. S. Thompkins, superintendent of the Library Building.

The January number of the *Architectural Record* contains article by R. Clipston Sturgis on "The James J. Hill Reference and the St. Paul Public Library" which shows a solution of the problem of "combining under one roof a public library, built and administered by the city and a reference library built and administered by the generous gift of a private citizen."

The article is copiously illustrated. A description of the building was given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November 1919, just after the dedication.

The Annuaire Générale de la France et de l'Etranger for the year 1919 (vol. 1, published by the Comite du Livre, 101, rue du Bac, Paris VIIe) contains a short resume of the contents of the national libraries of France (four of which are in Paris), of some ninety special libraries in Paris, many of which are open to the public, and about sixty of the principal libraries in the provinces, most of these being either municipal or university libraries.

In "What every librarian knows" as a playlet in one act, being John C. Sickley's Valentine to his staff at the Adriaance Memorial Library at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a new figure is at last added to the literature on those who contribute to the fulness of the library's crowded hour, for in addition to the deaf Old Lady, the Boy, The Supercilious Woman and Mrs. Brown we meet the business man who finding that the library has books of practical use to him, as well as those for the recreation of his wife and children, "enrolls" himself and goes off declaring that "the library is a great institution."

The *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1919*, just issued, contains a brief but comprehensive review of American library activities to the end of the year 1919, that is for an important half year longer than that covered by the official date of the Report. The seven-and-a-half million volume library of the A. L. A. Library War Service, its administration and the ultimate disposition of the books, are treated in a readable chapter. Then follow the Asbury Park meeting, the "means for utilising the momentum gained by the corporate activities of the Association in war work," namely the Enlarged Program, and an outline of the year's library legislation.

Teaching, a journal published by the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, devotes number 47 to the high school library. Among the items which make up this number which is at once a readable little work and a ready reference tool are: "Putting the Library in Order" (classification outline, accession record, property-mark and charging system), by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the school, "The Senior High School Library" (a classified list of five hundred books compiled mainly from lists submitted by the members of the faculty of the school by Agnes King); "The Junior High

School Library" (a classified list of four hundred volumes the total price of which is \$461 compiled by John B. Heffelfinger), "Teaching the Use of the Library," by Harry McGuire, Superintendent of Schools at Kiowa, and an annotated classified list of "Magazines for the Teacher" compiled by Grace M. Leaf.

"Universitatum et Eminentum Scholarum Index Generalis: Annuaire Générale des Universités" edited by R. de Montessus de Ballore and published by Gauthier-Villars in November is a "direct result of the war" . . . it is prepared so as not "to leave with the German people the monopoly of great international annuals." "The universities of the countries at war with France naturally cannot be inserted, but the Universities of Poland, Roumania, Russia and Czechoslovakia will be included in the 1920 edition." The languages of the respective countries are as a rule used in the entries for those countries. There is an alphabetical index, and in the table of contents is indicated the authority consulted and the date of the revision. For the most part these revisions are made to June 1919. With regard to the United States "the editor has found it very difficult to decide which universities and colleges should be included . . . In case he has made omissions he asks indulgence and hopes to rectify all mistakes in a second edition." Librarians will regret that the entries for the United States begin: Albuquerque (New Mexico), Ann Arbor (Michigan), Athens (Ohio), omitting Albany which stands for so much in the library world.

The John G. White Collection of Folk-lore and Orientalia, owned by the Cleveland Public Library, has just acquired an interesting volume, the "Tractatus Iudiciariae Astrologiae" of Luca Gaurico, published at Nuremberg in 1540. With it is Antonio de Montulmo's "De Iudiciis Nativitatum," of the same place and date. Both are rare books but are even more interesting for the binding which enclose them.

This binding is of calf. The front cover has seven compartments, each representing a Biblical scene, four of which are dated 1540. The center panel has the word "Astrologica" and ornaments stamped in gold, and below is a large coat of arms with the inscription: "Insignia Sigismundi Antochii ab Helsebergk Artiu. Lib. Magistri."

The back cover has a border of eleven compartments representing Biblical scenes, three of which are dated 1540. In the center panel are medallion portraits of Huss, Luther, the emperor Charles V., and Melancthon (the last dated 1539). The portrait of Charles V is particularly good, showing clearly the famous

Hapsburg lip. At the date of this book all except Huss of the characters represented were still alive; the present volume shows that even during their life-time their portraits were used as ornaments for bindings.

G. W. T.

The "New Building of the Stanford University Library and a History of the Library 1891-1919" issued by the University in December gives a detailed account with many full-page illustrations of the splendid new building which was briefly described and illustrated in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL, and the story of the collection and administration of this twenty-eight year old library which has already known so many homes. At the time of the opening of the University in 1891 the books were housed in what is now the Law Library;

these quarters having soon proved inadequate a new building was prepared at a cost of \$300,000 in 1900 to house the then 50,000 volume collection. By 1904 it was evident that the library would soon outgrow these quarters, and a third home for it was constructed. This building was about completed, except for interior finishing and furnishing when it was destroyed by the earthquake of 1906 beyond hope of economical reconstruction. George T. Clark who has been Stanford's librarian since 1907 appreciates the fact that "the architects, Messrs. Bakewell and Brown, were most considerate of the librarian's many recommendations and suggestions, and wisely made it their object primarily to erect a building suitable for the purposes for which it was intended," and acknowledges other ready help.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Civil Service Bureau, St. Paul (Minn.) announces an examination (residence requirements waived) on March 16, for candidates for the position of Senior Branch Librarian.

The present salary limits are \$100 to \$125 a month.

Preferred qualifications: College Education, special library training, and at least three years experience in library work, preferably in a large library. Preferred age limits: 25 to 40 years.

Duties of position: Supervision of individual branch library. Selection of books for its collection, reference work, book circulation, arrangement of library lectures and club meetings, library publicity, etc.

Subjects and weights of examination: Practical questions relating to the duties of the position, 4; Report Writing, 2; Training and Experience, 4.

For application blank and further information call at the Civil Service Bureau, Room 83, Court House.

Assistant Librarian (woman) for a small library staff of specialists. Must be a college graduate with experience in reference work. Altho the initial salary is only fair, chances for advancement are unusual. Address: P. L. R., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a general assistant for cataloging and reference work. Small special library, business hours, no night work, salary \$95 per month. Address: Librarian, Missionary Re-

search Library, 25 Madison Ave., New York City.

Wanted, assistant editor. Cataloging experience necessary. Library school training desirable. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and experience to the H. W. Wilson Company, 958 University Avenue, New York City.

Wanted in a Connecticut city of approximately 20,000 people an assistant for a library with a circulation of 71,000. A person familiar with cataloging and reference work and accustomed to meet the public desired. Would appeal to a person with training who desires all around library experience. Address: R. L., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian, with fourteen years executive experience; college graduate, with knowledge of French and German, wishes cataloging, indexing or filing position in New York City or environs, with opportunity for advancement. Address: B. J., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College and library school graduate, with several years' experience in reference work, involving particularly the use of sociological and economic material and government publications would like library or research work in this same field. Address: A. H., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

ERRATUM

In the January 15 number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 73, line 31 ought to read: Chicago with a per capita expenditure of \$.296 has a per capita circulation of 2.84.

LIBRARY WORK

In recent years, due partly to decreasing accommodations by railroads and partly to improvements of roads and motor transportation, there has been a great increase in

INFORMATION motor-bus and stage service in REGARDING nearly all sections of the country. LOCAL BUS- As yet, however, there are few or SERVICE. no printed guides or time-tables for this service. In commenting

on the fact, *New York Libraries* suggests that field workers when making out their programs for travel would be greatly aided and often would be spared long delays and much waste of time if they had full knowledge of such stage and auto-bus service as is regularly maintained in the sections which they visit. Local librarians can be of help by sending to state headquarters information as to every stage or auto-bus route that leads to or from their village or city. If regular timetables are printed a copy should be sent. Where these are not available, notices from local papers can be utilized. Or if nothing is in print a brief statement as to routes, time of arrival and time of departure will prove sufficient. All information can then be carefully indexed, and will not only save the State much time and money, but will give local libraries a corresponding increase of service from the field workers.

In its December issue the *Library Messenger* mentions an advertising plan adopted by the library of Webster Groves, Mo. Two maps of

SCHEMES the city upon the library wall of the Monday Club building showed FOR the location of juvenile and adult ADVERTIS- borrowers. Red pins used to de- ING. signate juveniles and blue pins showing adult borrowers indicated

on the maps every house in which a library card was held. The same library advertised itself by displaying seventy-five rebound books in a local merchant's window before returning them to the library shelves for circulation.

An experiment in "paid advertising" was recently made by the Kansas City Public Library thru the columns of the daily and weekly press. Results proved that thousands of people could thus be made patrons of the library and that the "want ads" or cheap columns brought the quickest returns.

In a building where there is really no space for a children's room the plan of placing juvenile books on low shelves in the reading room

has been tried successfully by a SUPERVISING New Hampshire librarian. The THE CHIL- books are arranged by subjects in DREN'S different parts of the room. A CORNER high school girl is on hand to look after the youngsters as they

come hurrying in from school, each eager to secure the coveted "liberty" book. She hushes the almost audible whispers, helps each child to select a book, and sends them to the desk to have the books charged. The result is that two sets of borrowers are disposed of at the same time, for the adults have a habit of dropping in just as school or the movies across the street let out.

Care of unbound material in libraries, Ada M. Pratt. *South Dakota Library Bulletin*, Sept., 1919. p. 172-174.

PAMPHLETS This librarian, like many others, finds vertical filing of pamphlet material and clippings in regular correspondence files the best handling of this class of matter.

The pamphlets are subject headed and arranged alphabetically by subjects. A card reference in the catalog follows other cross references on a given subject, e. g.

CHILD LABOR (in red)

Material on this subject will also be found in the pamphlet collection.

Folders of cover paper for clippings are obtained from the local printer, cut according to the size of the filing case, and folded. In these folders are pasted the valuable clippings; or small pamphlets on one subject are collected by means of the pasting strip (U-file-M Binder Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.)

Pamphlets are not accessioned, but cataloged as books and shelved when they are unwieldy for the pamphlet file and are important. Government bulletins and other pamphlets coming in periodically are filed with the other magazines in the Schultz boxes (Schultz Paper Box Co., Roberts and Superior Streets, Chicago.)



ROBERT F. HAYES, JR., Librarian
WYATT & NOLTING, Architects

View showing the Four Tier book stack extending up through the reading room floor of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.

Requisites For Proper Book Storage

A thorough study of the fundamental requirements which govern the successful storage of books in a large, growing library has resulted in the establishment of the following rules. There should be:

- Accommodation for books of every variety, shape and binding.
- Direct and immediate access to every volume with a minimum distance to travel.
- Location in close communication with cataloging, reading and delivery rooms.
- Thorough illumination, either natural or artificial, by day and night.
- A constant supply of fresh air and an evenly regulated temperature, in order to prevent the deterioration of both paper and bindings.
- The greatest possible freedom from dust.
- Facilities for proper classification, arrangement and rearrangement.
- Maximum development of book space and provision for indefinite expansion.

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The benefit of our experience is offered freely to all those who can use it.

Our planning department stands ready to furnish you with arrangement suggestions, layouts or any technical information you may need. There will be no charge. Write us about your problem.

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Current magazines look and wear much better in the magazine binders to be had from any library supply house, such as Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis., and Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y. The Schultz boxes answer for filing magazines until they can be bound.

If there is filing space for newspapers to lie flat, the Cado binder (Cushman & Denison Mfg. Co., New York City) is one of the best.

Loose pictures collected and mounted form a file very welcome to teachers and club women. These are arranged by subject or artist and lent as pamphlets and books.

The question of a complete catalog for the library is one which remains unsolved for the village library with limited funds. The librarian of Lisbon, New Hampshire, has hit upon a happy advertising scheme which does away with some of its perplexities. Each new lot of books—juvenile, fiction, and non-fiction—is listed with descriptive notes for publication in the local paper. Then, before the type for this is distributed the publisher prints two or three hundred inexpensive little folders. These are two-leaved, attractive in appearance, and are handed to the borrowers as they come for their books. At the close of the fiscal year the year's accessions are printed with the librarian's report in the *Town Report* and thus every family in town receives the list. Any person can have a complete list of the library books by tying the leaves of the various reports together, and thus, while the great cost of a catalog is saved, and a tool is at hand which answers most of the questions asked of the catalog of a small library.

Filing of blue prints. *Filing*, Oct., 1919. p. 479.

Handling blue prints too large to be folded and placed in vertical files is a difficult proposition. Tin tubes are expensive and cumbersome and flat filing drawers are not flexible enough. Cases for filing maps and blue prints are also expensive. Seven years' use of the following filing system has proved it good: The maps and blue prints are tightly rolled, tied at each end with red tape and labeled one inch from the top. Each label reads exactly like its index card and carries a number. The maps, when rolled and securely fastened, were divided according to the classification and put into little pens made like those holding umbrellas in the department stores. To

use a simple illustration: geographical maps were placed in one section. In another the pens were labelled A, B, C, etc.

Coal lands—A

Swamp lands—B

Grazing lands—C

Paper preservation in India. W. Raitt. *Library Miscellany*, July and October, 1918. p. 41-46.

In India climatic conditions predispose to more rapid change and deterioration in paper than in temperate latitudes. Therefore, particular care must be exercised that no free acid is allowed to get into the paper in process of manufacture. Another enemy to paper preservation is an excessive amount of china clay introduced as cheap loading. The more clay the less fibre and resistance to deterioration. The use of starch in connection with the introduction of china clay and in the calendering or glazing surface is harmful because the starch attracts the destructive insects as well as the microscopic ferments and organisms with which the very atmosphere of India is filled, especially during the monsoon. It is the gelatine or starch and not the paper fibre itself which attracts these tiny organisms. Mr. Raitt states that in India, the government has not as yet given the subject of paper preservation any serious consideration. From the knowledge of the rag substitute introduced during the last fifty years and of the impurities which their use has fostered, it is safe to predict that fifty years hence most of the books published during the last fifty years, as well as most of Government's written and printed records, will be unreadable while those of earlier era will still be quite sound.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 14-17. At New York.

Annual Meeting of the Special Libraries Association.

Association Headquarters at the Hotel McAlpin.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City.

Joint Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Special meeting of the American Library Association.

Headquarters for both meetings at the Hotel Chelsea.

May 31-June 5. At Colorado Springs, Colo.
Annual Conference of the American Library Association.

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"CARMEN ARIZA."

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—Walter S. Bucklin, president of the Library Mutual Insurance Company, announces that the company is to install a library in the home office in Boston. It is planned to make this a very complete collection of material relating to insurance.

NEW YORK

Norwich. The citizens of Norwich last year, voted \$100,000 for a library building to be erected as a county war memorial with proper memorial features. Plans and specifications are completed, and before advertising for bids for erection the city is awaiting the county's action and expression as to whether it desires to join and contribute an additional \$50,000 on behalf of Follett Law Library, which is a county library, or whether the plans must be cut down and the library building be made merely a city or "Norwich" memorial. Unless building costs soar and become prohibitive, it is hoped that the library's construction and erection may be accomplished during the coming summer and autumn.

Syracuse. The librarian's report for 1919 shows an increase in receipts from local taxation, the amount recorded being \$64,000 as contrasted with \$57,500 in 1918. The amount paid for salaries was \$32,728, as against \$25,250 in 1918. Comparisons in expenditures for other items show a decrease in book maintenance from \$11,707.96 in 1918 to \$10,628.63 in 1919; a decrease in periodicals from \$1,521.19 in 1918 to \$334 in 1919; and a slight increase in the amount advanced for binding—\$3,767.97 in 1919, \$3,527.47 in 1918.

OHIO

Cleveland. Comparing the report of the Cleveland Public Library for the year 1917 with that of 1918, we find taxation standing at \$419,696 in the earlier year and at \$512,395 in the latter. In 1917, \$41,044 was expended for book maintenance, \$6,496 for periodicals and \$19,208 for binding; while in 1918, the amounts were recorded as \$50,607 for books, \$4,896 for periodicals and \$16,767 for binding. The salaries for library service increased from \$222,728 in 1917 to \$268,527 in 1918. But the sums expended on new buildings decreased from \$26,050.59 in 1917 to \$23,378.11 in 1918.

As a reading year, 1918 falls below 1917, for the report shows a total of 3,133,900 volumes lent for home use in 1918 as against 3,410,166 in 1917. The number of borrowers registered in 1918 is recorded as 36,067, while the previous year listed a total of 40,230.

GEORGIA

Cedartown. The contract has just been let for a public library to cost \$25,000. \$7000 of this amount is a bequest from A. K. Hawkes of Atlanta and the remainder was raised by popular subscription. C. T.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library has a volunteer study group of younger assistants who are meeting on two evenings a month for a course of lectures or conferences on the English novel under the leadership of Lora A. Rich, of the library staff, in charge of book selection. The adjournment of the Training Class on February 1st and the appointment of its members to fill urgent vacancies caused the interruption of Miss Rich's course in book selection, and her offer to meet the class and continue the lectures was joyfully accepted by the members. A suggestion that others from the staff might attend brought out forty-three besides the sixteen from the Class at the opening session, all of whom, as well as the lecturer, are giving their own time, and in many cases are making long trips from far-distant branches after working hours. In response to such proof of general interest Miss Rich has expanded her course to cover at least three months. As an example, in these distracting days of the library spirit militant manifested alike in the study group and its leader, we think the above is worth mentioning. From the standpoint of the Library it is gratifying to note that many of these young people come from the large body of untrained assistants added to the staff during the past few years in an effort to keep the doors open.

The Library Board at its budget meeting in January completed the revision of the salary schedules begun in September, 1919, but extended only to the lower grades at that time. The entire scale has now been raised in amounts aggregating from fifteen to thirty per cent in salaries up to \$1,200 and from fifteen to ten per cent in salaries above that figure. The total amount added to the annual payroll by

18

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Windsor Heights, Windsor, Conn.

A. H. Campbell.

A. C. Hubbard.

this action is close to \$100,000. The payroll for 570 persons amounts to \$565,000, which is over 60% of the entire budget for the year. The following is the complete salary scale for all graded employees. Branch librarians are included in Grades II, III and IV, according to a classification based mainly on volume of circulation.

Junior Assistants, Grade I. Group A, \$780; Group B (after six months in grade) \$840; Group C (after one year in grade) \$900; Group D (after two years in grade) \$960; Group E (after three years in grade) \$1020.

Senior Assistants, Grade II. Group A, \$1080; Group B (after one year in grade) \$1140; Group C (after two years in grade) \$1200; Group D (after three years in grade) \$1260; Group E (after four years in grade) \$1320.

Principal Assistants, Grade III. Group A \$1380; Group B (after one year in grade) \$440; Group C (after two years in grade) \$1500; Group D (after three years in grade) \$1560.

Head Assistants, Grade IV. Group A. \$1620; Group B (after one year in grade), \$1680; Group C (after two years in grade), \$1740; Group D (after three years in grade) \$1800; Group E (after four years in grade), \$1860; Group F (after five years in grade) \$1920.

Division Chiefs, Grade V. \$1980—\$3300.

Pages. Group A, \$600; Group B (after six months in grade) \$660; Group C (after one year in grade) \$720.

Multigraph Operators. Group A, \$960; Group B (after one year in grade) \$1020; Group C (after two years in grade) \$1080.

Book Repairers and Typists. Group A, \$720; Group B (after six months in grade) \$780; Group C (after year and one-half in grade) \$840.

C. B. R.

MISSOURI

The 1917-1918 report of the Missouri Library Commission as given in the *Library Messenger* for December tells of new buildings erected in the towns of Macon, Monroe City, Nevada, Shelbina, Aurora, and Brookfield. Most of these are Carnegie libraries and in nearly every case the buildings have now been completed and opened for general use.

COLORADO

Denver. The Denver Public Library plans to extend facilities thru four new branches. The work on the Park Hill branch has already been

begun and it is expected that the building will be completed late in the summer. Its book capacity will be about 8,000 volumes. The good-sized auditorium in the basement will be open free to all public meetings in this section. There will be library quarters, too, in the new Globeville community house, plans for which have been completed. Besides the large reading room with a 5000-volume capacity, there will be a librarian's room and a long room convertible into two rooms by a sliding wall. One of these is equipped for demonstration cooking lessons and both can be used for Americanization classes which will be conducted as an activity of the extension division of the University of Colorado. The larger auditorium will have a good dancing floor for community dances, a stage and light gymnastic equipment, with shower baths adjoining. A building site is being investigated by the library board for erecting in Elyria the eighth specially planned branch library building of Denver. The fourth new branch library will be opened shortly for four days and two nights in the week in a large rented room conveniently located to serve the First Avenue and Broadway section.

CALIFORNIA

The Annual Statistics number of *News Notes of California Libraries* shows that there are in that state 43 county free libraries (39 in operation); 4 library district libraries; 4 high school district libraries; 136 libraries supported by city taxation; 53 towns or districts with free public libraries that are included in county free library service; 67 law libraries, of which 55 are county law libraries; 58 county teachers' libraries; 373 libraries in educational institutions, of which 6 are universities, 7 colleges, 7 normal schools, 288 public high schools, 65 private schools and other institutions; 46 miscellaneous institution libraries and 69 association or society libraries; and 30 subscription libraries. In connection with the above are 3,622 branches and deposit stations, not the least appreciated of which—the Gruver Branch in Monterey County—recording a total of only 23 volumes, was established, so Anne Hadden reports, for a family of children living away up in the Arroyo Seco, too far away to attend school, but taught by their mother at home.

There are 200 library buildings in the state of which 169 were gifts, and of these gifts 142 were from Andrew Carnegie.

The total reported circulation for California libraries for 1918-1919 is given as 13,445,634. The total reported income for that year was \$4,169,475.36.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH 15, 1920

TWICE-A-MONTH



The Book Larceny Problem

BY EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD

Special Investigator, The New York Public Library.

Part I

THE one outstanding factor in the question of book losses from libraries due to larceny is the scant attention that has been given either to the fact itself or to the problem which constant and repeated book thefts have created.

All librarians know that people steal books. Librarians are inclined to look upon a case of book stealing as an isolated instance, one that can no more be foreseen or prevented than can a lightning stroke be forestalled. Each case receives such consideration as it may in itself appear to deserve, and no more. Little attempt seems to have been made to regard "losses in inventory" as a distinct problem, and even less to consider the causes which have created a situation of grave bearing on general policies of library management and control.

Not only have librarians neglected the study of this problem, but it has received little attention from others. There is practically no literature on the subject, and the little that has been written has tended to treat book-stealing in rather a light, if not humorous strain.

The poetry of the subject would include but few titles, chief of which probably is "A Blast Against Book-keepers" by Yates Snowden, recently published in *The Carolinian*. Professor Snowden tells the whole truth when he states:

"Sometimes he steals 'in certain lines';
Again he captures all in sight.
Ubiquitous the villain roams,
From Golden Gate to Plymouth Rock."

or, again hear his expert testimony:

"But one incarnate devil thrives
At his foul business an adept—
The bane of all good bookmen's lives—
The vile and vicious Biblioklept!"

Strange as it is, there has been little fiction on the subject of book stealing, but it is impossible not to mention that delightful collection of tales by A. S. W. Rosenbach, "The Unpublishable Memoirs," wherein the author not only shows a charming sense of humor and displays a surprising knowledge of the subject, but he also reveals a rather disquieting familiarity with some of the phases of its more difficult technique and method. Indeed, in certain circumstances it is not impossible that the author's evident acquaintance with the professional devices of the biblioklept for acquiring property may lead an inquiry in his own direction.

The history of the subject, unlike its poetry and fiction, is not confined to a few titles, but nearly all treat only individual cases of larceny, and none, I think, attempts in any sense to consider the question as a subject in itself.

It may not be unprofitable in the light of what I have to say, to refer in brief to the history.

If there ever was a time when books were not stolen, a golden age of honesty, it has escaped my observation. We find on the title page of the Virgil of a mediaeval monk an inscription "Whoever carries away this book shall receive a thousand lashes of the scourge—may palsy and leprosy attack him." Yet no one but a monk probably could have stolen that book.

In more recent times, it is interesting and useful to note that Sir Thomas Bodley did realize in full the danger of theft and mutilation, for he provided that certain of the books in the great library which he organized should

be chained to the desks. Even his accession book was "chained to the Desk, at the upper broad Window of the Library." His library rules, upon which many modern library rules are largely based, provided for the punishment of the book thief in a manner which we of today might envy—to wit:—" . . . he shall be publicly disgraced . . . for which the Vice Chancellor or his substitute shall pronounce the Sentence of his Banishment in the open Congregation and keep a permanent Record both of the Kind and Quality, of that Delinquent's Perjury and of the exemplary Punishment inflicted upon it."

Thus we find that the great librarian over three hundred years ago, doubtless after many bitter experiences, provided for the punishment and banishment of the book thief.

Notwithstanding the severity of punishment provided by the Bodleian, we cannot deny that Sir Thomas appears to have given rise to some suspicion as to the source whence he himself obtained some of his books, but it is only just and fair to his memory to enter in the record that the explanations of his defenders seem to be sufficient to acquit him of any suspicions of larceny which may have arisen at the time when he was making his great collection.

Book stealing has waned as a serious crime in the eyes of the law, for what librarian of today would recommend to the court the punishment inflicted upon "Johannes Leycestre" and Cecelia his wife? The roll of the Stafford Asizes in the time of Henry IV has this most soul-satisfying entry: "Sus. per coll.", "Let him be hanged by the neck until his life departs." Yet poor John and his devoted spouse only stole a little book from an old church. No record here of a series of larcenies or of systematic mutilation—just a poor little single larceny. Would that we had lived in those days, or that "Sus. per coll." had survived until ours! Librarians who may be requested by a judge for a recommendation of punishment to be meted out to a book thief, should read in "Curiosities of Literature," by Isaac Disraeli, the chapter "Of Literary Filchers." The librarian will here find the names of not a few men who are said to have been book thieves but who otherwise bear leading names in Church, State and Letters. The librarian will learn that "Sus. per coll." would not fit all book thieves, however well it may fit the crime.

How many American librarians have ever heard of the "Libri incident"? Read now, possibly for the first time, of the greatest book thief on record.

Count Guillaume Brutus Icile Timoléone Libri-Carrucci della Sommaia was all that his name implies. He was Inspector-general of Public Instruction and also Inspector-general of the libraries of France. At the age of twenty he was a professor in the University of Pisa, and later a professor at the Sorbonne, a professor at the College of France, editor of the *Journal des Savants* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He was the author of a long list of books. His "History of the Mathematical Sciences in Italy from the Renaissance up to the Seventeenth Century," in four volumes, is a work of great erudition and ability, and probably will always be the standard history of the subject. He was a warm personal friend of Guizot and many other great men of the period, and had been honored with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Libri was suspected of having plundered the libraries of France in rather a wholesale manner. He sold at auction and otherwise a number of collections, and the Libri sales catalogs are today well worth owning. Libri became aware of the suspicions which he had aroused and left France rather abruptly for England. A careful and minute investigation followed his departure, as a result of which he was found guilty in June 1850 and was condemned to ten years' imprisonment. Libri, from England, protested innocence and claimed that an injustice had been done, but he never returned to France to face the charges and even those who advocated his cause were severely punished. In England he was generally believed innocent, but in France Prosper Mérimée was imprisoned at Saint Pelagie for his passionate attempt at vindication of his friend, the patrician public library book thief. Notwithstanding attempts at vindication the consensus of opinion is that Libri stole many thousands of very valuable books and sold them both at auction and privately, for his own personal profit.

Not entirely unlike the Libri incident was the one which happened at Seville.

Fernando Columbus, son of Christopher, collected rare books and manuscripts, in the Low Countries, France, England, and thruout Spain. He succeeded in gathering together between 15,000 and 20,000 titles, and these in due time became the Library of Seville. This collection had a

checkered history of larcenies, mutilation and general abuse, but in 1870 it is said to have contained 34,000 volumes and 16,000 manuscripts. One day, about 1886, some of the prizes of the collection drifted into the Paris market in rather large quantities. No one appears to have been especially interested. The value of the items offered for sale was not appreciated until a dealer sold for \$24 a work of the beautiful and learned Louise Labé that a fortnight later was snapped up for several thousand francs. The name of the thief, I think, was never made generally public, but certainly he seems to have been one who had a perfectly free and unquestioned access to the books.

In the Parma incident, in 1885, silk threads drawn secretly across the shelves, a method of detection not usual in libraries, were broken by the secretary, one Panini, a perfect gentleman and genial scholar, aged seventy-seven. Panini undoubtedly had an unpleasant interview in the private office of the chief librarian. At all events he confessed to having looted the collections of engravings and manuscripts.

These "incidents" tend to show that stealing from libraries was not confined in Europe to the lower grade employees, and certainly such is not the case in this country. Altho the "incidents" in the United States involving library chiefs have not been numerous, there have been so many cases that we should bear the fact in mind when the subject is referred to later on in this paper, and come to realize that neither age nor rank in the service renders a man immune.

Before considering book thieves as a class of criminals, let us ask "What are criminals?" Lombroso and his school have a ready answer, which is in effect that criminals are a group to themselves, living amongst normal persons, but different,—different in many kinds of ways that may be recognized by the expert. They "look" different, or if not, their bodily measurements are not normal. They have the stigmata of degeneracy. They can no more help being criminal than a negro can change his color; they were born that way. Each school of criminologists has in turn tried to account for and explain the criminal, and his why, wherefore, and cure. All of them seem to have confused the convict with the criminal. The caught and convicted criminal may be studied and measured, converted into a laboratory specimen and properly labeled. He is below

par, subnormal, abnormal, stupid,—and so caught and a convict. Yet we know that but a small percentage of crimes are ever traced to their perpetrators. There is nothing, I believe, to show that the uncaught criminal differs from his fellow men in any way.

Charles Mercier, in his fascinating new book, "Crime and Criminals," (Holt) analyzes the doctrines of the various schools of so-called criminologists and confirms my observations. He further has helped me clarify my humble theories by saying in effect that the criminal is no one in particular—that every man is a potential criminal—that every man has his breaking strain physically, mentally, or morally. The breaking strain is of course different in different people. Crime, he teaches, is caused by opportunity and temptation. With neither present, there could be no crime. He shows, as all of us know, overmastering temptation for one man would leave another cold and indifferent.

The counterfeiter counterfeits, the burglar commits burglarly, the murderer murders, the pickpocket "dips," the over-tempted bank cashier loots. The counterfeiter does not rob the till, nor does the burglar do shop-lifting. The murderer does not commit burglary, nor does the burglar commit murder, except of course in what he calls self-defense, but he never undertakes a professional enterprise intending to do a murder, with murder in his heart. So, too, the burglar has his own technique, like the murderer he has his own ways, and ways from which he seldom departs. The coiner never makes bank notes, the engraver never issues his own coinage, the poisoner never uses violence, and a murderous assault is never made by an habitual poisoner. Each of his own trade and craft.

Let us take these doctrines to heart. The book thief is not a murderer, tho to be sure I have in my office a few books taken from one of the most interesting murderers of recent times, all stolen from public libraries. It is exceedingly rare, however, for the police to find a stolen library book in the home of a criminal, however well educated, and so we can say that defaulting bank cashiers, counterfeiters, burglars, shop-lifters, and the convict class in general are not book thieves. Their temptation to steal books is not great,—or in the technical language of physics, the "breaking strain" in the

presence of this temptation is very high. They simply do not do it.

The question is frequently asked: "Why are library books stolen?" Library books are stolen from two main causes, to be sold, and in order that the thief may possess the property. The selling book thief rarely retains his stealings, and the possessing thief never steals to sell. The selling thief may retain a few volumes in his possession until such time as they can conveniently be sold, but he does not steal in order to acquire the volume. So, too, the possessing thief may sometimes part with a stolen volume for a consideration, but he did not have that idea in mind when he stole the volume. When investigating book thefts in the future it will be well to bear these facts, hardly theories, in mind.

Men steal books to sell to the second-hand dealers and to private purchasers. A proper understanding may be established between the second-hand dealers and the library, and is so established in New York, which tends to discourage attempts at larceny for the second-hand market. Indeed this market no longer gives trouble, but a constant oversight is necessary to see that this very desirable condition is maintained. The thief who steals for the private purchaser is rare, and is difficult to guard against. This class would include those who steal rare books to sell after having had the bindings changed, marks of identification removed and perhaps the substitution of fresh clean pages for those that had been marked by the library with suitable stamps for identification purposes. Against this thief there can be but little protection, but the great God of Chance has ever been his enemy and on the side of the library, or at least when he has been caught, it has mainly been by chance—delightful accidents.

We come now to the real problem, the person who steals in order to possess a given book.

Just as all men are truly potential criminals, so all persons who use a library are potential book thieves. Library book thieves are persons who have the desire for books, otherwise they would not be using a library. Likewise, those who use the library have the opportunity to steal. A library therefore is a place to which large numbers of people resort who need books, and who have almost unlimited opportunity to steal. Is it any wonder that the breaking strain of temptation is

low in this carefully selected group of the community?

And now note a curious observation. The breaking strain amongst library frequenters is reasonably high so long as a given book or a given class of books may be borrowed, but if an obstacle is placed in the way of the borrower, there is a resulting lowering of the breaking point. In practice we find that reference books which are not subject to loan for home use are seldom stolen by ordinary readers if the books themselves can be purchased. Indeed, the excuse has been given so many times,—“I needed the books and tried to buy them before I took these” that I rarely question the honesty of the statement. So too, having found in the home of the thief the kind of books that he “needed” it is as a rule a waste of time to look for others of different subjects or authors. The man who steals early American drama is not as a rule tempted by the latest book on the gas engine. The practical use of this theory is to observe the students of drama when volumes of this class are being missed and not to concern oneself with the burden of a constant watch on everyone who might have opportunity to steal from subjects of quite a different nature.

In August 1914 when on a vacation, ill, and facing rather a poor chance of seeing my office again, I sent for all of my book thief records.

I tabulated every known fact—age, color, race, occupation, education, etc., but with no result. Then I tabulated, not by fact, but by speculation, by my own opinion, as to whether a person “looked” honest, by the probable future careers and in other amusing and useless ways, even as to planetary influence at birth, but likewise with no result. Then I tried to connect the various losses caused by the thieves under analysis with the history of the connection existing between the library and the thief. Among other things, I recorded the amount of the fines which the thief owed at the time of his stealing. Here was the surprise: I found in every case of larceny of books that were subject to loan for home use that the thief owed a fine for a greater or less amount. Owning a fine, the card had been withheld; he was not permitted to borrow books until the fine was paid. The fact that he owed a fine did not in the least make him desire books the less,—that which was denied was of magnified value, and so he stole.

The reasonableness of the fine, or its amount, or the economic status of the thief has no bearing on the fact, which is that practically all cases of book stealing for their possession is, as I am in the habit of saying, "based on a fine." That type or cast of mind which will contract a fine and which is for various reasons or causes reluctant to pay the fine, will have a very low point of breaking strain when subjected to the temptation to take a book in an irregular manner.

The reader will observe that I have characterized the removal of the book as "taking," and so too does the thief. The history of a normal case is that the borrower has contracted a fine, which remaining unpaid, loses him the use of his card. He then finds a book that he desires—he simply must have it, and so he thereupon surreptitiously borrows the book, and often returns it furtively and secretly. He then continues his own method of borrowing. Remember, if he had not been careless about the return of books he would not have had a fine to face in the first instance. His record of carelessness continues—he neglects to return the informally borrowed book, he takes another and another. In the course of time he finds a considerable number of library books in his possession, and becomes alarmed. He may be expected to pursue certain well defined courses of action. He will attempt to return all, or nearly all, of the books anonymously, by mail, express, or messenger, will leave a package of stolen books in a park, a church, a subway train, or even check it at the coat room of the library itself and fail to call for it. His last resort, if he does not destroy the books, is to attempt to hide the fact that the books belong to a library by attempting to remove all marks of ownership. Careless in other things he is careless in this; in fact we rarely find marks of ownership thoroly removed from a given lot. Indeed one of the title pages is pretty sure to be intact, or some large rubber or perforated stamp on a conspicuous page is likely to be overlooked.

We may draw certain lessons from the caught thief. He is often physically defective and frequently not quite balanced, and sometimes queer enough to be sent to a hospital for the insane.

But the thief who has just been discussed is not the only one that the library has to fear.

He mainly steals books of no great value from the circulation department.

There is a class of persons who possess a craving of great intensity but of very restricted scope for a very limited class of objects. These persons may be grouped under the general subject head, "Collectors." The craving of a collector to possess the object of his desires becomes so intense and overmastering that it impels him to acts in defiance of general moral restraint. The temptation placed upon the collector of a given class of objects far exceeds the temptation which would be felt by a non-collector of that class. A collector of books, or of any special kind of book, is subjected to real and unusual temptation when in a library. The librarian may well be on his guard against all collectors and take especial precaution to protect the books and manuscripts, that would in particular appeal to their cupidity.

Collections of rare books of all kinds are subject to danger from book collectors. It is impossible to discuss this subject confidentially with dealers in books of this class without acquiring a very great distrust of all collectors. Indeed, it is astonishing to hear names mentioned in connection with losses from the stocks of such dealers, and to hear of bills that have been sent to well known citizens and paid for books which they had stolen from a dealer's stock.

Men who make a practice of collecting and selling to certain collectors, who in a way act as a collectors' agent, know full well which of their clients are not over particular in examining a book to see if it bears traces of library ownership, and who care not in the least how a book was obtained if they lack it in their collection. They will pay the price and ask no questions.

A collection of rare books, no less than a collection of fine gems, is likely to contain specimens which have a history of larceny, and it is the wise librarian who takes due precaution to see that his books do not drift into these collections.

Much more might be said on the general subject of book stealing from children's rooms. Here we approach a field and point of view which in itself seems a little out of normal.

The fine idealism which prompts a young woman to devote a portion of her life to library work with children is offended by the

coarse reality of larceny, and instinctively she turns from the subject as from any other repulsive incident of life. Her inclination is to draw a veil over unlovely criminal developments in her room. She feels herself smirched by the contact, and so feels a tendency to evade the subject.

This analysis is not intended as an unsympathetic criticism of children's librarians, and does not apply to all, but looking back over the innumerable cases with which I have had to deal, I confess that I have a composite picture which to my mind would be described somewhat as above.

Children's librarians are forced by their satistics to admit that their readers do steal, but they frequently try to minimize the fact, or try to palliate it to themselves in various ways. Theirs often seems a position of protection. I have heard it said more than once, "Oh, he did not *mean* to steal, he just didn't have his card, and borrowed the book without speaking to the librarian."

There seems no history of book stealing from children's rooms on the part of girls. Practically all of the juvenile larcenies are committed by boys, or at least if girls do steal they are too clever to be caught. The known juvenile book thief is a boy.

Children's librarians do not seem to realize that the question of taking property is always in the small boy's mind. The small boy is thus subjected to very severe temptation; he is surrounded on all sides by things that he especially wants—otherwise he would not be in the room at all. He is of course immature, and his breaking strain is low. A boy who would surreptitiously borrow a book from a children's room, and who would borrow another and another and deface them all to hide their source is by no means at heart a thief. Rarely do boys steal books to sell and rarely are boys who use libraries thieves. No, they simply wanted the book in the first instance and "took" it.

The question arises—"Why did he take it, or rather, steal it, if he could borrow it? The answer is simply that he did not. A boy will steal a book that he cannot otherwise get, rarely otherwise. A boy will steal a book because the author is popular, and the books are seldom on the shelves. Librarians are all familiar with the fact that a boy will hide a book in the library until such time as he may borrow it properly, but it is also true that the boy may hide

the book in his own home because it was rare and scarce at the library. A material increase in the number of copies of a given work will result in a decrease in the amount of stealing of that work—the temptation has been removed.

Fines play a large part in the causes of stealing from children's rooms. Almost every boy book thief has a fine marked on his card. A curious phase is the book stealing done by the book gangs. Every little while we hear of a boy's club where the weekly or monthly dues consist of one stolen library book, to be added to the common fund. The latest such case with which I have had to deal did not amount to very much, but its name was interesting—"The Blackmailers' Club." Upon careful investigation it proved a very tame affair.

The theory of the boy book thief club seems to be that the members will steal the books and lend them to one another, and so the individual members can have a greater opportunity to get the books that they especially desire. In one case with which I had to deal I found that the boys had organized an excellent miniature library, even to labels on the shelves and a fairly good form of charging system, with fines for overdue books, and a private rubber stamp for the title page.

"*My boy is a good boy*" I have heard from distressed parents so often and so very many times that I am forced to conclude that good boys do steal books. The boy is good in many ways, but his power of resistance to temptation is not developed. He does not reason the thing out. The same boy would not steal from a silversmith or a department store. He readily sees the point when it is brought to his attention.

The librarian will often say, "He is the last one whom I would have suspected." He is in fact "*a good boy*" who has been subjected by the very conditions which prevail in most children's rooms to a temptation outside of his normal experience in the world, and one which tends in a peculiar way to place upon him an undue stress.

In short, the responsibility of the book losses from the children's rooms is a burden that children's librarians must bear in a far greater proportion than those in the adult departments. Too, the extent of losses from the children's rooms may be attributed to faulty oversight and control of the rooms to a much greater degree than is the case with adults. This faulty oversight is often caused by a great influx of chil-

dren during very limited periods of the day, to the "rush hour." The responsibility of this condition rests with the administration rather than with the children's librarian.

A judge of a large juvenile court recently said to me that the moral responsibility in cases of boy book stealing largely rested upon the library. A complaint clerk in another juvenile court, who in a way acts as a minor judge, holds almost that a public library should be a co-defendant in a juvenile larceny trial, in that the library largely aided and abetted in the stealing, by an almost criminal negligence displayed in the protection of its property.

Here it may be an opportune point to deal with the question of the convicted juvenile book thief.

In general I dislike exceedingly to prosecute boys. It is, as a rule, I believe, very bad for the boy. In cases where a boy has stolen one, two, or three books, or even more, I would not advocate an arrest and prosecution. Usually a serious talk in a private office with the parents and officer or detective in the case will have a very marked effect upon the boy. Let a record of the facts of the case be made in the boy's presence and let him be told calmly but effectively that the library will consider this case as a first offence, and will give him another chance and place him on parole. Give him a clear understanding that the present case will be used against him if he gets into any further trouble, and it is unlikely that the library or the police department will have further trouble with that particular boy. The boy will not have the excitement and almost glory of an arrest; he will weep and eat large slices of humble pie.

In more serious cases where a boy has systematically stolen and sold books, or where he was a part of a small organized club, whose object was to steal library books, it seems desirable to let the parole come from a properly constituted court. It is very effective to have a judge explain to eight or ten boys, whose assembled parents, lawyers, cousins, friends, character witnesses, and brothers and sisters form a large and interested audience, that book stealing from the library is not fair to the other fellow, and from that position go on to the more serious aspects of larceny. The boys are then placed on parole for six months and required to report at stated intervals to a probation officer.

In still more serious cases where boys have previous criminal records, or where the report of the criminal officer indicates its desirability, the boy must be committed to some institution for juvenile criminals. Many police officers regard institutions of the kind as high schools of crime. In practice, I hope no librarian will suggest or recommend such a commitment unless all of the facts of the case fully justify a course which is sure to be one of very real and great danger to the boy.

Librarians steal books. It is rare for a librarian to steal books, but book stealing by library employees is not at all rare. Library employees are more inclined to steal books for their own use than to steal to sell. Just as the courts are inclined to regard the employee who steals from his master's stock for his own financial gain as a criminal, so they regard the library employee who also steals to sell. One who steals because of his interest in the books themselves is regarded as a wayward and misguided person who must be shielded from the full force of his own acts. While the vendor therefore goes to jail, the other goes on probation and parole.

Having now considered some of the temptations which lead to the stealing of books from libraries we may properly devote some attention to the sister of Temptation—Opportunity.

The twin sisters Opportunity and Temptation, Hand-maidens of Evil, combined always, never alone, lead to crime, make the criminal. It is obvious that with either absent there could be no crime. It is not the shape of a man's head which makes a criminal, nor is it his early environment, but it is the twin sisters, Opportunity and Temptation, and nothing else.

The librarian more than any other class has both opportunity and temptation. Yet, because the breaking strain in the educated and cultivated librarian is high, he rarely yields.

As this paper is not intended to be a guide to the art of book stealing I will not name or suggest the opportunities open to a librarian. The higher rank a librarian attains the greater are his opportunities as to amounts and values, and the more numerous are his possibilities.

There is an insidious form of temptation to which some librarians inadvertently render themselves liable. A certain number of librarians, stimulated by a real and genuine interest in their own special subjects, or forced by economic pressure, make private collections on

their own accounts. In the course of time a librarian who has formed such a collection will sell the entire lot at private sale or at auction, or sell in some such way a greater or less number of odd volumes, duplicates, and the like. Up to the present time librarians have not considered this unprofessional conduct. Book dealers, however, appreciate the danger of this course, and they do not ordinarily permit an employee to buy and sell on his own account. One who collects for himself, usually with some idea of financial gain, and who is at the same time collecting for his library must often be obliged to choose whether his own private collection shall be enriched by a given purchase or whether it shall go to his library. It is but human nature that personal interests will tempt an oversight of professional duties: in a certain proportion of instances it is his own collection that will profit, and yet he is paid to use his best efforts on behalf of his library. In the disposal of duplicates from his library it is only natural that he gives himself prior choice, and he fixes the price. A librarian who buys and sells on his own account has an easy and familiar method of disposal, his opportunities of selling books stolen from the library of which he has charge are far greater than those of a librarian with no such familiarity with the market, and where opportunity is greater, temptation is also greater.

No chief librarian should permit himself to feel at ease if he has an employee who deals in books. No board of trustees should view with anything but strong disapproval a chief librarian who sells books on his own account and sells his library books, especially where the sales are made to the same dealers.

However great temptation may be, there can be no stealing unless there is opportunity. Everyone who enters a library has the opportunity to steal with greater or less facility, depending upon the administration of the library.

Admission to stacks creates invaluable opportunity. Open shelves, especially in alcoves of which the librarian has little or no oversight, are very tempting to the biblioklept. A library is apt to find many of its losses in inventory from shelves of which there is poor oversight, regardless of the subject classification on those shelves. If there have been heavy losses in fine and useful arts from unguarded shelves, and the following year these subjects are moved to a

better guarded location, and the space formerly thus occupied filled with out-of-date books on religion, then the next inventory will certainly show an increase in the per cent of losses in the religious books and a decrease in the per cent of losses in the fine and useful arts.

Poor and negligent assistants create opportunity. The book thief watches the staff. The alert assistant who is aware of all that takes place in the room, and who is ever watchful to see that the best of service is rendered to readers is the chief foe of the book thief. Next in danger to the unwatchful assistant is the crowded and congested condition of the room, which must divert the attention of even the most reliable of librarians.

No librarian can be blamed for a single theft from his library, but every librarian is directly and personally responsible for the rate of loss. This is a hard, not to say harsh, saying, but I believe it can be demonstrated as true. It is customary to ask of a library how many volumes it loses a year by theft, and what the percentage of loss is annually, based on the number of volumes circulated, or in stock. In any inquiry on book losses this is the most commonplace of questions. The question is, I am convinced, entirely wrong. The question should be "What is the rate of loss annually under the administration of the librarian, as compared to the loss under previous administrations?" I have been startled to watch the rate of losses vary with administrations. A librarian with a low rate of loss who goes to a library with a high rate will at the end of a year or two be obliged to report a decrease in the rate. So, too, a librarian whose history shows a high rate of loss will go to a library vacated by the low rate librarian and at once the rate of losses will increase.

This theory has not been mathematically proved, but it is based upon an unusually wide opportunity for observation and it really seems only common sense that the probabilities are in favor of its truth.

In short, it is not the book itself, but the lack of the book, or obstacles thrown in the way of the use of the book, which cause temptation, and opportunity is given both by the physical construction of the room, the arrangement of the shelves, and the lack of a constant, alert, oversight and control.

Foreign Exchange

BY M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

Librarian, The John's Hopkins University, Baltimore.

WHAT ought a given German publication to cost? That is puzzling many now.

Bills show great variation, while priced lists are not to be trusted a month after issue, and may conceal a snare at the outset.

The actual value of the mark at the moment is 1.15 cents. Yet, in current orders, the rate most widely used in America is 10 cents, tho one agent follows the formula $\frac{3}{4}$ current rate plus 6 cents, or about 7 cents today. On the other hand, the mark is commonly charged at 20 or 22 cents for material currently delivered, if actually purchased during the war.

Bills of late from Holland have shown .25 as the conversion factor of marks to gulden; those from Switzerland have recently changed marks to francs at .50. This, at present rates of exchange, means about $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 cents respectively, or just 10 cents in each case, if the guilder and franc chanced to come normal on day of settlement.

Agents outside of Germany are, therefore, seen to have been supplying at conversion rates, which, at the moment, magnify the value of the mark six to nine times. (And quite necessarily so, as will appear below.)

Turning now to invoices direct from Germany, itself, we find them rendered occasionally in dollars, tho by nearly all dealers in marks. The appearance of our coinage in German bills is sure sign that the exchange rate has been materially raised—sometimes to the antebellum basis. If rendered in marks, the bill is, of course, settled in marks and at the current rate.

The simple fact then is, that up to the present, or, more accurately, up at least till January 15, 1920, it has been far cheaper to order direct from Germany than thru any agent outside of Germany. A divergence, not existent when the mark was normal, became more and more pronounced, as German currency depreciated, till in January of the present year a book costing \$1.00, if directly imported, cost from \$6.00 to \$9.00 if gotten thru an agent outside of Germany.

A natural inquiry, then, is: Why did the A. L. A. Committee on Importations ever turn for our periodicals to Holland and Switzerland?

The answer is simple. The transaction had to be conducted thru Government channels and the Governments relations with Germany were severed. French and British librarians were in the same position. This condition continued for us till the State Department's proclamation of July 14, 1919 removed the bars against communication with the enemy. Since then, the thrifty librarian has imported directly or paid the piper if he has not. Many, however of even the most alert, made an exception in the case of periodicals because of the threat of interrupted files seen in the Treaty situation.

But after all why must other agents charge more than the German? The answer to this, too, is simple. The agent lives on the discount given him by the publisher, and this of course is in marks. An average one is 25%. Now this percentage of M.100 for example, was worth \$6.00 before the war, but equals 30 cents today. The agent could not survive on such terms. The material covered by the M.100 requires just as much time from the agent's staff, just as great an outlay for transportation now as then, and his bills are paid in dollars, francs, gulden, not marks as by his German competitor. Rather than receive 30 cents in place of \$6.00, probably not many would dispute his claim to receive \$8.00 now for the old \$6.00 task, just as French and English agents have advanced their commission to 10% from 5% or 6%.

If, therefore, a parcel of material has a list price of M.100 the agent has had to receive from us, just as he did for that same parcel before the war, i. e. for that same amount of work, enough to reimburse him for his outlay of M.75 to the publisher and \$6.00 or, \$8.00, as his profit. Now M.75 at the current rate of exchange is the same as M.100 at $\frac{3}{4}$ current rate. As it is the list price of M.100 that has appeared in our bill, the simplest form of settlement has been by the formula $\frac{3}{4}$ current rate plus 6 cents (or 3 cents, which normally equals 20 Dutch or 40 Swiss cents per mark in the bill.

The inevitable corollary to this proposition is that if the volume of material brought by M.100 shrinks, the agent's profit should shrink proportionately, for the size of his task has lessened. If, for example, M. 100 brings not the former ten but five journals now, his work has been cut in half, and his outlay for transportation likewise. His profit should, therefore, be not \$6.00 or \$8.00 but \$3.00 or \$4.00 in such instance.

But there is another pan to the scales. Into it goes the increased cost of operations for the agent. Salaries, rent, materials, and transportation have risen. In June I was inclined to think that his expenses had outrun the advance in the price of publications. By a competent observer the latter was said at that time to average about 40%. Hence the persistence of the formula unchanged despite shrinkage in volume of material.

The situation in this respect has, however, now certainly changed. Transportation charges have dropt, and, because of the mark's steady declension, with its consequent threat of bankruptcy, the domestic prices of German publications have risen abruptly, till now the same authority sets down the advance as between 100% and 200%. This condition has been reflected by some moderation in rate by several agents; e. g., the revision in one instance already cited to the antebellum formula $\frac{3}{4}$ current rate plus 6 cents. But these concessions surely do not satisfy justice in the case of a trebled price.

This question has been brought forcibly to an issue by an action of the Boersenverein der deutschen Buchhaendler promulgated in the Boersenblatt of January 15, 1920. Librarians must give close attention this Verkaufsordnung fuer Auslandlieferungen, if they are adequately to safeguard the interests of their institutions.

Readers of the Asbury Park Report of the A. L. A. Committee on Importations will recall the conflict of opinion in the German booktrade over the question of discrimination against foreigners. The publishers advocating such a course have at last won their point in the Boersenverein, and the new order of January 15 reflects this victory.

By terms of the decree, any purchaser in a country which does not use the German mark, or the money of which has a higher exchange value in marks now than on July 1, 1914, will hereafter be charged more than the domestic price. The foreign rates will be determined

each week by the Vorstand of the Boersenverein on the basis of the marks course during the preceding week, and will be published Thursday in the Boersenblatt, to apply for the next week. In the first two tables issued covering January 14-24 and 25-31 respectively, the value assigned 100 marks was \$9.00, 43 shillings, 70 French francs, 50 Swiss francs, 80, lire, 24 gulden, etc.

Bills may be rendered in either marks or the denomination of the purchaser's country. To render the two approximately equivalent, the weekly tables carry the percentages covering the gap between the value assigned the mark and its actual value as recorded in the previous week's highest daily course. Thus, if the mark be worth 1.8 cents (as the table of January 25-31) and it has been raised to 9 cents, it is necessary to add 400% to the domestic price and have a 10-mark book list at 50 marks. With the mark at present down to 1.15 cents, the percentage would have to be about 680, and the same book would list at 78 marks.

Then, in sales to the public, a Teuerungszuschlag of at least 20% is added to this figure. The net result in the two instances cited would be M. 60 and M. 93.60 respectively, as against the domestic price of M. 10; and if the domestic price shows an advance of 150%, the book costs us under this system 22½ cents to the mark—an increase of 2240%.

But there are important exemptions from the rule. It does not apply in the following cases:

1. Quotations antedating the decree.
2. Antiquaria (the voluntary inclusion is urged.)
3. Periodicals, unless the individual publisher elects otherwise.
4. Items, for which the Vorstand des Boersenvereins, on application of the publisher, has, through notice in the Boersenblatt, fixed special foreign prices.
5. Miscellaneous exceptions, which the Vorstand may cover by a general notice in the Boersenblatt, or in individual cases communicate on written application.

Class 2 is important but is not clearly defined. It is said to include items, of which the dealer is regularly allowed to fix his own prices, and as examples are cited Antiquariat, modernes Antiquariat, Restauflagen, etc. Nevertheless, I have just received a fresh antiquarian catalog carrying notice that foreigners will be charged the Boersenverein's advanced rate.

Note that publishers of journals may charge what they like,

The significance of classes 4 and 5 can hardly be appreciated by one unfamiliar with sentiment inside the Boersenverein. That it is divided is certain. The Vorstand acknowledges this, but begs members to submerge their own desires and support the decree in order to help the general economic situation. The exceptions published along with the decree itself are these: (1) "Tauchnitz editions," to be sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ the foreign price fixed by the decree; (2) "Einzeln-Kunstblaetter" (including Gravueren, Photographien, Lichtdrucke, Farbendrucke, Kuenstler-Graphik) to have added to domestic rate only $\frac{1}{2}$ the decreed percentage; (3) Editions of the music firms, C. F. Peters (Leipzig), August Cranz (Leipzig), Steingraeber Verlag (Leipzig, Henry Litolf's Verlag (Brunswick) and "Universal-Edition" A. G. (Vienna) to be sold abroad at twice the price decreed.

The Government is declared to be in sympathy with the plan, indeed to have been long urging, it, and an announcement of its participation is said shortly to be expected, in the form of border control and penalties.

The involved measures adopted to secure German obedience to the decree it would be idle here to recite. Sufficent to say they are conceivable only in Germany, where Verboten is a god, and Complexity a proof of throness. The measures declared under way of the prevention of price-cutting in countries with depreciated currency are not reported.

Here then is a major problem for us. Four observations will fix our proper course:

1. In this order a certain latitude of interpretation is possible to German dealers. There will be strict and liberal constructionists. Extremists will stretch the rule to the limits. Moderates will resort to it only when they must. American librarians should recognize the latter. This happens to be a very pertinent warning, and requires of many librarians a quick change of course. The Johns Hopkins University Library has several bills dated after January 15 in which domestic rates predominate.

2. In items exempted from the rule non-German agents must lose money or continue to use the formula $\frac{3}{4}$ current rate plus 6 or 8 cents. etc and so charge several times as much as the German dealer.

3. In applying this formula under the rule, i. e. in using, for example 12.75 ($= \frac{3}{4} \times 9 + 6$)

as the American conversion factor of marks to dollars, it is extremely important for librarians to realize (a) that this rate must be used on the *domestic* not the *inflated* price, i. e. on 10 marks in the example above cited not 50 or 78 marks, for otherwise the agent would be multiplying his profit as the publisher before him had done; (b) that to this price the 20% Teuerungszuschlag cannot be added, because 12.75 is itself not a 20% advance over 9, the decreed rate, but more than 40%. I have on my desk now a bill in which an agent, disregarding these simple facts, has set down a price which gives him not the legitimate \$6.00 for profit but \$36.00.

The same principle must in justice apply to cases of advance in the German domestic price. If it trebles there, the importers profit has trebled. The formula should be modified accordingly.

4. In such complexities, we are plainly driven to the conclusion that the only course feasible for the libraries to pursue in the case of non-German agents is to demand that bills be rendered in marks at prices charged them before discount and converted into dollars at current rate of exchange, plus 20% and transportation. In my judgment this would properly mean at the present time in case of material covered by the decree, a resultant rate of about 11.30 cents (30 Dutch cents or 60 Swiss centimes) to the mark on the current German *domestic* price. Because of the advance in German domestic prices, I believe this will bring the agent due profit, and put him on a level with his German competitor.

In cases of exemption from the decree, he will suffer severe loss in using current rate of exchange, but the library must buy where it can do so cheapest. The remedy proposed by the Vorstand is protective national legislation, but our librarians would not abide a tariff.

To those planning programs for library conventions G. L. in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* makes the suggestion that, instead of a forty-minute lecture from an outsider, two twenty-minute or three fifteen-minute talks by some of the newer association members might be of interest to librarians. "Perhaps some of the lesser lights would be found quite worth while," says G. L. voicing the opinion of the less patient at the smaller meetings as well as at the conferences of the A. L. A.

Guild Socialism—A Bibliography

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INTRODUCTION

GUILD Socialism as a movement is mainly confined to Great Britain. It originated about 1906 as a reaction within the Fabian Society against the collectivism which dominated the theory of that body. A. J. Penty, A. R. Orage, and S. G. Hobson were principally responsible for the formulation of a plan to convert trade unions into guilds, taking the name from the old Craft-Guilds of the middle ages. G. D. H. Cole has been very influential in popularizing the movement.

A national guild, as proposed in this plan, is the combination of all the labor of every kind, administrative, executive, and productive, in any particular industry, to constitute a labor and management monopoly. The objects of such monopoly, as defined in the constitution of the National Guilds League, are "the abolition of the wage system, and the establishment by the workers of self-government in industry through a democratic system of national guilds working in conjunction with a democratic state."

The theory of national guilds is a unification of the syndicalist plan for the supremacy of the workers as producers, with the supremacy of the state as advocated by collectivists. The guildsmen wish to make the state the organization of the workers as consumers, which shall own the means of production as trustees for the community.

In theory the national guilds aim at an adjustment between the syndicalist plan for the supremacy of the workers as producers and the collectivist ideal of the supremacy of the state.

Mr. Cole, as spokesman for the former group, sees the state as the supreme territorial association, and therefore the natural representative of the consumers or "users" or enjoyers, who are territorially arranged by reason of residence. Out of this springs the theory of balances or co-sovereignty. There should be two

powers; one territorial, the other occupational, of equal weight; the one legislating for the consumers, the other for the producers, settling their differences in joint session, with a judiciary common to both, dispensing state law or guild law as occasion arises.

To this Mr. Hobson says: "Where objection is taken by the parliament of consumers to legislative measures passed by the Guild Congress, Mr. Cole's solution is a joint session of the co-sovereign bodies. This opens up a vista of an almost perpetual joint session, with consequent delays and irritations, and incidentally destroys co-sovereignty, the joint session becoming *ipso facto* the ultimate sovereign authority. But I, for one, have advocated National Guilds for two reasons, which Mr. Cole's proposals would effectually nullify: I would relegate the economic function to the Guilds that Parliamentary work may be unhampered and unvitiated by economic interests; secondly, I want National Guilds to be absolutely masters in their own house and within their defined function—a function upon which they obtain their charters. In plain terms, the producers shall be masters of production—a principal essential to good craftsmanship." (S. G. Hobson, *The National Guilds and their Critics*). *New Age*, v. 23, p. 38-39.

A third group within the movement object to the prevailing emphasis on quantity production. They consider industrialism much more inimical to labor than capitalism is. Their program urges a general simplification of industry, which would extend even to the abolition of the machine process. If the demand for luxuries were stopped, the necessities of life could be produced in sufficient quantity and improved quality. The return to hand labor, in the opinion of these minority guildsmen, would be an unmitigated blessing to the workers. It would restore personal relations between master and apprentice, end exploitation, and renew the joy of labor. These rather idealistic proposals are defended in A. J. Penty's "Old Worlds for New."

*Chapter from a forthcoming source-book on industrial programs,—Co-operation, Trade Unionism, Guild Socialism, Syndicalism, Bolshevism, etc.—with critical bibliographies.

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A readable description of guild socialism is "Self-Government in Industry" by G. D. H. Cole. Bechhofer and Reckitt's "The Meaning of National Guilds" presents the subject in a very systematic way.

The National Guilds League was founded in 1915. Its secretary is W. Mellor, and its organs are *The New Age* and *The Guildsman*.

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National guilds movement in Great Britain. In: U. S. Bureau of Labor. *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, D. C. July, 1919. v. 8, p. 24-32.

Reprinted in Bloomfield, Daniel, *ed.* Selected articles on modern industrial movements, 1919. p. 158-167.

An excellent brief history of the development of the National guild's idea and its theories by one of its ablest writers.

—Reviving the guild idea. *Living Age*, Boston. July 26, 1919. v. 302, p. 214-17.

Reprinted in Bloomfield, Daniel, *ed.* Selected articles on modern industrial movements. 1919. p. 153-188.

A valuable article on the application of mediaeval guild principle of self-government in industry to modern trade union control of industry with the aid of the technicians or "salarist."

Hobson, S. G. Civil guilds—chapters on transition. *New Age*, London. March 6, 20, Apr. 3, 17, 1919. v. 24, p. 290-291, 322-324, 453-356, 391-392.

Husslein, Joseph. Popes' and bishops' labor program. *America*, N. Y., June 14, 1919. v. 21, p. 248-50.

Reprinted in his "Democratic industry," as "Modern Catholic guild program." p. 285-293.

Kelley, Harry. More about national guilds. *Modern School*, Stelton, N. J., Aug. 1919. p. 226-230.

Review of G. D. H. Cole. "Self government in industry," Reckitt and Bechhofer, "Meaning of national guilds, and Bertrand Russell, "Proposed roads to freedom."

Latest economic gospel—guild socialism. *Current Opinion*, March, 1919. N. Y. v. 66, p. 181.

National guilds. *New Republic*, N. Y. Feb. 22, 1919. v. 18, p. 124-5.

Brief sketch of theory.

Noel, Conrad. Guilds and the Catholic crusade. *Guildsman*, London. Sept. 1919. No. 33, p. 11-12.

Author is priest of the "Catholic crusade," a movement for democracy in religious life and a social religion.

Penty, A. J. Towards a national building guild. *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*. Washington, D. C. Apr., 1919. v. 7, p. 148-152.

Pope, R. A. Solution of the housing problem in the United States. *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*. Washington, D. C. July, 1919. v. 7, p. 259-266.

Reprinted as separate. Deals with town planning in accordance with guild organization, p. 10.

Por, Odon. Towards national guilds in Italy. *New Age*, London. Jan. 9, 30; Feb. 27; Mar. 20; Apr. 3, 17, 1919. v. 24, p. 153-155, 205-206, 275-276, 320-321, 352-353, 388-389.

Russell, Bertrand. Why I am a guildsman. *Guildsman*, London. Sept., 1919. No. 33, p. 3.

Because guild socialism opposes capitalism, and promises to avoid war, the danger of the centralized state, of decentralized anarchy and could be counted to encourage initiative and increase liberty.

Reckitt, M. B. Towards a building guild. *Guildsman*, London, Sept. 1919. No. 33, p. 7-9.

A review of industrial councils for the building industry.

Snowden, Philip. State socialism and national guilds. *Socialist Review*, London, Apr.-June, 1919. v. 16, p. 116-123.

A discussion of the difference between guild and state socialism by a member of the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain.

Tead, Ordway. Meaning of national guilds. *Dial*, N. Y. Aug. 13, 1919. v. 67, p. 150-152.

Outline of their history and theory.

1920

Hughan, J. W. Changing conceptions of the state. *Socialist Review*, N. Y. Feb. 1920. v. 8, p. 165-168.

Reviews of the guild theory of the state as presented by Bertrand Russell, De Maeztu, G. D. H. Cole, Hilaire Belloc.

Laidler, H. W. Guild socialism. *Socialist Review*, N. Y. Feb. 1920. v. 8, p. 173-175.

A brief exposition of guild theories and review of guild literature.

Penty, A. J. Crisis in architecture. *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1920. v. 8, p. 55-60.

Contains: "Architecture or industrialism, financial deadlock, spending surplus wealth, idealism of socialism, architecture and the guilds."

Thompson, G. R. Metaphysical presuppositions of guildsmen. *New Age*, London. Jan. 15, 1920. v. 26, p. 165-168.

VII. PERIODICALS

GREAT BRITAIN

Church Socialist (bi-monthly). 1912-date. Pub. by Church Socialist League, 2 Halkin St., London. Maurice B. Reckitt, editor.

"Editorially supports the national guilds position."

Daily Herald. 1914-date. 2 and 3 Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E. C. 4.

"Contains a page of trade union notes compiled from the national guilds standpoint."

The Guildsman; A Journal of Social and Industrial Freedom; (monthly). Official organ of the National Guilds League, edited by G. D. H. and Margaret Cole. Pub. by National Guilds League, 39 Cursitor St., London, E. C. 4.

Started in 1916 by the Glasgow group of the National Guilds League. On sale at The Sunwise Turn, N. Y. City.

Labour Leader. (Weekly) National Labour Press, Ltd., 30 Blackfriars St., Manchester, England.

Occasionally prints articles on national guilds.

Nation. (Weekly) Nation Pub. Co., Ltd. 10 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Occasionally prints articles on national guilds

New Age. (Weekly) A. R. Orage, editor, S. G. Hobson, associate editor, 38 Cursitor St., London, E. C. 4.

In the columns of this review the guild idea was first formulated some half dozen years ago. On sale at The Sunwise Turn, N. Y. City.

New Statesman. A weekly review of politics and literature. Apr. 12, 1913-date. London, Statesman Pub. Soc., 10 Great Queen St., W. C. 2.

Occasional articles. On sale at Brentano's.

Socialist Review. A quarterly review of modern thought. Edited by J. Ramsay MacDonald. Pub. by Independent Labour Party. Johnson's Court, Fleet St., London, E. C. 4.

Occasional articles for and against guild socialism.

UNITED STATES

No magazine in the United States has consistently devoted itself to guild socialist propaganda. A few articles have appeared in each of the following papers.

Nation. (Weekly) Pub. by Nation. Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Contains occasional articles on guilds and reviews of guildsmen's books.

New Republic. (Weekly) Pub. by New Republic Pub. Co., 421 W. 21st St., N. Y. City.

Occasional articles on guilds.

Socialist Review. (Monthly) Pub. by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 70 Fifth Ave., (Room 914) N. Y. City.

The *Socialist Review* started as a monthly publication Dec. 1919 with v. 8, no. 1. Formerly *Intercollegiate Socialist* (quarterly). Occasional articles.

VIII. MEDIAEVAL GUILDS,—BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Gross, Charles. "Bibliography of British municipal history including guilds and parliamentary

representation. N. Y., Longmans, Green, 1897.

Kramer, Stella. Bibliography. In her: English craft guilds. N. Y., 1905. p. 148-52.

Renard, G. F. Guilds in the Middle ages. N. Y., Macmillan, 1919. 139 p.

Introduction by G. D. H. Cole. Bibliography p. 137-140 Author's sources mostly in French. Translator's (G. D. H. Cole's) sources in English.

MEDIAEVAL GUILDS

Ashley, W. J. Characteristics of craft guild economy. In Marshall, L. C. ed. Readings in industrial society. c. 1918. p. 82-85.

Bateson, Mary, ed. Cambridge guild records; with a preface by William Cunningham, Cambridge. Printed for the Cambridge Antiquarian Soc., sold by Deighton, Bell & Co., 1903. 176 p. (Cambridge Antiquarian Soc. Publications. Octavo ser. no. 39.)

Brentano, Lujo. The Guilds. In his: Relation of labor to the law of today. 1895. p. 25-49.

Rise of merchant guilds, their part in city government. The origin and decline of craft or labor guilds.

—On the history and development of guilds, London, Trubner & Co., 1870. 135 p.

Chorney, E. P., ed. English towns and guilds (Original sources) Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1895.

For sale by Longmans Green.

Coomaraswamy, Ananda. Mediaeval Sinhalese art. Board Campden, Essex House Press, 1908. 340 p. Sunwise Turn, N. Y. American agents.

Gross, Charles. Gild merchant, a contribution to English municipal history. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1890.

—Guilds, or guilds. In Encyclopedia Britannica 11th ed., 1910. v. 12, p. 14-17.

Bibliography p. 17. Especially French and German sources.

Firth, J. F. B. Reform of London government and city guilds. London, Swan Sonnenschein, 1885. 170 p.

Hibberd, C. M. Influence and development of English guilds as illustrated by the craft guilds of Shrewsbury. Thirlwald dissertations, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1891. 168 p. (Cambridge historical essays, no. 5).

Jarrett, Beds. Mediaeval socialism. N. Y., Dodge Pub. Co., 1914. 94 p. (People's books, no 79).

Bibliography p. 91-2.

Kramer, Stella. English craft guilds and the government; an examination of the accepted theory regarding the decay of the craft guilds. N. Y., Macmillan, 1905. 152 p. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law. v. 23. no. 4.)

Bibliography p. 148-152. Relation of guilds to municipal government.

Kropotkin, P. A. Mutual aid a factor of evolution. N. Y., McClure, Phillips, 1902. 348 p.

Lambart, J. M. Two thousand years of guild life; or, An outline of the history and development of the gild system from early times, with special reference to its application to trade and industry; together with a full account of the guilds and trading companies of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the 14th to the 18th century. Hull, A. Brown Sons, 1891. 414 p.

Bibliography p. 399-402.

Lamprey, Louise. In the days of the guild; with four illus. in color by Florence Gardner and numerous line drawings by Mabel Hatt. N. Y., Frederick A. Stokes Co., c. 1918. 291 p. A book for children.

Marique, P. J. Guilds in Flanders and France, Germany, and Italy. Catholic Encyclopedia. N. Y. c. 1910. v. 7. p. 67-71.

Brief bibliographies. Religious nature of the guilds and relation to church.

Meredith, H. O. Gild merchant regulations versus craft gild regulations. In: Marshall, L. C. ed. Readings in industrial society. c. 1918. p. 87-88.

Millet, F. B. Craft guilds of the thirteenth century in Paris. Kingsbury, Ont. Canada. Jackson Press, 1915.

Morris, William. Architecture, industry and wealth; collected papers. N. Y., Longmans, Green, 1902. 268 p.

Contains "Art, wealth and riches. Art and socialism. The revival of handicraft. Art and industry in the fourteenth century and other essays."

—and E. B. Bax. Mediaeval society. In their Socialism; its growth and outcome. Chicago, C. H. Kerr, 1913. p. 52-75.

A brief account of the position of craft guilds in mediaeval industrial life.

Protestant Episcopal Church. Joint Commission on Social Service. Mediaeval gild system. In its 3d triennial rept. submitted to the general convention. N. Y., 1919. p. 168-174.

Extensive bibliographical footnotes.

Renard, Georges. Guilds in the Middle ages. Edited with an introduction by G. D. H. Cole. London, G. Bell & Sons, 1919. 140 p.

"No National guildsman has attempted to write the history of the Mediaeval guilds, or even to explain at all clearly their relation to the system which he sets out to advocate. Until this very necessary work is executed, the present translation of M. Renard's study of Mediaeval guilds should fill a useful place." Introd. p. x.

Robinson, M. F. Spirit of association; being some account of the guilds, friendly societies, co-operative movement, and trade unions of Great Britain. London, John Murray, 1913. 403 p.

Bibliography p. 390-3. Guilds are treated p. 1-111.

The history of both merchant and craft guilds, their relation to industry and the government of the towns.

Ruskin, John. The Guild and Museum of St. George. Reports, catalogues, and other papers. N. Y., Longmans, Green, 1907. 362 p.

An account of Ruskin's unsuccessful community experiment.

Seligman, E. R. A. Two chapters on the mediaeval guilds of England. An essay in economic history. N. Y., J. F. Pearson, 1884. 73 p.

"List of authorities" p. 69-73. Also numerous bibliographical footnotes.

Stally, E. Guilds of Florence. Chicago, A. C. McClurg, n. d.

U. S. State Department. Trade guilds of Europe. Washington, D. C., Gvt. Ptg. Off., 1885.

Unwin, G. Gilds and companies of London. N. Y. Scribner, 1909.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Origins of trade unionism. In their: History of trade unionism. 1911. p. 256.

IX. BOOKS ON SURVIVAL OF GUILDS

In some countries, notably India, China and Japan, the guild system, typical of mediaeval Europe, still persists in some form.

Ashbee, C. R. Craftsmanship in competitive industry; being a record of the workshops of the Guilds of handicraft, and some deductions from their twenty-one years' experience. London, Essex House Press, 1908. 258 p. N. Y. Sunwise Turn, 1918.

The arts and crafts movement in England.

—Few chapters in workshop reconstruction and citizenship. London Guild and School of Handicraft, 1894. 165 p.

An attempt to perpetuate something of the guild craftsmanship.

Coit, Stanton. Neighborhood guilds; an instrument of social reform. London, Swan, Sonnenschein, 1892. 165 p.

Community organization similar to that advocated by Ward and Collier in the U. S. and having a religious significance something similar to that of John Haynes Holmes, "Community Church."

Coomaraswamy, Ananda. Arts and crafts of India and Ceylon, London, I. N. Foulis, 1913. 255 p.

—Dance of Siva, fourteen Indian essays. N. Y., Sunwise Turn, 1918. 139 p.

Contains observations on Indian guilds and their relation to modern industrial problems.

—Indian craftsman. London, Probsthain and Co., 1909. 130 p. Sunwise Turn, N. Y., 1916.

A study of guild society in India by a curator of the Boston Museum of Arts.

Morse, H. B. Gilds of China, N. Y., Longmans, Green, 1909. 92 p.

An account of guild control of industry in China

The Washington Report on Reclassification of Library Salaries

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 15 (p. 63-66) published a summary of the class specifications of governmental library service in the District of Columbia, including the Library of Congress, department libraries, and the Public Library, as laid down by the Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of Salaries, and the salary schedule recommended to that Commission by its Advisory Library Wage Committee. The Joint Commission submitted its elaborate and complicated report to Congress on March 12. That report covers not simply the 600 governmental library positions in Washington, but makes recommendations for the entire Federal service in Washington as well as the District of Columbia government service, consisting of about 107,000 positions. At the present writing the report as a whole has not been made public, so that full comparisons cannot be made between the recommendation of the Commission as to library salaries and its recommendations of salaries for the clerical, the scientific and other professional services of the government; but the report on library salaries can be printed and a few comparisons be made, as, for instance, with the figures for typists and stenographers in the general service.

The salaries recommended for typists and stenographers are as follows: Undertypist, \$1200—\$1320; junior typist, and junior stenographer, \$1380—\$1500; senior typist and senior stenographer, \$1560—\$1650. It is truly difficult to understand why an under typist's salary should begin where a library aid's salary leaves off, in view of the fact that a library aid almost invariably is able to typewrite and usually does typewriting, tho often as a minor and incidental duty, in addition to doing other more important work and work requiring far greater education. At first blush this discrepancy is probably to be accounted for by the facts that as compared with business positions or other employments outside of Washington the positions of typists and stenographers in the government service are now well paid. They have, therefore, been left about where they now are. All grades of library work, however, whether in or out of Washington,

are and long have been, generally speaking, grossly underpaid. It probably proved too much of a wrench for the Commission to pull library salaries up all at once to the point which the character of the work done requires. It probably proved easier to leave this glaring discrepancy by which work, largely mechanical and routine, continues to be properly paid, and work which requires special education goes on being underpaid, tho not so grossly underpaid as before.

In presenting this table of the recommended library salaries, it is instructive to give for comparison the salaries recommended to the Commission by its Advisory Wage Committee. These figures follow. In each case the salaries recommended to the Commission are given first and the recommendations made by the Commission are given second. The number and size of promotions within a class are also indicated.

GENERAL CLASSES—ALL LIBRARIES.

Library aid.

1. \$1200—1 at 60—1260.
2. \$1080—2 at 60—1200.

Junior library assistant.

1. \$1320—3 at 60—1500.
2. \$1320—3 at 60—1500.

Library assistant.

1. 1800—2 at 120—2040.
2. 1560—3 at 120—1920.

Senior library assistant (group).

1. 2280—3 at 240—3000.
2. 1980—3 at 120—2340.

Reference and bibliographical assistant.

1. 2280—3 at 240—3000.
2. 1980—3 at 120—2340.

Reference research assistant (group).

1. 3000—No maximum.
2. 2400—3 at 120—2760.

Junior cataloger and classifier.

1. 1800—2 to 120—2040.
2. 1440—3 at 120—1800.

Cataloger and classifier.

1. 2280—3 at 240—3000.
2. 1980—3 at 120—2340.

Senior cataloger and classifier (group).

1. 2760—2 at 240—3240.
2. 2400—3 at 120—2760.

GENERAL CLASS—HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

High school librarian.

1. 1800—2 at 120—2040.
2. 1200—3 at 100—1500.

GENERAL CLASSES—DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES.

Junior library assistant in charge.

1. 1320—3 at 60—1500.
2. 1440—2 at 60—1560.

Library assistant in charge.

1. 1800—2 at 120—2040.
2. 1620—3 at 60—1800.

Junior special librarian (group).

1. 2760—2 at 240—3240.
2. 1980—3 at 120—2340.

Senior special librarian (group).

1. 3500—2 at 500—4500.
2. 2520—3 at 120—2880.

Administrative librarian.

1. 4000—2 at 500—5000.
2. 2520—3 at 120—2880.

SPECIAL CLASSES—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Superintendent of Reading Room.

1. 4000—2 at 500—5000.
2. 4000.

Chief, Bibliography Division.

1. 4000—2 at 500—5000.
2. 3600.

Chief, Card Division.

1. 3500—2 at 500—4500.
2. 3600.

Chief, Catalog Division.

1. 4000—2 at 500—5000.
2. 4000.

Chief, Classification Division.

1. 3250—3 at 250—4000.
2. 3000.

Chief, Documents Division.

1. 4000—2 at 500—5000.
2. 3600.

Chief, Manuscripts Division.

1. 4000—2 at 500—5000.
2. 4000.

Chief, Maps and Charts Division.

1. 4000—2 at 500—5000.
2. 3600.

Chief, Music Division.

1. 3500—2 at 500—4500.
2. 3000.

Chief, Order Division.

1. 3500—2 at 500—4500.
2. 3000.

Chief, Periodicals Division.

1. 3250—3 at 250—4000.
2. 3000.

Chief, Prints Division.

1. 3500—2 at 500—4500.
2. 3000.

Chief of a special collection (group).

1. 3250—3 at 250—4000.
2. 3000.

Director of Legislative Reference Service.

1. 5000—2 at 500—6000.
2. 4000.

Law Librarian.

1. 4500—2 at 500—5500.
2. 4000.

Director of work with blind.

1. 1800—2 at 120—2040.
2. 1680—3 at 120—2040.

Assistant Librarian of Congress.

1. 6000—3 at 500—7500.
2. No recommendation.

SPECIAL CLASSES—PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Chief of Circulation.

1. 2280—3 at 240—3000.
2. 2040—3 at 120—2400.

Children's Librarian.

1. 1800—2 at 120—2040.
2. 1620—3 at 60—1800.

Director of Children's Work.

1. 2280—3 at 240—3000.
2. 1980—3 at 120—2340.

Director of Training Class.

1. 2280—3 at 240—3000.
2. 1980—3 at 120—2340.

Librarian.

1. 6000—3 at 500—7500.
2. No recommendation.

The salaries recommended by the Commission register a great advance over present unsatisfactory salaries, even tho in most cases they fall short of the recommendations of the Advisory Library Wage Committee, which represent the best professional judgment of its members. The most glaringly insufficient figures are those for the "Administrative librarian, Departmental Library." This position is designed to represent the librarianship of the Department of Agriculture. The present salary of that position is but \$2000 and has long been recognized among librarians as preposterous. The recommendation of the Commission for this position scores an advance, but it is so far from adequate that it is difficult to understand how the new figures were arrived at. It will be interesting to compare the figures recommended for this position—indeed, of all the library salaries—with the salaries recommended for the other administrative, scientific and professional positions in the Department of Agriculture and other governmental establishments.

Files of German Periodicals

At an informal conference of representatives of some of the larger libraries held in Chicago on December 31, 1919, a committee was appointed to consider the completing of files of German periodicals, consisting of J. T. Gerould of the University of Minnesota Library, Willard Austen of Cornell University Library, and H. M. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library. At that meeting the discussion showed that a majority of libraries represented placed their subscriptions thru the firm of G. E. Stechert and Company of New York City, the large minority thru the firm of Lemcke and Buechner of New York City, and a very few thru other sources.

As a result of a conference with Mr. Hafner of G. E. Stechert and Company, soon after the above-mentioned meeting, the Committee learned that this firm had sent to its Leipzig correspondent a list showing all periodicals that were lacking in the files of libraries for which it acted as agent. At the request of the Committee Mr. Hafner cabled to his Leipzig agent enquiring whether this list had been received. Acknowledgment of the list and the cable was received by cable together with a promise of an early report by mail.

Mr. Hafner has agreed on behalf of his firm to supply his customers with missing numbers. This is to be done without expense to them, and Mr. Hafner is given the option of supplying these numbers either in original or in satisfactory facsimile reproduction.

At the date of this report, the report of the Leipzig agent has not been received, tho it is expected at any moment.

The firm of Lemcke and Buechner did not suffer any such loss by fire as the firm of G. E. Stechert and Company reported. Lemcke and Buechner expects to be able to supply all its customers with the numbers that are missing from their files.

Henry B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian of Princeton University, sailed for the continent early in February. He is fully conversant with what the Committee has done and hopes to do, and he promises to let his fellow librarians know the result of his observations of the German book trade and the German market for periodicals as soon as he has reached Germany and formed his conclusions.

Inquiry Regarding Rare Books

LIBRARIES or bookdealers having copies of any of the publications in the following list will confer a favor by notifying the Librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Ateneo Italiano, 3 vols. 1853-54.

Bengal Sporting Magazine. 20 vols. Calcutta, 1833-42.

India Review and Journal of Foreign Science and the Arts. 7 vols. Calcutta, 1837-43.

India Sporting Review, I-XXII. 1845-55; new series, 4 vols. 1856-57.

Mathews, G. M. *Birds of Australia*. 1901, 1918. 7 vols.

Merrem, Blasius. *Avium rariorum et minus cogitarum icones et descrip.* etc. Fasc. 1 and 2. Lipsiae, 1786-87.

Merrem, B. *Primae linæ ornithologiae*. 2 or more fascicles. Lipsiae, 1787-88.

Minerva Brasiliense. 5 vols. Rio de Janeiro, 1843-47.

Murray, *Encyclopedia and Geography*. First ed. London, 1834.

Neue Alpina. 2 Bde. Winterthur, 1821-27.

Rheinisches Magazin zur Erweiterung der Naturkunde. 1 vol. Giessen, 1793-94 (ed. by Borkhausen)

U. S. Exploring Expedition, vol. 8. Rept. on Mamm. and Birds by Titian Peale. *Orig. ed.* 1848.

CLARIBEL R. BARNET, *Librarian*.

A NEW LIBRARY ACTIVITY.

Rose M. Leeper, who from 1900 to 1917 was librarian of the Public Library of Dallas, Texas, has inaugurated a new library service in southern California. She undertakes the selection and installation of private libraries based upon the study of the personality, tastes and habits of the client's family with the object of making the resulting collection characterize its ideals and ambitions.

The Filing Association

THE record keepers and file clerks of large financial and commercial institutions in New York and their fellow craftsmen in the special libraries have decided that the time is ripe to form an association patterned on lines of other professional organizations, for the interchange of ideas, the establishment of standard methods and the general welfare and progress of their art. To this end, a preliminary meeting, attended by about thirty-five persons, was held at the office of *Filing*, 320 Broadway, New York, February 24th.

Ethel Scholfield, formerly with the Du Pont de Nemours company, presided at the meeting and Rosalind Hazelton with White Weld & Co.

acted as secretary. The sincerity of purpose was shown by the quick and orderly way in which the business was carried thru.

A committee on constitution and by-laws and one on membership were appointed. The former consists of Madelin Scheirch, chairman, Myrta L. Mason, Miss McDermott and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn; and the latter of Rosalind Hazelton, chairman, George W. Doherty, Maud Steck, Elsie Hay, and Miss Julia H. Behringer.

For further information regarding the association, apply to "Filing," 320 Broadway, New York.

R. W. JOLLY.

The New Librarian at the Newberry



GEORGE BURWELL UTLEY, Executive Secretary of the American Library Association, becomes librarian of the Newberry Library at Chicago on April 15th.

He was born in 1876 at Hartford, Conn., and graduated from Brown University in 1899, directly after which he became assistant librarian of the Watkinson Library at Hartford. In 1901 he went to Baltimore to take charge of the Maryland Diocesan Library and in December, 1904, was appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library at Jacksonville, Fla. A new building had just been completed at the time of his appointment and to Mr. Utley fell the work of furnishing and equipping the library and preparing for public use this collection which he developed largely during his administration. In February, 1911, he became executive secretary of the A. L. A. in succession to Chalmers Hadley, combining with this office since 1917, the secretaryship of the A. L. A. Library War Service Committee. Mr. Utley is succeeded by Carl H. Milam

A. L. A. Books for Use in States and Territories

DURING the past fourteen months, many organizations and individuals, anticipating that there might be a residue of books remaining from Library War Service, have written to the American Library Association requesting donations of books. These requests have come from practically every state in the United States, from China, Japan, and other foreign countries. They have been sent by Chambers of Commerce interested in establishing libraries, by men in service in France eager to obtain books for their home towns, by struggling public libraries needing more books, by college libraries, by clubs, churches, Sunday schools, by American Legion posts and other organizations of ex-service men, by individuals—even by one individual wishing to start a library as a mean of livelihood!

In accordance with the vote of the War Service Committee, the books remaining after Army and Navy and continuing A. L. A. War Service activities have been cared for (amounting to about two hundred and sixty thousand books), have been turned over to the state library commissions and other state library agencies for use and distribution within the states and territories. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the League of Library Commissions the books have been apportioned on the basis of number of men in service from each state, and number of books per capita in the libraries of each state. The books are given to the states to be used either as part of their travelling library collections or as outright gifts, and the following recommendations made:

(a) That the War Service aspect of the origin of the books be kept in view in using them, and that special consideration be given to individual and group requests from the ex-service men.

(b) That books shall be given or lent only to institutions which will circulate them free of charge, and which will make them accessible to the public at reasonably frequent intervals.

Tho these books are "left-overs" and consist of miscellaneous non-fiction, including about forty per cent of gift books, they will undoubtedly serve as nuclei for many library collections.

Requests for donations of books have likewise been turned over to these state agents, with

final authority about filling the requests. For the present, supplementary loans can be made to state agents from Headquarters for filling special requests from ex-service men, such as for foreign books, technical books, etc.

State agents are listed below:

Alabama, Thomas M. Owen, director, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery.

*Arizona, Estelle Lutrell, librarian, Arizona University Library, Tucson.

*Arkansas, Beatrice Prall, librarian, Public Library, Little Rock.

California, Milton J. Ferguson, librarian, California State Library, Sacramento.

Colorado, Chalmers Hadley, State Library Commission, Public Library, Denver.

Connecticut, Belle H. Johnson, Free Public Library Commission, Hartford.

*Delaware, A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Inst. Free Library, Wilmington.

*Florida, J. F. Marron, Public Library, Jacksonville, Georgia, Charlotte Templeton, Georgia Public Library Commission, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

Idaho, Marie M. Schreiber, Idaho State Library Commission, Boise.

Illinois, Anna May Price, Secretary, Illinois Library Extension Commission, Springfield.

Indiana, Wm. J. Hamilton, Secretary, Public Library Commission, Indianapolis.

Iowa, Julia A. Robinson, Secretary, Library Commission, Des Moines.

Kansas, Adrian S. Greene, Travelling Libraries Commission, Topeka.

Kentucky, Fannie C. Rawson, Secretary, Library Commission, Frankfort.

*Louisiana, Louise Singley, A. L. A. Librarian, American Red Cross Headquarters, Washington Artillery Hall, New Orleans.

Maine, Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta.

Maryland, Charlotte Newell, Public Library Commission, 6 East Read Street, Baltimore.

Massachusetts, Secretary, Free Public Library Commission, State Library, Boston.

Michigan, M. C. Spencer, Secretary, Mich. State Board Libr. Commissioners, State Library, Lansing.

Minnesota, Clara F. Baldwin, director, Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

*Mississippi, Mrs. A. K. Hamm, Public Library, Meridian.

Missouri, Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary, Library Commission, Jefferson City.

*Montana, M. Gertrude Buckhous, University of Montana, Missoula.

Nebraska, Secretary, Public Library Commission, Lincoln.

*Nevada, Frank J. Payne, State Library, Carson City.

New Hampshire, Grace Kingsland, Public Library Commission, State Library Building, Concord.

New Jersey, Sarah B. Askew, organizer, Public Library Commission, State House, Trenton, New Jersey.

*New Mexico, Pearl Stone, librarian, State University Library, Albuquerque.

Agents other than the State commissions are marked *.

New York, Wm. R. Watson, chief div. of Educational Extension, University of the State of New York, Albany.

North Carolina, Mary Palmer, Library Commission, Raleigh.

*North Dakota, Alfred D. Keator, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

*Ohio, Mary R. Cochran, Ohio Library Assn., Public Library, Cleveland, and J. H. Newman, State Library, Columbus.

Oklahoma, J. R. Dale, Secretary, Library Commission, Oklahoma City.

Oregon, Maud McPherson, State Library, Salem.

Pennsylvania, R. P. Bliss, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island, Walter E. Ranger, State Librarian, Providence.

*South Carolina, Robert M. Kennedy, librarian, South Carolina University, Columbia.

South Dakota, Leora J. Lewis, Free Library Commission, Pierre.

*Tennessee, John T. Moore, State Library Nashville. Texas, Elizabeth H. West, librarian, State Library, Austin.

Utah, Mary E. Downey, Dept. of Public Instruction, Salt Lake City.

Vermont, Ruth L. Brown, Free Library Commission, Montpelier.

Virginia, H. R. McIlwaine, State Library, Richmond.

Washington, J. M. Hitt, Librarian, State Library, Olympia.

*West Virginia, Clifford R. Meyers, librarian State Dept. Archives and History, Charleston.

Wisconsin, M. S. Dudgeon, Free Library Commission, Madison.

*Wyoming, Agnes R. Wright, librarian, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne.

*Alaska, Librarian, Public Library, Juneau.

*Hawaii, Helen Stearns, librarian of Islands Dept., Library of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

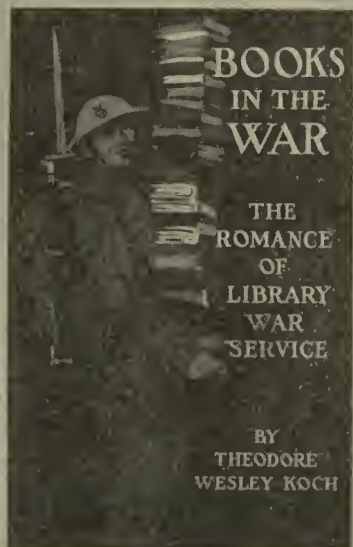
*Philippine Islands, Mary Polk, Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.

"Books in the War"

"The story of seven million books which went to war in the service of soldiers, sailors and marines" is a tale not undramatic. The lessons taught by these books, even the cures wrought by them, as well as the pleasure given by them to hundreds of thousands of men in camps and hospitals, in the United States and overseas—men of innumerable varied types, tastes and ex-

periences—these could be recounted without losing their romance and their truth only by one who knew books and men well. Theodore Wesley Koch tells the romance of library war service in "Books in the War," published by Houghton, Mifflin Company. In this book librarians find much that is familiar to them, perhaps, in the record of their work during the war, but they

READ



The Library will
lend you a copy

The Story

of seven million books
which went to war
in the service of
soldiers, sailors, and
marines, through the
generous provision of
the American public

also find anecdotes about the use of books, quotations from the men who read the books, and many illustrations which will bring to them and to others a new realization that books were worth while to the men at war.

There are chapters on the British Libraries, the A. L. A. in France; the development of direct mail service to the A. E. F.; naval libraries and transport service; and service to hospitals. The book is made vivid by quotations from letters from the front, voicing literary tastes; by a chapter on what pictures and poetry meant to

soldiers; and by an account of the provisions of books for blinded soldiers in England, France and the United States.

The last chapter of Dr. Koch's book, "Reading for the Future," is prophetic in its emphasis of the need of library extension.

The book contains not only material of interest to all who appreciate the value of books, but also information which the American public will be glad to find in such readable form in libraries—information concerning a service made possible by their own generous provision.

Thinking in Terms of Ships

THE libraries of the United States," says August Belmont, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Marine League, "can play an important part during National Marine Week by stimulating public thought to the importance of the American Merchant Marine. If exhibits of books about the sea, sea pictures and newspaper and magazine clippings about the Merchant Marine could be held in every public library during April, popular interest in the cause of the Merchant Marine would be awakened to a remarkable degree."

National Marine Week, planned for April 12-17 under the auspices of the National Marine League, will consist of a series of celebrations and demonstrations to arouse the entire country to a voting and investing interest in the American Merchant Marine.

The National Marine League has undertaken to accomplish that very necessary step in the

upbuilding of the Merchant Marine: the awakening of the people themselves. Edward N. Hurley and Charles Schwab, former chairmen of the U. S. Shipping Board, emphasized the fact that the country must be brought "to think in terms of ships."

At the National Marine Exposition to be held in New York City in April, the slogan will be "National Marine Week stands for American independence on the seas. Where do you stand?" Over one hundred and fifty exhibitors, including the American Library Association, will show at this Exposition features of their work in shipbuilding, port development, marine engines, ship equipment, and the training of officers and crews. The A. L. A. exhibit will show books supplied to merchant ships, as well as photographs, slides and posters advertising the library service of the Merchant Marine Department on ships and in ports.

Proposed Budget for the A. L. A. Two Million Dollar Fund

TWO million dollars has been set as the amount needed by the American Library Association to carry on the enlarged program activities for at least three years, or until June 1, 1923. Money given for a specific purpose will be used for that purpose. If less than two million dollars for general purposes is received, the sum received will be used to carry out those activities which are most stressed during the appeal for funds. If more than two million dollars is received, surplus money will be apportioned among the items on the present program, or will be used for other closely allied

features approved by the Association.

It is expected that some of the objects now in view will have been attained by the end of three years. The Merchant Marine library work, for instance, may be regarded as a demonstration service which is expected to have proved its value by the end of a three-year period, and can then be turned over to another agency with the assurance of adequate continuation.

The budget, which follows, covers a three-year period. Certain items in the 1920-1921 budget are now being carried on as continuing Library War Service activities, approved by the Com-

mittee of Eleven (United War Work Fund Committee). These items are indicated by a star, and total \$700,000, the amount remaining from Library War Service Funds (as of January 1st).

A. Extension of Library Service to all groups and communities thru existing library agencies.	June 1, 1920 to May 1, 1921	1921 to 1922	1922 to 1923	Total
1. Library Extension, promotion of legislation and adequate appropriation for state, municipal, rural and county library work.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$300,000
2. Citizenship and work with foreign born, in co-operation with other organizations.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000
3. Education of adults (by book lists, reading courses, book publicity, etc.,	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000
4. Books and work for the Blind.....	40,000	50,000	50,000	140,000
5. Institutional libraries (hospitals, prisons, orphanages, etc.).....	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
6. Work with children.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
7. Special Libraries, including business and industrial libraries (in co-operation with Special Libraries Association).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
8. European Headquarters (Promoting international exchange of library ideas).....	75,000	50,000	50,000	**175,000
B. Nation-wide readjustment of library methods to meet after-war conditions and demands.				
1. Information and education (general publicity on libraries and their service).....	75,000	75,000	75,000	225,000
2. Publishing activities (Professional, etc.)...	60,000	70,000	70,000	200,000
3. Union bibliographies and Indexes.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
4. Book Selection Service.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
5. Service thru Information Specialists.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
6. Survey of economy and effectiveness of present library methods.....	40,000	40,000	.....	80,000
C. Continuance of Service not yet taken over by Federal or National Agencies.				
1. Merchant Marine.....	*225,000	100,000	100,000	425,000
2. Ex-Service Men.....	*110,000	.....	.....	110,000
3. Blind ex-Service Men.....	*20,000	.....	.....	20,000
4. Public Health Service Hospitals.....	*150,000	50,000	.....	200,000
5. Coast Guard and Light Houses.....	*45,000	15,000	.....	60,000
6. Industrial War Work Industries.....	*75,000	.....	.....	75,000
D. Meeting increasing demand for properly qualified workers, and holding them.				
1. Recruiting for Librarianship.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
2. Employment Bureau.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
3. National Certification.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
4. Salaries	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000

Total....\$2,760,000

Deduct cash on hand, library war service fund 700,000

Balance needed for use between now and May 31, 1923\$2,060,000

*To be paid from Library War Service Funds.

**Several hundred thousand francs already subscribed by residents of Paris.

For "Good Collections of the Best Books"

I am greatly interested in the proposed plan for the enlargement of the activities of the the American Library Association, and I wish for the Association the very fullest possible success in them all.

The public library is one of our most effective agencies for public education—possibly the most effective of all for older boys and girls and for men and women. No people may hope to become broadly educated and cultured who do not read. Only when good collections of the best books are within easy reach of all people may we hope that most of them will read as they should.

I am delighted to know that the plans of the Association include the preparation of reading and study courses, and particularly study courses in American citizenship. These will be very helpful at this time when the people of the country are interested as never before in what has come to be called Americanization.

But I am most interested in the plans for the establishment of county libraries. Studies recently made by the Bureau of Education indicate that a very small portion of the people who live in the open country and in villages and

small towns have access to any adequate collection of books. In more than two-thirds of all the counties of the United States there is no library with as many as five thousand volumes. It is, however, just these people of the small town, the village, and the open country who have most time for general reading and who would use good libraries to best advantage.

I sincerely hope that the American Library Association may be able to carry forward a plan which has long been dear to me, that of establishing public libraries in good buildings and with trained librarians in the county seats of all the counties and then establishing branch libraries in other towns and villages of the county, and using the public schools as distributing centers. There are few counties in the United States in which a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollar of taxable property would not raise a sufficient fund to maintain a good county library on this plan. I can think of no other way in which an equal amount of money would accomplish so much good.

P. P. CLAXTON,

Commissioner of Education.

REPRESENTATIVES OF AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS ON THE A. L. A. ENLARGED PROGRAM.

The following librarians of affiliated organizations have been added to the Committee on Enlarged Program:

George S. Godard of the National Association of State Librarians.

John H. Friedel of Special Libraries Association.

Frederick C. Hicks of American Association of Law Libraries.

Julia A. Robinson of the League of Library Commissions. (Grace E. Kingsland acts when Miss Robinson is unable to attend).

CONFERENCES OF TRUSTEES ON THE "E. P."

Regional directors for the A. L. A. appeal for funds have arranged for meetings of trus-

tees in their respective districts at the places and on the dates listed below. Dates for similar trustees' meetings in the New England and Middle Atlantic Districts have not yet definitely been set. A later announcement will be made of the dates of trustees' meetings to be held in Boston and Atlantic City.

Trustees, in most cases appointed by the state governors as their official representatives, will attend these conferences to meet with regional and state directors.

Southwestern. Charleston. March 15 and 16.

North Central. St. Paul. March 19 and 20.

South Central. Kansas City. March 25 and 26.

Southwest. Dallas. March 25 and 26.

Middle Pacific. San Francisco. March 31 and April 1; Los Angeles. April 5 and 6.

Northwest. Spokane. March 24 and 25.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1920



THE retirement of George B. Utley from the secretaryship of the American Library Association was to be expected, for the post is one developing executive ability in a high degree, and leading directly to promotion, and Mr. Utley has proved one of the ablest officials whom the Association has had. His term of office from 1911 to 1920 has been the longest of any secretary since Melvil Dewey devoted his enthusiasm and energy to the Association in its formative period from 1876 to 1890, at which date he became president of the Association. Mr. Utley has not only handled the work of the Association at Headquarters with unusual skill and effectiveness, but during the period of war service patriotically and unflinchingly filled the double post both of peace and war secretary. In relation with the War Service Committee, he supplemented Chairman Wyer's admirable handling of the Committee business by his clear and careful record and his advance preparation of business in such wise that a maximum of work was accomplished by that Committee with a minimum of time and effort. Mr. Utley, like several of his predecessors now finds his reward in the headship of an important library, and every member of the A. L. A. will wish him large and permanent success in the new field. In the twenty years since his graduation from college, all of it devoted to library work, he has steadfastly grown with each promotion he has had, and his executive ability, his agreeable manner, his effective voice and his abounding patience have made him honored and indeed loved of all. Chicago is fortunate not to lose him, and in succeeding Mr. William N. C. Carlton as head of Newberry Library he has an opportunity to develop that library into closer relationship with the other three great libraries of the western metropolis, which already supplement each other and make together a remarkable system.

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THE appointment of Carl H. Milam as successor in the secretaryship will be recognized as that of the best possible man for the place, especially in view of Mr. Milam's experience during the war service as assistant to the

general director, and later as general director. Mr. Milam has developed in that work an executive ability of the highest order, and the older men of the Association have recognized in him one of the ablest men who have come up in the newer generation. A serious question, however, is involved in the double burden laid upon Mr. Milam of carrying out the enlarged program, as well as the other work of the Association. There will be a distinct advantage in concentration of the work in the hands of one executive officer, but, on the other side, so much is planned that even so excellent an executive as the new appointee would have not only two hands full, but three hands full of work. Everyone will wish Mr. Milam success, and the Association is heartily to be congratulated in having so excellent an official to take up the work.

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THERE has developed in some sections considerable criticism of the Enlarged Program plan and its appeal for funds, despite the vote of the Association at the special conference in Chicago and it has been suggested by some that it would be better to raise an endowment fund of two million dollars, if that amount can be had, rather than plan for the direct expenditure of such a sum or so much of it as can be procured. It may be said, however, that for such purposes the raising of an endowment fund is peculiarly difficult, and also that if an endowment sufficient to give an income that would provide for substantial work from year to year is to be raised, that could be managed better after the Association has shown what it can do thru the two or three years of direct peace work now in plan. Many generous persons, indeed, rather hesitate to give money toward endowments except for colleges and like institutions of settled and definite plan lest this should have the result of putting such work on Easy Street and providing elaborately for official salaries with the effect of fossilizing the effort. Probably the special conference of the Association in Atlantic City will be the field of much further discussion of the enlarged program and the

appeal. As the mid-winter conference was held in the west, where it was understood there would be most criticism of the enlarged program, and as the Association there voted in its favor and for an appeal for funds which would make it possible, it would seem a pity that any steps should now be taken which would interfere with the carrying out of the general plan, both for the raising and spending of funds, altho modification of the actual work to be done with the money should easily be possible from year to year as experience develops needs and limitations.

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THOSE who are wondering what are the country's resources with which to meet the greatly increased needs of public education in schools and libraries may find some comfort in observing the greatly enhanced values which have been placed on income producing properties during recent transfers. Sales of such properties as large farms reach higher totals because the purchasers know that these properties can produce higher rates of income, and it is from these increased incomes that the state may expect in its turn to draw for its increased needs. Large amounts of farm property have been changing hands in the Middle West during the last few months, in the states which have been consistent supporters of libraries and whose librarians can legitimately expect increased support from the new wealth of the state. Figures as given by a writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* of March 6th, are certainly striking. Iowa, to take the figures of but one state affected, has approximately 200,000 farms averaging 164 acres. According to the

state expert these farms increased in value by \$100 per acre in one year—a total of \$3,280,000,000. If Iowa were to levy a one mill tax for the cause of libraries it could triple its present expenditure and cover the entire needs of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program. And this is the increased value of one class only of income producing property in one state. Those who devote themselves to the arduous task of gaining increased support for our educational institutions can have the comfort of knowing at least that the wealth is there if they can but tap it.

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THE Re-Classification Commission provided for by Congress reported on March 12th, but altho the schedules had earlier been made ready, the text of the report was prepared at the last moment, and is not yet fully before the public. Altho report on the library situation is only incidental, that portion will be doubly interesting, as summarized on another page, and largely because, as already indicated, the library methods have been the basis of the argument for grading and promotion. It is improbable that any legislation on this report will be carried thru the present Congress, but the report will afford a most important basis for discussion and for future work. Incidentally, it is to be noted with gratification that the Appropriation Committees of Senate and House have made provision for some increase in the salary of the Librarian of Congress, i. e., from sixty-five hundred to seventy-five hundred—still much below the mark for this important office, but gratifying for its recognition of the service of the incumbent and the significance of the post.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BEGGS, Lutie A., C. P. certificate 1917, children's librarian, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., appointed extension librarian of the same library.

BOYER, Emma M., W. R. 1918, appointed librarian, Hydraulic Steel Co., Cleveland.

FINDLING, Clara H., W. R. 1918, appointed first assistant, Library of Price, Waterhouse & Co., Accountants, N. Y. City.

BRITTON, Jasmine, for more than five years supervisor of work with children in the Los Angeles Public Library resigned. Appointed librarian of the Elementary School Library of Los Angeles, March 1st.

CASE, Gladys, first assistant in the Department of Children's Work in the Los Angeles Public Library, appointed acting principal to succeed Jasmine Britton, resigned.

COMINGS, Marian E., W. R. 1906, appointed librarian, Burham Library of Architecture of Chicago Art Institute.

DALPHIN, Mercia. 1904, for some years children's librarian of the Harlem Library branch of the New York Public Library, has been made librarian of the Free Library at Rye, New York.

DEXTER, Elizabeth H., W. 1912, appointed by the Connecticut State Board of Charities to make a nine months' study of dependent and neglected children under state support, beginning April 1.

DODGEN, Lily M., P. 1912, formerly of the Savannah Public Library, made librarian of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company with headquarters at Middleton, Georgia.

EDWARDS, Russell, appointed head cataloger of the North Dakota Agricultural College Library, Fargo, North Dakota.

GEROW, Irma, N. Y. P. L. 1913-15, appointed to organize and install a library for the Locomotive Superheater Co., New York.

JOEL, Bertha, librarian of the Valparaiso, (Ind.) Public Library, appointed assistant editor of the *Cumulative Book Index*, published by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York City.

JOHNSON, Mildred Noe, N. Y. P. L., 1918-19, acting editor of *Public Affairs' Information Service Bulletin*, resigned. Leaves for Europe under appointment as historian of the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America.

KNAPP, Ethel M., W. R. 1907, appointed county normal instructor, Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners.

MACGREGOR, Della, of the Saint Paul (Minn.) Public Library, on leave of absence, to conduct the course of lectures on children's books and libraries at the Riverside (Calif.) Library School.

McKEE, William McC., W. R. 1917, appointed librarian, Cleveland Museum of Art and assistant Curator of Prints.

MILAM, Carl H., succeeds George B. Utey, as executive secretary of the American Library Association, April 15th.

MINER, Sarah Helen Paine, died at Madison, Wis., on March 1st. Mrs. Miner had given forty years of her life to library work, some twenty-one of which had been spent in the cataloging department of the University of Wisconsin Library. She had also been connected with the

Madison Public Library for some years and had held the librarianship of the Hackley Public Library at Muskegon, Mich.

NICHOLSON, Delia Wheelock, N. Y. P. L. 1916-'17, 1919-'20, of the Kansas City Public Library, appointed cataloger, Library of Hawaii, Honolulu. T. H.

REMANN, Henry C., since 1905 librarian of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., died on February 26th, of pneumonia.

RISPIN, Ethel B., formerly with the Buffalo (N.Y.) Public Library, the New York Public Library and the Y. W. C. A. in New York City, appointed headquarters assistant, Merchant Marine Department of the A. L. A. Library War Service.

RYERSON, Agnes, for two years at the Newport News Dispatch office, and previously at the Cleveland Public Library, appointed administrative assistant at the office of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program in New York.

SHELLENBERGER, Grace, C. P. certificate 1913, appointed librarian of the Public Library, Davenport, Ia.

SILL, Nellie G., W. R. 1915, appointed cataloger and assistant librarian, Cleveland Museum of Art.

STITES, Katherine, C. P. diploma 1919, appointed librarian of the Public Library of Lafayette, Ind.

UTLEY, George Burwell, since February 1911, executive secretary of the American Library Association resigns. Resignation to take effect April 15. Mr. Utey has been offered the librarianship of the Newberry Library, Chicago, and has accepted.

WALLACE, Lucie, appointed librarian of the Inter-Church World Movement, 45 West 18th Street, New York, March 1st.

WAYNE, Mabel A., W. 1915, of the Decatur (Ill.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

ZACHERT, Adeline B., Rochester Public Library, has been appointed member of the A. L. A. Committee of Five to consider the subjects of standardization, certification and library training (Frank K. Walter, chairman) in place of Caroline M. Underhill, who, altho expressing interest in the subject, found it impossible to serve.



ROBERT F. HAYES, JR., Librarian
WYATT & NOLTING, Architects

View showing the Four Tier book stack extending up through the reading room floor of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.

Requisites For Proper Book Storage

A thorough study of the fundamental requirements which govern the successful storage of books in a large, growing library has resulted in the establishment of the following rules. There should be:

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- Direct and immediate access to every volume with a minimum distance to travel.
- Location in close communication with cataloging, reading and delivery rooms.
- Thorough illumination, either natural or artificial, by day and night.
- A constant supply of fresh air and an evenly regulated temperature, in order to prevent the deterioration of both paper and bindings.
- The greatest possible freedom from dust.
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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MAINE

The Maine Library Commission in its list of libraries receiving state aid (in the *Maine Library Bulletin* for January) devotes a column to whether or no the respective board of trustees pay the expenses of the librarian to the meetings of the Maine Library Association, and offers for the consideration of the library boards the fact that only thirty-six of the one hundred and ten state aided libraries pay the expenses of a representative at these meetings.

"The population of the State of Maine numbers 742,371. There are in the libraries of the state one million one hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred thirty books. This means that there is over a book and a half for each person in the state.

Of this number 120,000 volumes are in the State Library and 25,000 in the Traveling Libraries and these books are available to each citizen of Maine,—the books in the State Library by payment of parcel post charges and those in the Traveling Libraries by payment of a nominal fee which covers entire transportation charges." —*Maine Library Bulletin*.

MASSACHUSETTS

Wakefield. A library building for the Beebe Town Library is soon to be constructed at a cost of \$100,000. A site has been purchased with a fund raised by popular subscription. Hartwell, Richardson and Driver are the architects.

Boston. The College of Business Administration Library at Boston University conducted a "give-a-book" campaign during January and February. Letters were written to graduates and undergraduates, faculty and trustees. Posters, announcements in classes, student organizations and other means were used to bring the campaign to the attention of all interested. Members of the Board of Guarantors, all active business men in Boston, responded generously. As a result nearly one thousand extra feet of shelving has been installed in the main reading and the periodical rooms to care for the new volumes. Every book was carefully selected and a sum of money was received to be expended by the librarian in purchasing books. Other alterations included a raised platform for the reference staff, new catalogue cases, map cabinet, revolving stands, etc. With the begin-

ning of the new term nearly 3,500 students are enrolled in this department of the University and the seating capacity of the library was increased by facilities for eighty additional readers.

The files of the Public Affairs Information Service for 1919 were recently purchased for the vertical files. The total weight was a ton and a quarter—one-third of which was retained and filed. Two hundred technical publications are now received regularly in the Business Administration library and telephone service is extended to Boston business men as usual.

R. L. P.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport. A staff organization has just been formed by the members of the Public Library. The purpose of this association is to foster the development of a professional, cultural and social spirit thruout the library and its branches.

The officers are: President, Minnie Burke; Vice-President, Catherine McElroy; Secretary, Irvinia Bristol. The executive committee is composed of one representative from each department of the main library, and one representative from each branch library. Business meetings are held at the Main Library once a month.

NEW YORK

New York City. A new library building is planned as part of the enlargement of Teachers College, Columbia University. The six-story building which will have a frontage of 192 feet and a depth of 72 feet will cost about \$1,500,000, of which about \$1,000,000 has been appropriated by the General Election Board. The architects are Allen and Collens of Boston.

Endicott. A community house has been opened in the foreign section of Endicott, N. Y. It has been erected at a cost of \$20,000 and it was financed by the Endicott Johnson Corporation.

The building is the outgrowth of activities of the Endicott Free Library, which has been maintaining a community center library in another part of the village for the past five years, and a traveling book-wagon in the foreign section during the past summer. While the building is directly under the board of Trustees of the En-

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dicott Library, its work has expanded beyond the circulation of books and includes a Baby Welfare Clinic, a recreation director, and meeting rooms for various local organizations and unorganized groups.

The neighborhood in which the community house is located is made up chiefly of foreign-born, to the number of about four thousand. Seventeen nationalities are represented in this district.

M. Q.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh. The Schools Division of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, which was a part of the Childrens department, has been made a separate department with the former supervisor, Nina C. Brotherton, as head.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Library Association has turned over to Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh its collection of about fifteen thousand books. These books have not been available to the public since this old library ceased to function about twenty-five years ago and the full value of the collection cannot be estimated until it has been catalogued.

NORTH CAROLINA

Rockingham. The people of Rockingham last year voted the entire amount of tax allowed by law in support of the public library which had been maintained in the Library Association for about twelve months previously.

MISSOURI

Kansas City. The "vital statistics" of the Kansas City Public Library as given in the thirty-eighth annual report, show the following expenditures: Salaries, \$71,640.98 as compared with \$63,161.32 in 1917-1918; books and periodicals, \$22,266.20 as compared with \$24,960.86 in 1917-1918) binding, \$9,046.45 as compared with \$9,171.27 in 1917-1918.

The total number of volumes at the end of the year was listed at 268,475 (250,964 volumes in 1917-1918) and the number of registered borrowers has increased from 70,247 at the beginning of the year to 71,548 at the end.

ILLINOIS

Galesburg. A gift of \$10,000 to open a "Library fund" for Knox College has been made by Henry M. Seymour. The Seymour Memorial Library, as it will be called, will be located near the City Library and it is hoped that the two can to some extent be administered together, so as to prevent overlapping, and to augment the resources available for citizens of Galesburg and students of Knox.

Chicago. Altho it is a reference library only, in the use of its books, the Ryerson library at the Art Institute of Chicago possesses a lending collection of about 30,000 photographs, 20,000 lantern slides and 11,000 postcards. This collection the library is aiming to make representative of architecture, painting, sculpture and the decorative arts from prehistoric times up to the present. A catalog, is in preparation, based upon authoritative data in matters of attribution, date and orthography. Supplementary to this general use, the library is developing co-operation with the activities of the Art Institute School and the Chicago School of Architecture, and correlation with the work of educational institutions, particularly the public schools of Chicago.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. A city ordinance effective December 13 established the following distinction between the grade of library page and that of junior library assistant, hitherto embraced in one grade: Library pages; education, 1 year high school course; duties, shelving, messenger service, card sorting, etc. Junior library assistant; education, three years high school course and library apprentice course; duties, reading room and desk service.

W. D. J.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

The following dates and places have been arranged for the meetings of trustees planned by the regional directors of the A. L. A. appeal for funds:

March 15-16. Southeastern. At Charleston, S. C.

March 19-20. North Central. At St. Paul, Minn.

March 24-25. Northwest. At Spokane, Wash.

March 25-26. South Central. At Kansas City, Mo.

March 25-26. South West. At Dallas, Tex.

March 31—April 1. Middle Pacific. At San Francisco, Calif.

April 5-6. Middle Pacific. At Los Angeles, Calif.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City.

Joint Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Special meeting of the American Library Association.

May 31-June 5. At Colorado Springs, Colo. Annual Conference of the American Library Association.

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LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Executive Board, held in Chicago, on March 13, Carl H. Milam was elected Executive Secretary of the Association in place of George B. Utley, resigned.

There were present and voting: President Chalmers Hadley, Second Vice-President Cornelia Marvin, Linda A. Eastman, Adam Strohm and Edith Tobitt.

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

The joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City on April 29-30 and May 1st. The meeting has been postponed so as to coincide with the special spring meeting of the American Library Association. Headquarters, as already announced in The LIBRARY JOURNAL, will be as usual at the Hotel Chelsea. The rates will be: One person in room without bath, \$5.50; Two persons in room without bath, \$10.00; One person in room with bath, \$7.50; Two persons in room with bath, \$12.00.

MARY P. PARSONS,

Secretary, New Jersey Library Association.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the Annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association held at Middletown, on Feb-

ruary 10th, the following officers were elected: President, Henry N. Sanborn, librarian, Bridgeport Public Library; Secretary, Dorothy Whiting of the Beardsley Library, Winsted; Treasurer, Rachel N. T. Stone of the Hartford Public Library.

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association will be held, as already announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on April 14th—17th in New York City, headquarters being at the Hotel McAlpin.

The meeting will open with a banquet on Wednesday evening, April 14th, when the annual report will be read, and the business meeting is scheduled for the morning of Saturday, the 17th.

An exhibit of forms and methods arranged by Mary D. Cox of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, will be held, and a post-conference trip to the special libraries of New York is being planned.

Members and others interested who intend to be present are asked to notify Kenneth C. Walker, Librarian of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York City.

ESTELLE L. LIEBMANN,
Secretary.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SMALL LIBRARIES

Western Massachusetts Library Club. [Annual] Suggested list for small libraries. Reprinted from the Springfield Republican. 4 p. O.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AVIATION

Books on aviation. *Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library.* Feb. 1920. p. 24-26.

BILLS OF LADING

Bills of lading. In: U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on shipping and shipbuilding. 1919. p. 104-109.

CARGOES

Cargoes and stowage. In: U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on shipping and shipbuilding. p. 137-139, 1919.

U. S. Education Bureau. Publications available December 1919. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 1920. 16 p. O.

CHRISTIAN ERA—HISTORY

Weber, Nicholas Aloysius. A general history of the Christian era; a text-book for high schools and colleges. 2 v. Washington, D. C.: Catholic Education Press. bibls. \$2 ea.

PRICES

Fisher, Irving. Stabilizing the dollar; a plan to stabilize the general price level without fixing individual prices. New York: Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n.

FLAUBERT, GUSTAVE ..

Flaubert and Maupassant; a literary relationship. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago. 10 p. bibl. O. \$1 n.

FOREMEN, FACTORY—TRAINING, ETC.

The foreman; a treatise upon the qualifications, powers, duties and relations of a foreman in manufacturing. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 4 p. bibl. O (Training Bulletin 26.)

GASES IN WARFARE

West, C. J. comp. Chemical warfare. *Special Libraries.* Nov. 1919. p. 225-236.

GREAT BRITAIN—HISTORY

Tout, Thomas F. An advanced history of Great Britain . . . to 1918. N. Y.: Longmans, 1919. bibls. \$2.50 spec. n.

EDUCATION

Mackie, Ransom A. Education during adolescence with an introduction by G. Stanley Hall. N. Y.: Dutton. 25 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

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IMMIGRANTS

Articles on foreign nationalities and the foreign-born in the U. S. that have appeared in recent numbers of magazines. *Foreign-Born*. Dec. 1919 p. 29-30.

INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATION

Representation in industry. *New Jersey*. Newark. Aug. 1919. v. 6, p. 146.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

West, C. T. and Greenman, E. D. Reading list on industrial research. *Special Libraries*. Jan. 1920 p. 19-28.

FREIGHT—OCEAN RATES

Ocean freight rates. In: U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on shipping and shipbuilding, 1919. p. 93-100.

INSURANCE

Insurance works. New York: Spectator Company, 135 William Street. 1919. 4 p.

INSURANCE, MARINE

Marine insurance. In: U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on shipping and shipbuilding p. 110-133, 1919.

JACOPONE DA TODI, 1228-1306.

Underhill, Evelyn. Jacopone da Todi, poet and mystic . . . N. Y.: Dutton, 1919. 5 p. bibl. O. \$6 n.

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LABOR

Selected list of references on Labor and trade unions. New York: Bureau of Industrial Research (289, Fourth Avenue) Dec. 1919. 12 typew. p.

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Whiting, Gertrude. A lace guide for makers and collectors . . . with five-language nomenclature . . . N. Y.: Dutton. 160 p. bibl. Q. \$15 n.

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Arent, Leonora. Electric light franchises in New York City. New York: Longmans. 6 p. bibl. O. \$4. (Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law. v. 88 pt. 2)

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Howe, James L., and H. C. Holtz. Bibliography of the metals of the platinum group: platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium, ruthenium, 1748-1917. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 1919. 558 p. O. (U. S. Theological Survey. Bulletin 694.)

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Selective bibliography on modern Mexico and the Mexicans. *Foreign-Born*. Nov. 1919. p. 10-11.

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PACKING INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on government regulation of the packing industry.

Oct. 21, 1919. 4 typew. p. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

PENSIONS, CIVIL

Pensions (governmental). *New Jersey*. Newark. Aug. 1919. v. 6. p. 147.

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Plymouth and the Pilgrims. *Bulletin of the Salem Public Library*. Salem, Mass. Feb. 1920. p. 27-28.

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State police systems in America. *New Jersey*. Newark. Aug. 1919. v. 6. p. 147.

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Dues and port charges. In: U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on shipping and shipbuilding. 1919. p. 101-103.

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ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

Theodore Roosevelt: A bibliography. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*. Feb. 1920. p. 73-80.

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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on rubber tires, with emphasis on manufacture. Oct. 1919. 4 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SAFETY

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Training for shirt makers; a plan for organizing and conducting training. . . . Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 1919. 8 p. bibl. O. (Training Bulletin no. 19).

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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on artificial silk [and silk substitutes]. Sept. 1919. 4 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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Partial list of Socialist publications. American Labor Year Book. 1919-1920. p. 433.

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UNITED STATES—PRESIDENT

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the war powers of the President, Sept. 1919. 8 typew. p. 50 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

APRIL 1, 1920

TWICE-A-MONTH



The Special Libraries Association

BY GUY E. MARION*

IN reply to a request for an article describing the history of the Special Libraries Association, it would be simpler to ask the reader to turn to the "Manual of Library Economy," chapter VIII, as covering the subject thru 1914 and then supplement his reading by later issues of *Special Libraries*, than to attempt to chronicle in any short article the events that have entered into the making of this phase of the library movement.

THE FIRST GATHERING

It was not my privilege to be a member of the first group of people who gathered informally in the lobby of the Mount Washington Hotel at the Bretton Woods Conference of the American Library Association in the summer of 1909, and there discussed the need for and possibilities of an organization, which should help to crystalize and spread the doctrine of special libraries for special purposes and to unite the efforts of those already in existence, tho isolated and working individually, into a common purpose. This little group of people consisted of John Cotton Dana, of Newark, Herbert O. Brigham of Providence, Robert H. Whitten of New York, George W. Lee of Boston and Anna Sears of New York. They organized themselves as the new association with the following officers, Mr. Dana, President; Mr. Whitten, Vice President; Miss Sears, Secretary-Treasurer. These together with Mr. Lee and Mr. Brigham composed the first Executive Board.

To understand best the needs of that day, a concrete case may serve. A graduate of a classical college course, I went to the American Brass Co. of Waterbury, Conn., to organize a

Bureau of Information. There I gradually gathered a small collection of literature upon topics affecting their business. This consisted of trade catalogs for the Purchasing Department, engineering books for the Drafting Department, technical books for the Chemical and Physical Departments, typewritten reports covering special investigations of the engineers, and patent information covering the articles made by the company. I had discovered a few of the librarian's tools and had classified and cataloged all this data so that it was quickly and readily available. I had utilized my knowledge of foreign languages in translating technical articles for the busier executives and had generally made myself useful to the office as a source of information, which otherwise could not be readily found, in the day's work. I remember with gratitude the assistance freely and willingly given me by the local public librarian in those days.

But to go back a step earlier, my first inspiration was received from a trip spent at the Library of Stone and Webster of Boston, which was already quite old and well established, and from a trip to the General Electric Company's Bureau of Information at Schenectady, New York, which was a large and impressive piece of work to me. In both of these places I found effective business libraries serving the peculiar interests with which they were connected and yet with very little in common. However, inspired by these examples, I developed a working Library Department for the American Brass Company, yet feeling the need for some body of people to whom I could appeal with my peculiar problems and with whom I might discuss common interests. No such body existed. I had heard of the American Library Association but hardly felt that the members of that body

*Past president of the Special Libraries Association and former Secretary from 1910-1915, now Director of the Record Section of Community Motion Picture Bureau, New York City.

could have much interest in my peculiar problems so different from those of a Public Library.

That feeling was strongly accentuated by a summer spent in Europe where I studied and investigated libraries in several countries, among them particularly the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels, where I found the very extended and intensified application of the Decimal System of Dewey, expanded and amplified by the Institut. I saw how quickly the workers there had grasped the idea of the Decimal System, adapted it without reservation, and had improved it far in advance of what had been done in America. Moreover in their eagerness, they could not understand why we were so slow to take advantage of the fruits of their study. And, in this, they were quite right. I returned with a desire to put to work my new knowledge thus acquired as I saw its immediate relation to special library problems. A new opportunity opened up which placed me in charge of a much larger collection of highly technical literature with Arthur D. Little, Inc., Chemists and Engineers of Boston. Here I was confronted with a mass of unclassified data and clippings which demanded immediate attention because of its rapid growth. The recently found "Belgian" expansions of the Decimal Classification proved a ready tool in need and solved my difficulty. It was increasingly evident to me that there must be a new body of workers similarly placed as I was, who should meet for mutual helpfulness and encouragement.

This bit of personal reminiscence will serve my purpose if it shows something of the need of 1909 in a specific case. That this was a fair example of the situation is proven by the fact that on November 5th of that year about forty persons attended the first regularly called meeting of the Special Libraries Association at the rooms of the Merchants Association in New York City. The demand of the day had been met by the meeting in the hotel lobby of the preceding July where this new association had begun its work. Let me quote a few significant paragraphs from Mr. Dana's opening remarks at this first meeting since they so closely define what was in the minds of all in those first days.

"The special library, in that meaning of the phrase which we have had in mind in organizing this Association of special libraries, is an institution of very recent development. We may venture to define it as 'the library of a modern man of affairs.' . . . It means that here in the opening years of the Twentieth Century, 550 years after the invention of printing, men of affairs are for the first time beginning to see clearly that collections of books and printed materials are not, as they were long held to be by most, for the use simply of the scholar, the student, the reader, and the devotee of *belles lettres*, but are useful tools, needing only the care and skill of a curator, of a kind of living index thereto, as it were, to be of the greatest possible help in promoting business efficiency." . . .

"The library idea has always been more or less academic, monastic, classic. The impression has prevailed that the library appeals first of all to the reader of polite literature, to the student, the philosopher, the man of letters. This rapid development of special libraries managed by experts who endeavor from day to day to gather together the latest things on the topic to which his library is devoted, to present to the firm and employees, is simply an outward manifestation of the fact that the man of affairs has come to realize that printed things form the most useful and most important tools of his business, no matter what that business may be."

Mr. Dana's particular interest grew out of his own long effort to establish a business branch of his own public Library at Newark, New Jersey, which he felt would "prove to be of great value first to the main library as a bond between men of affairs in the city, and the main library's great storehouse of books, and next, as a useful tool for business firms of all kinds in the city." Mr. Whitten, was interested as "librarian-statistician" of the New York Public Service Commission of the First District in getting and using information of value for the Commissioners and their staff of workers; Mr. Brigham as a progressive State Librarian was interested in legislation of the day and keeping his library well in touch with all that could be applied and found useful in working with the public men of his State; Miss Sears, as librarian of the Merchants Association of New York, felt the urge of duty in bringing together and utilizing information of every sort to satisfy the multifarious demands of such a body of commercial men of affairs as composed that Association; and Mr. Lee as librarian of Stone and Webster, one of the oldest and best established engineering concerns of the day, conducting work in all parts of the country, of every technical kind, required both technical and commercial data to satisfy a staff of executives, engineers and experts. Thus each of these individuals was prompted by much the same need of up-to-dateness in printed information—was it not most natural that this community of

**Special Libraries*, v. 1, no. 1, p. 4-5.

interest should express itself in this new group forming the Special Libraries Association? And was it not most natural that, once formed and crystallized, others should quickly ally themselves to this expression of the same ideals? Likewise the desire to know where other workers in the same field were located impelled them to seek out their common interests. This took form quickly in the formation of a Committee headed by Miss Sears and Mr. Brigham, which proceeded to assemble a Directory of Special Libraries of that time.

THE FIRST "CALLED" MEETING

On November 5th, of the same year in New York City in the Assembly Room of the Merchants Association, was held the first "called" meeting of the Association. About forty attended, some local and several from a distance. I remember this meeting distinctly and recall with what enthusiasm I listened to the papers and took part in the very lively discussions that followed them, I met here for the first time John A. Lapp, who was destined to have such a long and prominent part in the activities of our Association, Mr. Handy who subsequently became one of our most successful presidents, and Miss Carr who was an inspiration to all who heard her relate her experiences with the financial library of Fisk and Robinson.

Miss Ball of the Newark Business Branch was there and read a paper, Mr. Mile R. Maltbie Commissioner of the Public Service Commission, first district, New York, contributed to this first program, as did Mr. Lee and Dr. Whitten.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN: *Special Libraries*

Immediately after this meeting, I remember attending the first Executive Board meeting as a guest together with Messrs. Lapp and Handy. It was here that the publication of a paper was finally decided upon, in order that the papers of our meetings might finally get into print and become a factor in the extension of our ideas. It was foremost in the minds of nearly all at that

time that one of the prime reasons why this new Association was actually needed as a separate entity with its own treasury, lay in the fact that there was no organization in existence which would publish and spread the things we were thinking and saying. The technical press was not interested in pushing our ideas, the American Library Association had only its proceedings and a form of organization that would require that anything we felt should be emphasized would be subject to its careful editing—and blue pencilling if not germane to the chief interests. In fact there seemed to be no other way to bring our thoughts and deliberations to other similarly interested minds but to start our own official organ where we

could control the publishing of everything in this particular field. So a paper was decided upon. And its name, for the want of a better one, was chosen as *Special Libraries*. Volume one, number one appeared in January 1910, and its first editorial read as follows:

"Special Libraries is published by the Special Library Association as a means of furthering effective co-operation. It will serve as a medium of intercommunication and to a certain extent will be a clearing house



JOHN COTTON DANA

of the Association. It will publish a limited number of notes and news of special interest to the members of papers and short reference lists. It will devote special attention, however, to listing the more important current literature and especially those books, official reports, pamphlets and periodical articles that are not included in the general book lists and periodical indexes. Conforming to the needs of the libraries represented these current lists will relate chiefly to public affairs, social problems, public utilities, technology, insurance and finance. It is believed that such information will be very useful not only to special libraries and institutions but to a very large number of general and public libraries."

This first number bore the address "54 Lafayette St." the address of the Merchants Association of New York, whence it was issued under the hand of Miss Sears, the Secretary.

It was not long before changes took place. The March issue, number three, announced:

"The executive board of the Special Libraries Association has chosen Mr. Guy E. Marion, Librarian of the Arthur D. Little Co., Boston, as secretary-treasurer of the association, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Anna Sears. Miss Sears has been secretary of the association since its organization at Bretton Woods in July 1909, and the initial success of the association has been due largely to her efforts.

The executive board determined also to place the publication of *Special Libraries* in the hands of a managing editor and business manager. Mr. John A. Lapp, Legislative Reference Librarian of Indiana, was chosen as managing editor, and Mr. Guy E. Marion, secretary, as business manager."

Little did Mr. Lapp or myself realize that the combination here started was destined to continue for so long. He took up the editorship with unbounded enthusiasm to make a paper of real value, and I was filled with the same zeal to make the association grow in power and influence as well as numbers. That Mr. Lapp succeeded well in his share of the work is too well known to require repeating. He remained editor until June 1917, and from the pen of Mr. Handy we have an appreciation of Mr. Lapp, which expresses the value of his work in far better language than I can command. It also epitomizes the story I am enlarging upon here up to the date when he wrote. He says:*

"The ties uniting special librarians at the outset were largely negative. They were dissatisfied with the A. L. A.; but it must be admitted that they had little that was constructive to offer in its place. There was a noticeable lack of libraries that were essentially 'special.' It was quite the thing to ask 'What is a special library?' And even more patronizing was the query 'Where are your special libraries?'

"Mr. Lapp's first task was to create *esprit de corps*. Special libraries must understand themselves and their work. In place of the prevalent hesitancy and confusion must come clear views ahead, conviction and

courage. To this task he brought his own convictions, confidence and enthusiasm. He brought valuable associations and the prestige of an honored position at the capitol of a great state. These he placed unreservedly at the Association's service.

"Lapp's conception of a special library was a place where information is mobilized. By this he meant assembled for instant service. The special library consisted in a librarian—himself an expert in his subject—and in materials of his collectings. Both were at the service of the information seeker. In the foreground of this conception was specific service. Not a service remote, diffused or general—but concrete. Such a library did not wait for publishers' book lists; it could not wait even for an inquiry. It must continually scan its own field, forecasting areas of intensive interest. These it must cultivate, utilizing every promising source of supply in assembling information against the time when each cultivated area would become a harvesting ground for the inquirer. This inquirer might be a legislator with a bill in Congress to favor or oppose, a business executive with a problem of administration to be decided by experience, or a technical expert charged with formulating advice based on adequate data—but whoever he might be, he would be pressed for time, impatient of delay, eager for tangible results and thoroughly appreciative of intelligent service.

"Such a library must make its opportunities. It must initiate means of impressing its value on those who used it. It might not rest content with a mere negative utility. Always and everywhere its points of contact with those who supported it were so specifically helpful, valuable and vital.

"It was this conception of a special library that Lapp, through editorials and through articles contributed by others, hammered into his readers issue after issue. Presently one no longer needed to ask, 'What is a special library?' It was sufficiently apparent. . . .

"At the same time Lapp was exploring the special library field. With the co-operation and assistance of officers and members, were developed means of discovering and encouraging hitherto unknown libraries. In the larger cities special librarians were made acquainted with one another. They came together in conferences. Through the official organ, Lapp made much of these conferences. He printed their proceedings. These revealed to special librarians themselves a multitude of unsuspected applications of the special library idea. . . .

"Then followed descriptions of these libraries. Each descriptive account which Lapp printed brought others. Presently special librarians, themselves were astonished at the scope and variety of special library service. Bankers, engineers, chemists, railroad operators, financiers, telephone and telegraph operators, insurance men, miners, governmental department, boards, and bureaus were found to be developing special collections in charge of special librarians.

"Comparison of methods suggested the need of a better technique. Many things were done tolerably well. They ought to be done better. Interchange of methods, through SPECIAL LIBRARIES leads undoubtedly to great improvements. Special librarians who had remained apart now gladly exchanged views.

"From these things it was but a step to extensive and practical co-operation. How to help one another became a favorite topic of conversation. How to correlate their activities became a problem to be attacked. 'Co-operative information service' was urged; while the machinery of such a service may remain to be installed, interchange of information is now an accomplished daily fact."

"Each of these developments had its particular and conspicuous proponents, but in his position as editor,

* *Special Libraries* v. 8. no. 7. p. 109.

Lapp was sympathetic and helpful to all. To the establishment of the Public Affairs Information Service, one of the foremost of the co-operative enterprises, he may be said to have been the foremost contributor.

"Mr. Lapp has given an ungrudging and an unstinted service. He has contributed materially and morally to the development of a powerful group of library activities. He has seen the special library principle extend itself into nearly every business and industry. He has seen prejudice give way before its claim to recognition. He has seen "Service" written in large letters as its watchword. He deserves and will receive as he lays aside his editorial duties, the appreciation and thanks of a large part of those with whom he worked and planned for a common end."

til June 1918 when the annual meeting followed at Saratoga Springs in early July. After Mr. Power went away to war his office assistant, Margaret S. Locke, filled the gap and did the Association a real service in continuing the policy which Mr. Power's foresight made possible. The outstanding points which emphasize Mr. Power's work, were his pages devoted to "In the Field," "Useful Things in Print," "Notes," and "Book Reviews." We believe that each served a purpose and tended to awaken



RALPH L. POWER, EDITOR OF *Special Libraries*, 1917-1918.

Mr. Lapp's work was reflected monthly during all that period by a rare choice of material so that the paper has built up slowly but steadily a vast mine of special information and from its papers may be culled by any business man information which would enable him to utilize the best methods of work which have been proven successful in the leading special libraries of the country.

The publication was conducted editorially during the next eight months by Ralph L. Power of the Boston University College of Business Administration, in fact until Mr. Power entered the U. S. Army in April 1918, although his editorial direction extended slightly beyond that date un-



CHARLES C. WILLIAMSON, 7th PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

new interest. Mr. Power did not possess the background that was Mr. Lapp's, in relation to the whole movement, but his editing reflected perhaps a different viewpoint more in tune with the changing times thru which he was editor and less of the individualism of Lapp's strong personality. He brought to the work freshness of attack, organizing an editorial department composed of the following associate editors: H. H. B. Meyer, R. H. Johnston, Maud A. Carabin, Eleanor Kerr, Daniel N. Handy, Ethel M. Johnson, and Helen Norris, with himself as editor-in-chief. Mr. Lapp had handled the magazine more as an individual working out his own plans or thru his immediate assistant, Ethel Cleland, who for

a long time was his "right-hand man" in preparing the publication. There were always, however, contributing editors even from the earliest days working with Mr. Lapp. They were Mr. Meyer, Mr. Handy and Mr. F. N. Morton. Mr. Handy has been a frequent contributor to the columns of *Special Libraries* over its long period of life, Mr. Morton a close friend of the Association, contributed often and did much to forward the special library idea in Philadelphia until the approach of his untimely death, and Mr. Meyer perhaps more than any other single individual outside of the successive editors has utilized space in our columns most generously. In fact the Association owes much to Mr. Meyer in his using its columns for so many years for publishing his many special bibliographical lists. These frequent contributions assembled by themselves alone would make a very considerable and extremely useful volume.

In September 1918, the editorial policy passed into new hands when J. H. Friedel took up the work left in the preceding spring by Mr. Power's call to war. Mr. Friedel quickly gathered himself to the task, and with new associate editors, having distinct duties and fields to cover, comprised as follows, Miss Barnet, covering agricultural and governmental libraries, Miss Day covering business and commercial libraries, Miss Genung, covering financial libraries, Mr. Greenman, covering technological and engineering libraries, and Miss Pillsbury, covering theological and fine arts libraries, began to produce an increasingly better magazine. The periodical has had more leading papers, more special numbers, illustrations for the first time, a generally more attractive appearance and perhaps a wider appeal to the general reader, instead of to a restricted list of our own members only. In fact *Special Libraries* has become a periodical rather than a professional organ, under Mr. Friedel's editorship. Much praise is due to him for the way in which he has devoted himself to the unselfish work of what has still by force remained an unpaid task.

It would not be quite right to fail to mention the several unusual numbers published thru out these eleven years, such as "The Efficiency Number," "The City Planning Number," "The Business Number" (October 1912), "The Foreign Trade Number," "The Advertising Number," "The Business Library Training Number," the "Women and War Time Problems Number,"

the "Safety Number," the "Transportation Number," and the "Agricultural Number."

THE WORKERS WITHIN THE ASSOCIATION

It is not possible for me to enumerate all that have worked for the good of this movement. But it is desirable to mention the officers in charge. Mr. Dana was succeeded as first President after a very successful meeting at Mackinac Island at the end of two years, by Dr. Whitten, who conducted a very successful New York City meeting in September 1911, and was re-elected to a second term. He in turn was followed by Mr. Handy, who conducted two even more successful years of work. In many ways Mr. Handy's first administration was the high-water mark for the association, with its splendid meeting at Kaaterskill, New York, where several men of prominence, both in business and in government, were present to encourage our association. After his second annual meeting the association was fortunate in electing Richard H. Johnston, who by his library connections and business connections was able to travel about the country and thus stimulate new interest in the association's activities. He was succeeded by Arthur E. Bostwick, of St. Louis, who remained President until the first Asbury Park meeting, (June 1916) when Mr. Morton of Philadelphia was elected. The September issue of that year, prints Mr. Morton's name as President, but his prolonged illness (and subsequent death) brought about his resignation. His post was filled by the promotion of Charles C. Williamson to become the seventh President. Dr. Williamson was re-elected to a second term at the Louisville meeting, but resigned on April 18, 1918, when he left strictly library work to go into statistical work. His vacant position was not filled, but the Vice-President, who was then Mr. Lapp, formerly editor, conducted the Saratoga meeting of June 1918. This was the war conference, and the association without a head suffered a very real handicap, being at the same time without an editor for its publication. Mr. Power then editor, had entered the army in April. The summer months found a solution. Guy E. Marion, at the time a member of the executive board was asked to assume the duties of the President, while Mr. Friedel had already been enlisted to undertake the editorship. Mr. Marion held office thru the second Asbury Park meeting when Maud A. Carabian, became president.

During these years Elizabeth V. Dobbins, D. C. Buell, H. O. Brigham, E. H. Redstone, O. E. Norman, and John A. Lapp, have been Vice-Presidents.

The secretaries have been as follows: Anna Sears, (1909 to 1910) Guy E. Marion (1910 to 1915), Jesse Cunningham (1915 to 1916), John A. Lapp (1916 to 1917), Ralph L. Power (1917 to 1918,) Caroline E. Williams (1918 to 1919); and Estelle L. Liebmann (1919 to date).

COMMITTEE METHODS OF PROCEDURE

The association began to conduct its work

blems in the first number of *Special Libraries* as follows:

"It will be advisable to find out what libraries exist; what material they possess; how they got it; what they are doing with it and what they propose to do with it in the future; how far private and quasi-public insurance libraries are duplicating work which, in combination, they could do much more effectively; how far public libraries have gone in the collection of insurance literature, to what use their collections are being put, and what principle, if any, governs them in their additions to these collections; how far cataloging and classification of insurance literature has been carried and what attempts, if any, have been made to unify such efforts as may have been made; and finally, if there is any data upon which to base



J. H. FRIEDEL, EDITOR OF *Special Libraries*

chiefly thru committees, the first organization embracing the following committees: Agricultural Libraries, Commercial Associations, Insurance Libraries, Legislative and Municipal Reference Libraries, Membership, Public Utility Libraries, Publication, Publicity, Sociological Libraries, and Technology Libraries. In time these committees went out of service, other special committees have been created from time to time, have reported and have been discharged. It is interesting to note now in retrospect, how comprehensively these early committees planned. A statement of The Insurance Libraries Committee proceeds to outline its own pro-



GUY E. MARION, LAST YEAR'S PRESIDENT

a judgment, what branches of insurance occupy a foremost place in insurance interests, at the present time, and what particular phases of each branch may be most helpful by the publication of sources of information thereon."

This is but a sample of the serious way in which the founders of this association started out to perform their work.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

In a paper written several years ago called "Resumé of The Association's Activities, 1910-1915"* I described another part of the association's organization, the National Advisory Board from which I quote:

**Special Libraries* v. 6, no. 9, p. 143.

"In addition to this organization, we are indebted to Mr. H. O. Brigham, who was the second Vice-president of the Association, for suggesting the idea of Responsibility districts which proposed to divide the country geographically into sections, each one of which should have a District head presiding over the section. To Mr. D. N. Handy, the third President, must be given the credit of putting these ideas into successful operation. These heads are now appointed by the President and together they constitute the National Advisory Board. This Board, because of its scattered membership, has never met, but it serves to advise with the President and other officers regarding any questions arising in different sections of the country. Local meetings therefore fall under the leadership of the local heads. The holding of such local meetings has come to be a recognized policy. It has enabled many a specialist to come into contact with others in his own neighborhood, while perhaps neither would have been able to reach a national meeting at some distant point. Several such district meetings have been held in Boston, several in Philadelphia, one in Chicago, at least two in New York City and one in Washington."

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

In fact out of these local groups have sprung up smaller local special libraries associations such as that of New York City, the Boston Special Libraries Association and the Philadelphia group. Some of these local bodies have had continuous life over a considerable period, others have had intermittent careers, still others have never effected more than an informal organization. Each of them from time to time has however, contributed something to the movement as a whole, since the papers presented at these local bodies have invariably found their way into the columns of *Special Libraries*. Some concrete way should be found to cement these local bodies into a united whole, giving added impetus in this way to the national body and also stimulating local activity.

SIGNIFICANT MEETINGS

There are several gatherings of this body which stand out prominently in my mind after that of November 5, 1909; first, the Mackinac Island business meeting when the question of affiliation with the A. L. A. was under discussion. It was a lively meeting with a strong undercurrent of thought and feeling. Finally it was decided to seek affiliation and a request was formally sent to this effect. The question was taken up at the A. L. A. council meeting in Chicago the following January and its committee's report is significant:*

"On general principles the committee would, as a rule prefer the formation of a section of the American Library Association, rather than of a separate organization, when it is a question of one or the other.

"But in this particular instance the committee is in-

clined to think that the formation of the Special Libraries Association has been justified by results; that the separate organization has been able to accomplish more in its own behalf than it could have done as a section of the American Library Association.

"Further, that its affiliation would tend to attract to the annual conference of the American Library Association a number of very desirable members who otherwise might not attend these conferences at all. That such members, bringing with them, as they would, a point of view to most members of the American Library Association could hardly fail to impart fresh interest to the discussion of familiar topics, and to suggest fresh topics worthy of investigation.

"On the other hand, since there is necessarily much common ground in the field occupied by the two associations, the younger of the two ought to profit largely by the experience of members of the senior organization.

"Therefore, the committee recommends granting the petition of the Special Libraries Association. The committee believes that the advantages enumerated more than offset the admitted drawback of increasing the complexity of future American Library Association programs, and of the rather vague scope of the Special Libraries Association, a vagueness however which will doubtless be remedied as time goes on."

At Pasadena the A. L. A. adopted this committee's report and the two associations have been in affiliation since May 1911. At Kaaterskill a second significant meeting took place, when it might be said the Special Libraries Association had two of the strongest sessions of all the bodies meeting together. Former Lieut.-Governor Luce of Massachusetts was the chief speaker upon one of the programs, and Vice-President Kingsbury of the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. was the leader upon the other. By bringing such men to our meetings, we have at times sounded new notes in library conferences, which have been distinct contributions to the profession as a whole. A third meeting of importance was the first Asbury Park meeting. Mr. Lapp says: "In every discussion the idea of making knowledge and information function in office, shop and public affairs was dominant. Every paper presented adds materially to the growing literature of the special library movement."

The Association acted upon a national center for municipal information, the question of the part to be played by the special library in industrial preparedness and interested itself in the work of the Agricultural Section of the A. L. A. The fourth was the Louisville meeting, where discord first openly showed itself, resulting in some unpleasant feelings. The fifth was the Saratoga war conference, when things were doubtless at their lowest ebb since the founding of the Association—no president, no

*Manual of Library Economy, chap. VIII, p. 5-6.

**Special Libraries* v. 7, no. 7, p. 127.

editor of the paper, few in attendance, practically no program worth mentioning, yet, the spark of interest, while apparently smoldering faintly, sprang up into a new flame fanned chiefly perhaps by its own despair. New blood came in and we find the latest annual meeting at Asbury Park in 1919, with a strong "going-concern" atmosphere once more forging ahead with renewed life. The credit for this sudden reversal of the affairs of the Association is due chiefly to the new executive board, a body of fresh workers in nearly every case, who gave unstintingly of their time and effort, to rebuilding the Association. It was interesting to see the old question of "Section versus separate organization," lived down and supposedly buried, arise on the floor of this meeting ten years after it had been thoroly thrashed out. The Association seems to have found itself again. At this meeting a new development took place.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

An advisory council was tentatively inaugurated to be tried out for a year, dividing the association along new lines of cleavage, instead of by location as the National Advisory Board, mentioned above, proceeded to do, but by interest, in this way cementing the groups within the larger body so as to give them new cohesiveness and allowing the different interests an opportunity to express their ideas of their individual needs. Each of the following groups, commercial, financial, insurance, legislative reference, technical, industrial and welfare chose two of their members to represent them upon this Advisory Council.

"WHAT IS A SPECIAL LIBRARY?" IS AT LAST ANSWERED.

This meeting brought forward also the most concise definition ever advanced of a special library. Mr. Jacob, of the General Electric Co. Library was the largest instrument in working out this definition. "A special library consists of a good working collection of information either upon a specific subject or field of activity; it may consist of general or even limited material serving the interests of a special clientèle, and preferably in charge of a specialist trained in the use and application of the particular material." Mr. Friedel says of this meeting:*

"The tenth annual convention was perhaps the most noteworthy in the history of the Special Libraries Association—

noteworthy in attendance, in accomplishment, in spirit and in outlook. Measured by numbers, the attendance at some of the sessions ran well over 250. Measured in another way it may be noted that those who attended the sessions and registered at the central desk came from 21 different states, representing every section of the country. To say this of a meeting held at a place bordering on the Atlantic is to imply a great deal. The distribution of those attending indicated not only the national scope of the Association but also the widespread interest in it. In addition there was one representative from China, while another from Sweden, who had hoped to be present was prevented at the last moment."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN IDEA

Thus in ten years, we have seen the original idea of a special library, at that time hazy, assume definiteness. We have witnessed the actual body grow from forty to over four hundred. We have seen the Association pass from the earlier stage of a movement chiefly fostered by and centered around the activities of a few individuals, to that more advanced stage where the work of the individual is merged into the whole enterprise and the organization itself has become the prime mover, the individual the minor cogs of the machine. No one person can now make or wreck the Special Libraries Association. It is a composite body, greater than any of its units. It possesses a character and personality of its own. These things reflect credit on the founders. They also confirm the soundness of the *service library* idea; for such in reality, is the character of every special library worthy of the name. We have talked much of "Service" as our motto and slogan. Why not adopt the idea advanced at Asbury Park by Mr. Thomas and emphasize our best asset, in our daily terminology?

RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Above we have touched upon some differences of opinion which were in the air at the time of the founding of this Association. Some believed in affiliation with the A. L. A. Some believed in section policy with no separate organization while still others believed in a separate organization with no connection between the two whatever. Much of this uncertainty has worked itself out thru the years. There have been separate meetings and combined meetings. The spirit of revolt was strong in the early days. Recognition was very reservedly given by the librarians of the older school. They looked upon this Association as an insurgent movement.

**Special Libraries* v. 10, no. 6, p. 151.

Time has brought about a better understanding and more appreciation of the ideals and accomplishments of each. The co-operation, so often stressed, is becoming an actual fact. A plan has been evolved which should commend itself to all. It is proposed to set up a Committee of seven composed alike of members of each association, which shall have charge of all work in the field of special libraries, falling within the enlarged plan of the American Library Association, which has taken for its slogan "Books for Everybody." No group of librarians has done more to increase the intense application of "information in print" for everybody, with whom they work, than special librarians. They should have much to contribute, therefore, in any plan which contemplates making available "Books for Everybody." Our field has interpreted "Books" in the much larger meaning of all information, whether "in print" or not, for many years. If out of the combined effort our long problem of financial resources can be solved, Americans everywhere may be the gainers thru the utilization of the experience of these trained specialists in applying the printed word to the world's daily problems.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Two thoughts occur to me, which I would stress; one, the ever present need for prompt service in order to meet with a proper degree of success in any special library work, the other, the almost limitless field of special libraries, as yet hardly entered upon. Regarding the former, Robert Whitten said ten years ago:

*"The necessity for quick service is a fundamental and all sufficient reason for the existence of the special

library. Information to be of use in the every-day work of the world must be quickly available. Quick service multiplies use, this is as true of libraries as it is of transit systems. In the development of a special library emphasis needs to be laid on these two things: First, the necessity for quick service, and second, that the service rendered is for the purpose of giving information and that the library is not merely dealing in copies or titles of books and articles."

His statement could not be improved upon today. As to the field for special libraries, it is evident that it is limited only by the sleeping consciousness of the "man of affairs," not yet aroused to the possibilities awaiting him, when he shall utilize the accumulated experience of the past, already reduced to printed form, which bears upon his own peculiar problems. Service then, must be quick. Dr. Whitten compared the special library of his day with the rapid transit system. Since his time we have come to travel in straight lines, untrammelled, thru the air, at speeds not dreamed of then. Shall we cut away the under-brush of unnecessary systems, today, and make the service of tomorrow like the aeroplane in its speed and directness? And what shall we say of the new prospect of awakening the consciousness of business men to the realization of the usefulness of things in print? The stage seems set. At least a million young men, of the many engaged in war, have returned to this country already convinced of the value of information in print. We must take advantage of this fact and develop libraries and book collections everywhere; public, where needed, special, where required, and thus place this nation far in the lead among the world's co-operators and bring about in fact, as well as in name, the actual condition where there shall be INFORMATION IN READINESS FOR SERVICE, AND "BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY."

**Special Libraries*, v. 1, no. 3, p. 20.

Sea Book Shelf

What are the ten best books of the sea? The National Marine League and the American Library Association are endeavoring to get from authors, librarians and other readers a verdict so that the books selected may be displayed at the National Marine Exposition, the Grand Central Palace, New York City, April 12-17.

Personal letters have been sent to authors asking for their opinions. Christopher Morley and Don Marquis have asked the readers of their columns in the *New York Evening Post* and the *New York Evening Sun* to send in their votes.

The opinions of the reading public are wanted. Librarians know these opinions or can obtain them. Each librarian can conduct a popular voting contest on the ten best books of the sea by means of pictures and book exhibits in the library, and with the co-operation of the local newspapers. In order that the results of local voting may be announced at the National Marine Exposition it is important that each librarian send as soon as possible opinions expressed in various localities to the Sea Book Shelf, American Library Association, 24 West 39th Street, New York.



STACKROOM IN THE NATIONAL CITY FINANCIAL LIBRARY

The National City Financial Library

BY ALICE L. ROSE, Librarian

The growth, during the war, of the principal financial and economic institutions is reflected in the growth of the special libraries which served these institutions. The Library of the National City Bank of New York and of the National City Company, became during this period an important institution in the financial world, contributing in many ways to the solving of economic and financial problems.

In order to operate more efficiently the Library has been divided into the Main or Administrative & Research Department which is located at 60 Wall and the Branch at 55 Wall Street.

In the main library department is kept the material used in carrying on intensive research work. There are in this Library approximately 30,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to finance, trade, natural resources and economics. These include government publications and reports of the Chambers of Commerce of the most important cities of the world.

In securing material for the Library, magazines, periodicals and reports from foreign countries are read with the greatest care to discover any announcement, or even hint, of publications, either official or unofficial, dealing with financial, political or economic developments. The Order Department obtains such publications as soon as possible and they form a valuable part of the collection. This Department orders also all books and periodicals used by the City Company and its branches. After the material has been acknowledged it is taken

to the Cataloging and Classifying Department where the subject headings are assigned.

In the Analyzing Department matters of interest in foreign and domestic magazines are read and classified. Cards are made for these articles and filed in the card catalog. By consulting this catalog the readers are thus able to locate all available data, whether it be in book form or in a periodical. Eight New York newspapers are read each day by the Clipping Department, as well as the principal daily publications of Chicago, Boston, Great Britain and Canada.

The Reference Department occupies a room at the left of the circulation desk, and here the card catalog is kept so that it may be consulted readily by the readers.

Some of the questions asked this department can be answered almost immediately, while others require minute research which may take hours or days. Over the phone or thru personal visits to the library come such questions as these; "Where is the Hotel Angleterre?" "What is the per capita debt of Amsterdam, of Christiania, of Stockholm?" Some one asks for a list of South African banks having New York branches or agencies; another asks for all available data regarding the total currency issued by the Bank of France and the French Chambers of Commerce since the beginning of the war; or the Foreign Department wants all possible information regarding Italy's desire to purchase coal from England.



PART OF THE READING ROOM OF THE NATIONAL CITY FINANCIAL LIBRARY

The co-operation of the branch at 55 Wall makes it possible to meet the various demands of the Bank and the Company promptly. Here is found the kind of material needed for quick reference as distinguished from the collection of books at 60 Wall used in carrying on more prolonged research work. At 55 Wall Street is kept material on corporation finance, material regarding foreign countries and the States and cities of the United States, a complete set of Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* and its successor, the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. There is also a complete set of Poor's and Moody's Manuals; all the principal foreign and domestic stock sheets; the listing statements of the New York Stock Exchange; the latest edition of the Directory of Directors of the principal cities of the United States and England; the foreign stock exchange yearbooks, state commission reports on public utility, banking and insurance, as well as municipal reports.

A new system of classification is in process of being installed. The Cutter Expansive Classification was chosen as that most suited to a library of this type. Its classes H-K, and R-U (corresponding to 300 and 600 in the Dewey Decimal Classification) which are of special interest, are being expanded, and generous use

made of its well-worked-out local list. When this process is complete, a large vertical file in which many miscellaneous pamphlets are now arranged alphabetically by subject will be converted into a classified file, supplementing the book arrangement on the shelves.

Every Saturday, a library bulletin is issued, giving a complete list of additions to the Library, such as annual reports, indentures and circulars regarding new issues of stocks and bonds put out by corporations both foreign and domestic, the most important books dealing with financial, industrial, and economic problems of the day, government reports of the United States and foreign countries, and a list of interesting articles in current magazines.

It is the purpose of the Financial Library not only to supply such information as may be required by the various departments of the National City Bank and the National City Company but also to reply to such inquiries in the briefest possible time. Constant efforts are made to have available at all times material sufficient in quantity and timeliness to reflect accurately political, financial, economic and social conditions in every commercial country on the globe so that an intelligent and up-to-date survey of any city, district or nation may be rapidly drawn.

The Book Larceny Problem

BY EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD

Special Investigator, The New York Public Library.

Part II. (Conclusion.)

THE method of stealing is a subject of great interest to the librarian. There is very little variety in the principles of method. Usually the thief tries to conceal the book in some way, or to divert the attention of the librarian, or both. Boys place books under their blouses, down into their trousers beneath the belt, or conceal them in a package of school books. The adult amateur thief will carry away a book in his overcoat pocket, under his coat, with the book under the armpit, or folded up in a newspaper. The professional book thief is able to carry away quite a large volume under his overcoat by holding it in under the palm of his hand, pressed against the leg, with a newspaper or umbrella under the arm, but on the outside of the coat. In this position, the thief, to cover a certain awkwardness, will walk slowly, stop to look at a bulletin board, or even chat with the librarian or ask a question. These are the usual ways. In special cases thieves have resorted to various expedients, even to the substitution of a dummy book, pasting a worthless unbound volume in the covers, and leaving the result of the handiwork on a table, or they have even been known to return it to the delivery desk in this condition. Books are sometimes placed in hand bags and one thief of great activity and genuine ability brought wrapping paper and twine, tied up his bundles and departed. Usually books are only stolen one at a time, secreted in the clothing. Boys sometimes divert the librarian's attention while another boy carries away a book too large to conceal.

Books are sometimes taken from a library with intent to deprive the library of their use, but with the full knowledge and consent of the librarian as regards the renewal of the books. In other words, books are sometimes stolen by resorting to fraud rather than to sly, stealthy, and furtive methods. The most simple method of fraud is changing the number on the borrower's card, such as the altering of 7191 to 7794. This fraud is sometimes easy to detect when the books become overdue if the possibility of it is in mind. A difficult problem

to solve is that which arises when a person steals the card belonging to another and changes its number. Fortunately attempts of this kind are not frequent.

The courts will entertain a charge of larceny against persons who have acquired books by presenting borrowed cards, which have been found, stolen, or altered, or which have been issued in a false name or to a wrong address.

In dealing with cases involving false names or fictitious addresses my own position is that such use itself is presumptive evidence of attempt at fraud.

False names, or names slightly changed, are used by persons who owe fines, and as such use clearly shows fraudulent intent, those who make the attempt are denied the use of the library. People who change their names properly and honestly rarely owe fines and can always show good cause for such changes. In default of good cause, and when the name is only changed so as to effect a relationship with the library, fraud is clearly intended.

Prosecution of book thieves appears to be a matter which has given librarians much trouble. Librarians often complain that they can receive little or no satisfaction in the courts.

In order successfully to prosecute a case or a number of cases involving larceny, it is necessary to understand something of court proceeding, of the law, and of the nature of evidence.

Larceny may be briefly defined as the taking of property with intent to deprive the owner of its use. Unauthorized possession of property does not constitute larceny. Possession of stolen property is not in itself a crime. The taking of another's property is not necessarily larceny. The complainant must not only prove his ownership and the taking thereof, but also the intent. A library is especially organized to enable a person to take its property—to lend. Having lent a book, the librarian knows that the book is sometimes lost and the library is recompensed for its loss by a cash payment. The book then virtually becomes the property of the borrower, and when found by this borrower, he frequently removes marks of ownership, as

probably is his right. The possession, therefore, of a library book, or of several books from which marks of ownership have been removed, is no proof of larceny and is no crime. People sometimes inadvertently carry away books without the formality of having them charged, and since there was no wrong intent involved, no crime could have been committed. All librarians know that perfectly respectable people, often old ladies of good standing, borrow books surreptitiously and do so systematically, returning the books so borrowed from time to time. It is a bad habit to which old ladies resort to obtain more novels at one time than the rules allow.

All of these facts must be taken into consideration by the librarian before making or causing an arrest. If there is any element of doubt whatsoever, no arrest should be made, and no arrest should ever be made until a careful investigation has definitely removed every element of doubt.

A book thief is seldom arrested where but one volume is involved. If there are several stolen volumes it is necessary to prove that the stealing all occurred at one time, or if this cannot be done, then each volume must be regarded as stolen separately, constituting a different crime in each case, or a series of crimes. A pile of books which have been recovered from a book thief may contain some that were stolen so long ago that the crime has become outlawed by statute, or may contain some that were lost and paid for, or that had been purchased from a book store, or found on a trolley car or in the park, or even inherited from a deceased maiden aunt.

The librarian must try the case thoroly in his own office; he must select one book from the pile and base his complaint on that one book, and on that one book his case must stand or fall.

In practice, it is necessary to prove ownership, to prove that the defendant did have the opportunity to steal that book, and to prove that it was stolen on or about a certain date and taken with intent to deprive the library of its use.

Ownership can be proved by placing other books from the library in evidence and comparing methods of preparation, the location of marks of ownership, or if the marks have been removed, by the fact that erasures correspond in shape, size, and position with acknowledged

marks in other books. If the accession number has not been removed the accession records may be placed in evidence. In a well conducted trial it is necessary to prove not only that the library did possess a copy of the title in question, but that the copy proved to have been possessed is missing and cannot be found after a diligent search, and that the volume offered in evidence is the actual missing property of the library without any doubt.

Opportunity may be proved either by having the defendant identified as having been seen in the library, or by some library record which shows that he had used the library in some way, usually by a signed application blank.

The intent in a thief's mind cannot be seen or felt. It is an intangible element. But we may infer intent. If a person who is known to have used the library, is found to have several or a considerable number of books in his possession of which he cannot give a satisfactory account, and if some or all of these books have been defaced in such a way as to cause their ownership not to be readily apparent, if book plates have been removed, rubber stamps erased, perforated or embossed stamps cut out or pasted over, we may infer that the person who did the work did not intend that they should be returned to the library in that condition, and thus we may in such a case infer the intent to deprive the true owner of the use and benefit thereof. Intent may frequently be inferred in other circumstances, but the above is the ordinary development.

It is not sufficient for the defendant to say that he had purchased the books from some person whose name he does not remember, or who is dead, or who is in Canada, or that he found them in some place, such as in his apartment when he moved in, or in the cellar of an apartment house. He must offer some evidence to this effect, or some testimony in corroboration of his own statement. The judges have heard similar stories many times and habitually disregard such a claim when not well supported.

Unless a librarian can prove to his own satisfaction according to the above principles that the person concerned is guilty, it is useless to make the arrest with the hope that the prosecuting attorney can prove it in court.

Not only is it useless but it is dangerous. A gross injustice may be done to the defendant and his family, and it is not unlikely that the

library or the librarian personally will be involved in a highly disagreeable damage suit in the civil courts.

In many cases it is unnecessary to prove anything at all in court for the simple reason that the defendant will plead guilty. But the librarian must remember always that an admission of guilt under great stress in the librarian's private office was not made under oath, and even if the plea of guilty was entered in the court of the first instance, when the case comes up for trial the defendant has a right to change his plea, and as a matter of fact frequently does so. The burden of the proof is on the complaining witness, and unless he can prove all the facts as alleged in his complaint, it is far wiser to refrain from arrest. No matter how exasperating a case may be, an arrest should not be made unless proof is reasonably adequate. In one case a thief said to me, "Sure, I stole the books, and a lot more that I sold. What are you going to do about it? You cannot prove it. I don't mind admitting it to you here, but I will plead 'not guilty' in court. You know I stole the books all right enough, but you can not prove it." We had a friendly conversation on the general subject but beyond showing the man to the doormen and the guards, there was nothing that could be done.

The facts of each case must be taken into consideration and the librarian must be on his guard against undue zeal in his interpretation of facts. There must be some feature in every case of larceny from which a criminal intent may be inferred or the case can not be prosecuted successfully.

After conviction the librarian is frequently consulted by the judge as to a suitable sentence. In cases involving first convictions I personally am inclined to recommend probation and parole unless there has been a long series of offenses committed by a mature and normal adult, and here I usually oppose parole and plead for a prison sentence, generally with success.

The librarian who goes to court with a case properly prepared will never, according to my own experience, receive anything but courtesy and consideration, and will be almost certain of obtaining a conviction. The librarian who goes to court with a case lacking in essential evidence and testimony, and clouded by very evident animus, is apt to find that he is himself

placed on the defensive and even if his case is finally proved he is likely to have a most humiliating and disagreeable experience.

In proceeding with a case of book stealing the librarian should have strongly in mind his eventual testimony in the witness chair. He must obtain exact facts that can be verified, exclude hearsay testimony in his office and be ready to place his witnesses on the stand to tell under oath everything personally known to each. They must avoid hearsay evidence and surmise, and the recital of facts must be given such a way that it will weave a story which can not be denied.

Book losses are due, not to many thieves, but to many books being stolen by comparatively few thieves. There is comfort in this thought for it means that not everyone who enters the library seeks to steal. The book thief is the exceptional visitor. It is worth time and trouble and expense to eliminate this visitor.

As Dr. Mercier states: "The prevention of crime, like the prevention of anything else, can be effected only by attacking its causes," but before the cause is attacked it must be isolated and identified. Dr. Mercier goes on to say "My opinion, as I have stated in a previous chapter, is that crime is a function of two variables, viz., a certain temptable disposition on the part of the person who commits crime, and the temptation to which he is subjected; and the more of one of these factors that is present, the less of the other is needed to bring about the result. In short, crime is due to temptation offered to temperament. This being so, crime is to be diminished, if at all, by diminishing temptation, including opportunity, and by modifying temperament. . . . Something can be done even to diminish temptation. Those who carelessly leave temptation in the way of others—as, for instance, shopmen who leave their wares unwatched . . . might be punished for doing so. They become in fact accessories to crime . . ."

Severity of punishment has little to do with the prevention of crime. Larceny was probably more frequent when it was punishable with death than now. Certainty of punishment is more effective. The more certainty that book stealing will be punished, the less stealing there will be. A library therefore should prosecute every individual case that can be prosecuted. Criminals are deterred by the certainty rather than the severity of punishment. Books will

not be stolen if the potential thief can be made to believe that it is not worth while.

I do not believe that it will ever be possible to stop book stealing from large public or semi-public libraries. I do firmly believe that good library service on the part of librarians, the removal of temptation as far as it may be possible, and the study and elimination of opportunity will tend in a large measure to diminish losses.

Much may be said on the subject of the detection of the book thief, but this subject is in itself one of so highly a specialized nature that it is exceedingly difficult to treat of it briefly.

Crime of all kinds is highly specialized. In other phases of life where crime is more or less frequent it is found that men who have devoted time and thought to the matter have also become highly specialized. In the police department such men are called detectives, but in other ranks of life they receive different titles; for example we have the handwriting expert against the forger, and the Examiner of Questioned Documents for commercial and legal cases. The clinical laboratories supply experts of various kinds to consider causes of death, insurance companies employ adjusters and investigators. These men are all detectives pure and simple. Their business is both to discover whether or not a crime has been committed, and if possible, the criminal.

The ordinary police detective usually becomes such because he has been successful with his treatment of ordinary police cases, of which he has acquired a general knowledge. But special crime is not ordinary crime. One who undertakes an inquiry in a case of specialized crime must have experience and background which will enable him to prosecute his inquiry. This is well recognized in all police work, for we find men in all large departments who have specialized in their craft. We find for example the Bomb Squad, the Pickpocket Squad, the Narcotic Squad, and so on. The Narcotic Squad knows nothing at all of the work of the Bomb Squad.

Book stealing from libraries is a specialized crime, but not of sufficient gravity to warrant the establishment of a Book Thief Squad. Police officers who are assigned to special squads usually have some special knowledge, experience or acquaintance which will make them of value to the particular squads to which they are assigned. In other words, a detective must

have some special training to fit him to work on highly specialized cases.

In library practice it was found unsatisfactory to call upon either police or private detectives in cases of book theft. It was found that they were unsuitable. The average officer has little or no knowledge of the field in which the book thief operates.

A library which suffers from the book thief must assign a member of its own staff to inquire into cases of book theft.

The librarian who undertakes the most unpleasant task of discovering and prosecuting book thieves must learn to look upon his work as one of constructive librarianship.

It is greatly feared that the librarian, together with the populace in general will look upon a successful detective as one of almost superhuman acuteness, that genius of the penetrating eye, the long memory, of intuition so wonderful that we stand aghast. This figment of the imagination is never on the regular force. On the contrary, when the force fails, he always succeeds. They go to him for help, have their problems solved, but treat him with supreme contempt. This is the detective of our great detective stories. Amateur detectives, nuisances that they are, should be suppressed. Their especial delight it is to instruct the professionals, but their "instruction" is always obstruction. The librarian who attempts an inquiry in a case or in any part of a case of book stealing who has no experience in such cases becomes an amateur detective. "Sus. per coll."

Every case of book stealing should be referred to one member of the staff, and this librarian should have exclusive jurisdiction in every aspect of the case. In the course of time this librarian will acquire a knowledge of the law of his state on the subject of larceny, arrests, evidence, court and police methods of procedure. A knowledge of these elements is essential to good work; without such knowledge he will be a failure and a danger to his library.

The librarian will find to his surprise that there is nothing exciting or thrilling in detective work. After the first few cases he will find that "clues" belong to the realm of fiction. Obvious facts will dance before his eyes unseen. He will not work on a "theory" in a given case. Indeed, the very words "clue" and "theory" will fade from his vocabulary. Rather he will find that any inquiry is based upon careful and patient investigation on a systematic and well

ordered plan, and will consider known facts and working from experience will try to develop unknown facts from his experience in watching the known develop from the unknown. He will know what it is that he is looking for and will hunt and sift for it until it becomes known.

A librarian cannot extract a thief from the thin air. He must have some facts to work upon, and information of these facts must be brought to him first hand. Fact added to fact will convict the thief, but bare information that a book has been stolen without other testimony and no evidence, simply ends that particular case. If other books of the same kind are stolen, or if other books are stolen in the same way, these incidents constitute other facts and help build up a case, and so no detail, however trivial, should be withheld from the librarian in charge of such matters, and no other librarian should attempt to inquire into the most seemingly trivial detail, for he is certain to confuse the trail in a certain proportion of cases.

Any inquiry must in a measure be secret. Certainly no one would think of notifying a thief that suspicion was aroused which might implicate him. When a given larceny might have been committed by any one at all the librarian must settle in his own mind who is least likely to be involved, and consult this person as to who might have especial opportunity or temptation or both. As soon as the investigating librarian appears on a scene, immediately curiosity is aroused, and the guilty one warned. The librarian should not appear on the scene unless it is common knowledge that an inquiry is under way, and he should make the most painstaking effort not to advertise the fact that he is looking for a thief.

An example of such a case might be cited. Books had been stolen, other books of the same kind were found secreted in the library. A librarian carried them to my office to show to me. When he carried those books he passed ten or fifteen people any one of whom might have been the thief. He virtually advertised to the thief that his crime was known. By rare chance the books were restored to their hiding place without, however, attracting the attention of the thief. Here they were watched, and in due time the thief went to jail. If he had known that they were watched he would certainly have not attempted the final chapter in this story of larceny, and would not have been caught. If

warned, the thief can often dispose of the stolen property, and so the librarian must make every effort not to warn. Here it is that librarians most often fail. They become the amateur detectives on the staff, warn the thief, and cloud the trail.

Occasionally the investigating librarian will have occasion to use methods which are quite common in other classes of detective work. He should acquire at least an elementary knowledge of the fingerprint and of other forms of personal identification, and he should have some familiarity with the working methods of the handwriting expert. At least he should know enough about both of these subjects to know when to call for advice from a local specialist.

Commonly a private person may arrest another for a crime committed or attempted in his presence, or where a person arrested has committed a felony, altho not in his presence. To this extent every librarian has the power of arrest. A police officer may, without a warrant, make the same kind of arrests but may also make an arrest when a felony has been committed and when he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed the felony. (N. Y.)

The police officer has other advantages. He may break open a door or a window if admittance is refused; in which case he is protected, for it is a crime to interfere with an officer, a crime not to go to his help if called upon. In suits for false arrest the police officer has the presumption on his side and juries are loath to find a verdict against him, (tho from time to time they do), but the private person has none of this protection.

The librarian who is trying to prevent book stealing will be obliged to make arrests or cause them to be made. If he calls in a police officer, all of the history of the case must be explained to this officer, often in the presence of the thief, who is thus warned of certain portions of the case against him. Sometimes the officer, not understanding, will not make an arrest, as is his right.

For many such reasons it is advisable for the investigating librarian to be constituted a peace officer of some kind—a private police officer, or a deputy sheriff. He thus becomes what amounts to a detective, he makes his own investigations, makes his own arrests and sees the cases safely thru the courts, without chance of a

conflict or interference from a patrolman. The investigating librarian is often called upon to take charge in cases other than book stealing. In any of his cases he is liable to need all of the help and protection provided by law or custom that safeguards the police officer.

A police officer attached to the headquarters office to whom might be assigned the task of organizing a circulating and reference library for the use of all of the officers of the uniformed and detective forces would display only ordinary intelligence if he should consult the librarian of the city and make a study of library methods and practice. Lacking study of the kind his library would be a curiosity both as to methods and administration.

A librarian who would attempt to act for his library in the province of a police officer is quite as much in need of special instruction and advice as would be the police library organizer. It is essential that the investigating librarian learn at first hand and from professional officers the police methods that are used in typical cases with which he is most likely to come into contact.

There is no recognized way of acquiring this instruction. The city librarian would be glad to help the police library organizer, but the police chief is not at all likely to have much enthusiasm in teaching a librarian any part of his

craft. Probably the best way to learn is to find some sympathetic detective who has himself been a frequenter of the library and consult him as cases arise. He will have very much to teach that will be of great value, and gradually the investigating librarian will receive illumination in matters of police methods and the routine of arrests, indictments, trials, convictions, and probation officers. In this way the investigating librarian will learn to work with the police, and is less apt to arouse antagonism by violating the rules of the department, or of running counter to accepted conventions in the service.

The librarian who would undertake to protect his library from book thieves and the many other kinds of vampires who would prey upon it will find that he is not the less of a librarian, and that this side of library work has its own interests, not to be compared unfavorably with that of any other special department in a library. He must perforce read and study widely, acquire an unexpected variety of experiences, while he is thrown into opportunities for the observation of men and women far beyond those of any other librarian. Perhaps the chief compensation to be derived from this special position is a more intimate knowledge of human nature than any other position in the library field would afford.

A Census of Special Information Sources

The Special Libraries Association is planning to enumerate the special library collections of the country, and to prepare a directory "which will be of considerable aid, thru librarians, to a great number of business men."

With this end in view the Association is sending, thru some two hundred representative magazines, an appeal to business men to make known the resources of their libraries, assuring them that "when compiled, the directory will not be used as a mailing list for advertisers, but merely for the purpose stated, viz., to have in a central place, a record of the special information source of the country."

A special library, it defines as:—"A good working collection of information either upon a specific subject or field of activity; it may consist of general or even limited material serving the interests of a special clientèle; and preferably in charge of a specialist trained in the use

and application of the particular material."

Of all libraries coming with these qualifications the Association requests the following information:

- (1) Name of institution or company.
- (2) Name by which library is known.
- (3) Name of librarian or custodian.
- (4) Can it be classified as any of the following: financial; business; legal; engineering or technical; institutional; municipal; reference; agricultural.
- (5) If not, how can it be classified?
- (6) Does it serve a special clientèle?
- (7) Would your librarian be willing to assist other special libraries to a reasonable extent?

The data should be sent to Wm. F. Jacob, Chairman Library Census Committee, c/o General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"For Sailors They Be Honest Men"

BY FORREST B. SPAULDING

In Charge of Merchant Marine Department, A. L. A. Library War Service.

THEY'RE swarming over the side at every port, crossing the dock, and signing up with the Merchant Marine," said a Navy officer when asked what the "gobs" did when their terms of enlistment expired. And to judge from the men to be found on any of the ships of our new and rapidly growing Merchant Marine the traditional lure of the sea is the same in peace as in war times.

The days of "Spanish sailors with bearded lips" seem to have passed with the days of clipper ships and square rigged merchantmen. Foreign seamen have given way to clean shaven bright eyed American boys lured from the hills and from the prairies by

" . . . the beauty and mystery of the ships,
And the magic of the sea."

Librarians who had the good fortune to work during the war with the men of the Army or Navy were generally impressed by the imagination, the love of adventure and romance, as well as the desire for knowledge on the part of these men. More pronounced it was, perhaps, among the younger men of the Navy, especially among those who had never before had the opportunity of using libraries, and to whom the joy of the book was something new and strange.

It is such men that the American Library Association is now serving thru the continuation of its War Service which has recently been extended to include the men on all the vessels of the American Merchant Marine.

The question has sometimes been asked,— "What has all this to do with war work?" And the answer has been that it was the inevitable result of the Association's war work. Service to the Merchant Marine, as we now speak of it, began when many of the boats which have now been restored to private ownership were used in the transport service, manned by Navy crews. Books were placed on board for the use of the crew as well as the troops transported, and as in the case of the army the use of well selected books served to stimulate the desire for more.

After the signing of the Armistice, boats not needed for the transport service were gradually turned over to the United States Shipping Board

for operation, the crews in many instances being turned over with the ships. It would have been a poor commentary on the value of A. L. A. service if these men who had been accustomed to books on board would have suddenly been satisfied without them, merely because of a change in uniform and in the administration changed with the operation of the ships. But the demands did not cease in spite of some delay on the part of the A. L. A. War Service in securing the necessary authority for this technical extension of war service.

After extending the service to the vessels of the United States Shipping Board the need for further extension to the entire Merchant Marine flying the American Flag began to be felt. In accordance with the wishes of Congress and the avowed policy of the Shipping Board, wherever possible ships were turned back to private owners for operation, a practice which is still going on. Fortunately for the sake of uninterrupted service to the men the committee having in charge the funds of the United War Work Campaign was quick to see the need and to authorize the expenditure of war funds for this logical extension and outgrowth of what in the beginning consisted in supplying books to the crews of Navy transports.

Today after but two years of preliminary planning and effort the United States, which before the war could scarcely boast of having a Merchant Marine, stands foremost among the nations of the world in the building of ships. This country of enormous production is beginning to carry its trade in American built and owned ships manned by American crews. Ships are being launched at such a rate that, tonnage figures available today are scarcely of value for comparative purposes by the time they can be printed.

Those vitally interested in American shipping, including Shipping Board officials and such organizations as the National Marine League have endorsed most enthusiastically the work of the American Library Association in supplying the men of the Merchant Marine with reading matter. Morale is as important aboard ship as in

an army camp, and because of the limitations of the ship it is far more difficult on shipboard to provide sane, healthy means of recreation than it is on land. Here is a place where the book fits in peculiarly.

The need of books on board ship, for passengers as well as for the crew has long been recognized. Ocean and lake travellers are familiar with the so called Ship's libraries on board all of the larger passenger boats. But these are almost invariably installed by the operating company and selected for the recreational use of the passengers alone. Only in rare instances are these collections available for the use of the crew.

The pioneer work in providing libraries for ship's crews has been done in several ports by Seamen's Clubs and organizations dependent almost wholly on the contributions of charitably inclined persons interested in the welfare of seamen. Most of these institutions did their work well and before the war and the increase in size of our Merchant Marine were able to provide fairly adequate service.

Altho it can lay no claim to having initiated the work of supplying ship's crews with collections of books the American Library Association is the first national organization properly equipped to inaugurate a national library service for seamen. And it is in keeping with the aims of the A. L. A. to see that such a service is maintained until there is in existence some national organization devoted to the welfare of seamen, to which the machinery set up by the A. L. A. can be trusted with some assurance that the work will be properly maintained. At present no such organization exists. But it is not strange that welfare work has failed to keep pace with the miraculous advance of American Shipping during the past two years.

The funds at present available for carrying on library service to the Merchant Marine are sufficient to organize and sustain the work for a little less than a year. The problems of perfecting an adequate service are such that it is highly improbable that the work would be in shape to turn over to some other organization within this time. Therefore if the work is to be put upon a permanent basis at some future time it is of the utmost importance that it be sponsored and financed by the A. L. A. as a part of its Enlarged Program until it can be turned over to some organization supported by the shipping interests as the Army and Navy service was turn-

ed over to the War and Navy Departments. It should be remembered that any phase of library work is comparatively new and untried and that while a concrete working organization, the benefits of which are visible and have been proved, can be "sold" to an organization interested, an abstract theoretical proposition existing merely on paper is likely to fail even to arouse interest.

It is contemplated in organizing this service to make arrangements, generally thru existing libraries and library commissions or, where these are lacking, thru other organizations, whereby an American ship sailing from any of the principal ports can obtain a collection of books for the use of the crew. As many of our merchant ships may be gone from our shores for periods ranging from six months to two years, some of them encircling the globe, some provision must also be made for the exchange of collections in the ports of foreign countries. This it is hoped can be arranged thru our consular service and thru such organizations as the Insular and Foreign branch of the American Red Cross. The latter society has already expressed its willingness to carry on the work. As American sailors are now for the first time since the Civil War beginning to appear in foreign ports it seems likely that clubs for American seamen will shortly begin to be established, and such clubs will provide additional agencies thru which the A. L. A. can work.

One of the most difficult problems will be to make provisions for supplying specific books which will in a measure be satisfactory, and books on special subjects asked for by individual seamen. To provide such service, plans now contemplated include the deposit of carefully selected libraries in eleven or twelve of the principal seaports, from which books can be lent direct or can be sent by mail to smaller ports nearby when a request is made.

It has been pointed out that in spite of the fact that the seaman shares with all of us in the payment of the indirect taxes which support our public libraries, he is, because of the peculiar nature of his vocation, deprived of the privileges of the use of public libraries which the more permanently located landsman enjoys.

The need of some means to provide for the lending of specific books to seamen appears daily. All seamen in the Merchant Marine are graded according to the type of work which their experience qualifies them to perform.

There are definite chances for any man thru study and experience to gain promotion to the grade above, and the leisure hours on the long sea voyage provide him with excellent opportunities for such study provided that the right books are available. Moreover, because of the nature of his vocation the seaman who exercises his imagination becomes interested in a wide variety of subjects and enjoys the time to read up on his innumerable hobbies. It is true that books on shipboard threaten to do away with the quaint and intricate carved ship models enclosed in glass bottles, but will the world be the loser when such curios have all disappeared except from an occasional museum in a seaport town? They may well go the way of the gilded cat-tails in the painted sewer pipe which always used to be mentioned in the tales of Frank Norris.

It is an interesting commentary on writers of the sea that experience seems to prove that the longer a man has served aboard ship the less such sea yarns appeal to him. One writer has explained this by the fact that the man who has sailed the seas in a short time gets to know at first hand what the average writer of sea stories fails to get in a lifetime of work. Notable exceptions to this rule are however to be found in the case of stories by such men as Joseph Conrad and F. T. Bullen, men whose experience qualifies them to write of first hand adventures and knowledge.

Innumerable letters received at A. L. A. headquarters already, testify to the appreciation on the part of the men for books received from A. L. A. representatives. One man, evidently a seaman of the finest type, writes:

"We were out eighty days from San Francisco to Melbourne and Sydney and had many long hours on Sundays and after work that your books helped us pass by in scenes far removed from the monotony of the fore-castle. The Captain Mr. A——kept them in his bookcase and saw that we returned them in good condition. We all enjoyed them immensely and I know the others would join me in this letter if they were here.

"The reason I take the pleasure in writing this is because the conditions on merchant ships are such as force the average American youth to quit the sea after his first or second voyage or if he stays he becomes in nine cases out of ten what he thinks the ideal sailor, hard boiled, vulgar and makes a mock at everything decent.

"If more good work like you are doing was done for the merchant mariners they would make better citizens and would get a chance to enjoy a more human life."

Thus far but one communication has come from a man almost illiterate. However it is of such human appeal, emphasizing the joy that books have for all, that we will quote without changing the spelling of a word:

"Dear friend

for such I have found library are to the merchant service for they have bin neglected as fur as the library have bin concerned for the navy and army but at last some one has thought of us & I do thank you from the bottom of my heart & hop you gods Speed in your work for we need it bad enough Thanking you for the books & all past favors
yours——"

It is difficult to obtain late figures as to the number of men this library service to the Merchant Marine can reach. A rough estimate including the seamen on the Great Lakes during the season of navigation, as well as those on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf would indicate upwards of 200,000. Is it not within the province of the A. L. A. to see that these men secure some sort of adequate library service?

"For Saylor's they be honest men,
and they do take great pains,
When Land-men, and ruffling Lads
do rob them of their gains.
Our Saylor's they work night and day,
their manhood for to try,
When Landed men, and ruffling Jacks
do in their Cabins lye.
Therefore let all good minded men,
give ear unto my song,
And say also as well as I,
Saylor's deserve no wrong.
God bless them eke by Sea and Land,
and also other men,
And as my song beginning had,
so must it have an end."

THE Military Intelligence Department of the General Staff of the War Department has recently ruled that books on explosives and enemy propaganda may be reinstated on library shelves, and the Secretary of the American Library Association has been requested to inform the libraries of the country of this ruling.

THE LIBRARY WORKER'S ASSOCIATION

The following letter has been sent in reply to inquiries about the Library Worker's Association.

Dear _____:

"A modest but encouraging number of inquiries have come as a result of the notice of the Library Workers' Association in the March 1 issue of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

"Everyone has asked for details and particulars, of which, to tell the truth, there are none, for the L. W. A. is as yet an association unorganized.

"The sooner a few of us arrange to meet and talk things over, the more quickly a definite organization may be achieved. In calling a first meeting are you willing that your name be used as one who approves of the organization, in so far as it has been outlined in the LIBRARY JOURNAL? Will you send word at once, addressing L. W., c/o LIBRARY JOURNAL, until we have a temporary secretary?

"Also, will you accept from the beginning, responsibility for making the association the live and self-respecting enterprise that we all wish it to become? Such support seems especially desirable at the outset, when members are to be enlisted and approval gained. News items will appear from time to time in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and your name will be kept on the mailing list to receive special notices.

"Membership in the L. W. A. is bound to be a practical benefit, if only as means to publicity and better positions. The best positions now go to library school graduates, not necessarily because they are more able, and certainly not because they are more modest, but simply because their names are registered and they are known.

"We should be able to change this.

Yours very truly,

L.W."

A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT NEW ORLEANS

The American Library Association will have a pictorial exhibit at the National Conference of Social Workers to be held in New Orleans, April 16 to 21. The exhibit will be a booth ten by fifteen feet and will illustrate by means of photographs, slides and books, the continuing work of the Library War Service and the main features of the Enlarged Program.

Enlarged photographs will be shown representing rural book-wagon library service, Merchant Marine service, books for the blind, books in hospitals, citizenship, and industrial library work.

As the southern states lack adequate library facilities, it is anticipated that the illustrations of the rural library work will arouse especial interest.

Groups of books will be shown: one, a collection as used in Public Health Service Hospitals, exhibited with Braille books, on a hospital truck; two a Merchant Marine crew's library; three, a traveling library for rural districts; four, groups of books on citizenship and on technical and vocational subjects; also other books of interest to social workers.

A stereomograph will show slides continuously.

Louise Singley, A. L. A. representative in New Orleans, will be in charge of this exhibit. Caroline Webster, in charge of A. L. A. Hospital Service, will speak at the conference on "The Library's place in the Local Community."

WANTED: STORIES OF WORK WITH CHILDREN.

To Librarians and Heads of Children's Departments:

The Committee on the Enlarged Program is very anxious to secure publicity material on Library work with children. Recent requests coming to this Committee have been for the following:

Signed articles dealing with particular phases of children's work.

Accounts of work with the children of foreign born parents, particularly incidents illustrating the value of such work.

Accounts of the use of the libraries for foreign born adults, their children acting as agents.

Please send material and suggestions to Charles H. Compton, American Library Association, 24 West 39th Street, New York, and at the same time send to the undersigned a note of what has been forwarded.

CAROLINE BURNITE WALKER,

*Chairman pro tem. Committee on Publicity
A. L. A. Section Library Work with Children.
Easton, Md.*

WELCOME TO MR. AND MRS. BURTON E. STEVENSON.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson are planning to welcome them home upon their arrival in New York about April 16. Anyone writing of his desire to attend will be sent definite notice later.

CARL H. MILAM,

24 West 39 Street, New York City.

Army Library Personnel

LIBRARIANS employed by the War Department to date (March 20th) are listed below. Assignments for the current fiscal year are now

practically complete. Changes will be reported as they occur in the "Among Librarians" department of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS

Luther L. Dickerson. In charge, Library Sub-Section.
J. Howard Dice. Assistant to Librarian In Charge.
Lewis Galantieri. Assistant.
Sophy H. Powell (Mrs.) In Charge of Book Department.
Grace Patten. Bibliographer.
Dorothy G. Rogers. Librarian for Education Section.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS

<i>Department</i>	<i>Library Personnel</i>	<i>Date Service Began</i>
Eastern Department Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y.	Grace H. Birdsall (Mrs.) (Formerly Librarian Ft. McHenry; transferred Jan. 20.)	Nov. 1.
	Rosamond McIntosh.	Feb. 15.
Northeastern Department Headquarters, Boston, Mass.	Henry S. Green.	Mar. 1.
	Jane H. Brown.	Mar. 5.
	Carl W. Hull.	Mar. 15.
Central Department Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.	Nelle A. Olson, (Formerly librarian, Ft. Sheridan transferred Mar. 1.)	Nov. 1.
	Betty Pritchett (Formerly Assistant, Ft. Sheridan transferred Mar. 1.)	Nov. 1.
	Nelle Steele.	Mar. 1.
Western Department Headquarters, San Francisco, Calif.	Ferdinand Henke (Formerly librarian Camp Funston Nov. and Dec., 1919; left service and was reappointed Feb. 1.)	Nov. 1.
	Clifford Keller.	Mar. 1.
Southern Department Headquarters, Sam Houston, Tex.	Paul R. Byrne (Formerly employed at Brooklyn Supply Base.)	Jan. 19.
	Georgia Lutkemeyer.	Dec. 1.
	Julia Grothaus.	Dec. 1.
Southern Department Headquarters, Charleston, S. C.	Rumana McManis (Formerly Librarian, Camp Jackson transferred Mar. 1.)	Nov. 1.
	Maide Baker.	Mar. 8.

HOSPITALS

U. S. General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Col.	Will H. Collins.	Nov. 1.
	Mary E. Rodhouse (Formerly Assistant, Walter Reed Hospital; transferred Jan. 26.)	Jan. 1.
Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.	Inez G. McConnell (Mrs.)	Nov. 1.
	Jane Dick.	Nov. 1.
	Ruth Seymour.	Nov. 1.
U. S. General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island.	Ruth E. Rodier.	Nov. 1.
	Sophie Gay (Mrs.)	Nov. 1.
	Sara E. Greene.	Nov. 1.
Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.	Anna May.	Nov. 1.
	Mary Graham (Mrs.)	Nov. 1.
	Estelle McVickar.	Jan. 15.
	Berith Parsons.	Nov. 17.
Base Hospital, Ft. Bliss, Tex.	R. A. Hubbard (Mrs.)	Nov. 14.
U. S. General Hospital No. 28, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	Lydia E. Kinsley.	Mar. 6.
	Catherine Tiplady.	Nov. 1.
	Josephine Pearson.	Mar. 1.

U. S. General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M.	Margaret O'Connor (Assistant; becomes librarian Mar. 25, 1920.)	Nov. 1.
U. S. General Hospital No. 2, Ft. McHenry, Md.	Lucy Rahn.	Nov. 1.
U. S. General Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N. C.	Eliza J. Rankin (Mrs.)	Nov. 1.
U. S. General Hospital No. 6, Ft. McPherson, Ga.	Raphael Rice.	Nov. 1.
	Frances C. Sawyer, (formerly Assistant; promoted to librarian Feb. 15.)	Nov. 1.
	Margaret S. Turrill.	Nov. 1.
U. S. General Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Penn.	Marion C. Turrill.	Feb. 15.
Base Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Edna H. Foley.	Feb. 9.
	Eleanor Knight.	Nov. 1.
<i>Camp</i>		
Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.	Rachel Forbush.	Jan. 15.
Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va.	Lewis P. Smith.	Nov. 1.
Bliss, Ft., Tex.	Robert S. Fullerton.	Nov. 1.
Custer, Mich.	Frederick B. Cleveringa.	Nov. 1.
Devens, Mass.	Ella R. McDowell.	Nov. 1.
Dix, N. J.	Lura F. Heilman.	Jan. 1.
	Ann R. Strange (Mrs.)	Jan. 1.
Dodge, Ia.	Earl C. Bryan.	Nov. 1.
Eustis, Va.	Harold S. Johnston.	Nov. 1.
Funston, Kan.	Marion Leatherman.	Nov. 1.
	Raymond E. Clark (formerly assistant; made librarian Jan. 1.)	Nov. 1.
Furlong, Columbus, N. M.	James Macdougall.	Nov. 1.
Gordon, Ga.	John W. Echols.	Nov. 1.
	Edward P. O'Mara (formerly librarian, Camp Knox; transferred to Gordon as Assistant Feb. 11.)	Nov. 1.
Grant, Ill.	Ellyn C. Broomell.	Nov. 1.
	Lester A. Falk.	Nov. 1.
Holabird, Md.	Everett V. Spettigue.	Nov. 1.
Humphreys, Va.	Edith Flagg.	Jan. 15.
Jackson, S. C.	William E. Langdon.	Nov. 1.
	Clara L. Voigt (Promoted from assistant to librarian Mar. 8.)	Nov. 19.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Mary H. Swingle.	Feb. 1.
Jones, Harry J. Douglas, Ariz.	Ella I. Peeples.	Nov. 1.
Kelley Field, Tex.	Hubert B. Frazier.	Nov. 1.
Knox, Ky.	Edward Day.	Nov. 1.
	Alvin T. Lee.	Mar. 15.
Leavenworth, Ft., Kan.	Lois W. Henderson (Mrs.)	Nov. 1.
Lee, Va.	Stella R. Glasgow.	Jan. 1.
	Clarence Bentz (formerly at Camp Sherman, O.; transferred Feb. 1.)	Nov. 1.
Lewis, Wash.	Arthur S. Beardsley.	Nov. 1.
Meade, Md.	Charles W. M. Crouse.	Nov. 1.
	William A. Bedell (was employed at Brooklyn Supply Base during Nov.)	Nov. 1.
Monroe, Ft., Va.	Sarah A. Thomas.	Nov. 24.
Pike, Ark.	Dale Smith.	Dec. 28.
	Alice St. C. Wait.	Feb. 1.
Riley, Ft., Kan.	Russell Van Horn (formerly librarian, Camp Merritt, N. J., transferred Riley Jan. 25.)	Nov. 1.
	William K. Porter.	Nov. 1.
Sherman, O.	Minnie D. Miller (Mrs.)	Nov. 1.
Taylor, Ky.	George F. Larkin, Jr.	Nov. 1.
	Ernest L. Johnson.	Feb. 1.
Travis, Tex.	Cornelia Johnson.	Nov. 1.
	Warren H. Cudworth.	Nov. 1.
Upton, N. Y.	John D. Ross (formerly Assistant Camp Merritt; transferred Mar. 16.)	Nov. 1.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 1, 1920



THE decision of the Executive Board not to call a special A. L. A. conference at Atlantic City may be a disappointment to those who cannot attend the regular conference at Colorado Springs, but it is to be hoped that the attendance at the regular conference may be larger and more representative in consequence. The New Jersey and Pennsylvania organizations had postponed the usual bi-state meeting to a date later than usual, so that the A. L. A. special conference might be held at the same time, and especial preparations for hotel accommodations had been made. We may hope that the delightful spring weather after Easter which Atlantic City offers, may bring an unusual attendance, and the Committee on Enlarged Program is expected to make a further report for general discussion. The reasons given by President Hadley for the change in plan seem proper and reasonable, and indeed it had been felt by many that a special conference only a month before the regular conference would divide attention and might be a serious mistake. The Colorado Springs conference will be one of the most important in the history of the Association, and as Colorado is centrally located as regards the Pacific Coast and the Middle West, and easily to be reached from the East and the South, this Rocky Mountain meeting should indeed prove attractive. To the pleasures of Colorado Springs and its surroundings will be added the delightful prospect of a post-conference week in the heart of the Rockies, and all the arrangements are so inviting that those who can come and do not come will indeed have reason to repent.

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NOTHING in the library world has been more remarkable than the development in the last twenty years of special libraries in the field of business. Time was, and that not much more than a century ago, when commerce was a game of chance; the merchants of Boston and Salem sent out their "adventures" into unknown conditions, and the masters of their ships bought and sold in the chance markets of foreign ports at hazard. The steamship, the cable, wireless and other means of transport and communication have changed all this, and to-day the commer-

cial world is a field of knowledge, with the factors of markets and prices known the world over. The successful business organization must therefore, know world facts up-to-date, and this is the reason why business libraries have come into being and have come to stay. It is the function of the business librarian to be able at instant notice to acquaint his principals with every fact that can bear upon the conduct of their business, and for this reason the business librarian must be a trained specialist, of world knowledge, and of quick perception. The development of the business librarian in these latter years is one more example of the specialization of functions in the modern world, and it is no wonder that so many men and women have been tempted from the general field of library work by the intensive opportunities and larger salaries which the business world offers.

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THE Special Libraries Association, organized in 1909, has accordingly shown steadfast-development, until now it is second only to the American Library Association itself in size and importance. Mr. Marion's historical sketch in this number gives a comprehensive and interesting review of this development and the personnel which has made it what it is, and it is printed in this issue in view of the important conference of the Special Libraries Association in New York, beginning on the 14th of this month. In New York City alone there are fully 200 libraries entitled to be classified as special libraries, whether or not libraries in such specialties as law and theology are to be counted with the business libraries in that category. It should be emphasized that librarians specialized in any field are as much members of the library profession as those having charge of public libraries, and for this reason the American Library Association should be a comprehensive national body. With this in view, its governing board should certainly be representative of so important a class as the special librarians, and it is to be hoped that at the next election for the Executive Board this may be kept in mind.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ATLANTIC CITY SPECIAL MEETING NOT TO BE CALLED.

At the meeting of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. at Richfield Springs, N. Y., last September, the Executive Board empowered the president of the A. L. A. to issue calls for two special meetings for the consideration and discussion of the revision of the A. L. A. constitution. It was suggested that one of these meetings be held in Chicago and the other in some eastern city, in order to get the views of librarians regarding the constitution and its proposed revision, in two sections of the country.

The proposed revision was submitted at the Chicago meeting in January and the president had already sent the official call for the Atlantic City meeting to the secretary of the A. L. A. for printing in the *March Bulletin*. This call specified, as was necessary, that the special meeting in Atlantic City was for the purpose of considering the proposed revision of the A. L. A. constitution and of hearing reports on the Enlarged Program.

When the Executive Board of the A. L. A. met in Chicago March 12th, it seemed inadvisable to issue this call for the second special meeting for the following reasons:

Just previous to the Committee's meeting, Mr. Utley's resignation as secretary of the American Library Association was received. With the amount of work at the Chicago headquarters office requiring attention before Mr. Utley's withdrawal on April 15th, it seemed unwise to interfere seriously with the completion of this work by adding the considerable amount of work necessary if the Atlantic City meeting were held. Mr. Milam, who is appointed executive secretary to succeed Mr. Utley, cannot take active charge of the Chicago office until July 1st and the clearing off of all present work in the Chicago office seemed highly desirable.

The particular reason for the original decision in considering two special meetings of the A. L. A. was based on the proposed revision of the constitution. The Committee on the Constitution submitted its first report at Chicago, but the meeting there gave numerous instructions to the Committee to revise many of the most important sections in its report. The Committee has had no opportunity since the Chicago meeting to meet together for the purpose of

going over these instructions and one of the most important sections in the entire constitution was referred to a committee of representatives from affiliated organizations, which subcommittee has made no report at all. Since the report on the constitution was not ready for submission at Atlantic City, it seemed an unnecessary expense to call a special meeting on the constitution.

The final vote on the revision of the constitution cannot be taken at the Colorado Springs meeting and the president will ask the Executive Board to recommend to their successors that a final vote on the constitution be not taken until the entire question of the constitution can be considered at an Eastern meeting, thereby giving both the eastern and western members an opportunity to express themselves on the Committee's report.

Moreover it has proved impracticable to postpone the regular meeting of the Association at Colorado Springs until a later date. On June 6th, the day following the completion of the A. L. A. sessions at Colorado Springs, a large convention assembles in that city, and from then on there is little chance of Colorado Springs hotels, being able to accommodate any considerable number of librarians. Then too, beginning with the first week in June, all hotel prices increase weekly during that month for the summer season.

It therefore seemed unwise to have two meetings of the American Library Association in one month, particularly when the Colorado Springs meeting will be the first one in twenty-five years to be held in the Rocky Mountain section.

In order to provide the Pennsylvania and New Jersey librarians with all information regarding the Enlarged Program, the Executive Board requested the Committee on the Program to submit a report of its work and of its plans for its appeal for funds for full opportunity of discussion at the bi-state meeting to be held in Atlantic City.

CHALMERS HADLEY.
President.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

The Forty-Second Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held at Colorado Springs, May 31 to June 5. The officers of the Association realize that this is an inconveniently early date for many, but, as has been already explained, accommodations are unavailable at a later date. College and university

librarians will, however, find this date more convenient than a later one, because it will enable them to attend the conference and reach home in time for their commencements.

The *Antlers*, (headquarters), can accomodate from 300 to 500 members of the Association. It is run on the European plan, with the following rates for rooms:

	Per Day
Single room without bath.....	\$2.50
Single room, with bath.....	3.50
Double room, without bath, 2 persons	3.50
Double room, with bath, 2 persons	5.00
Large room, without bath, 3 persons	4.50
Large room, with bath, 3 persons	6.50
Large room, without bath, 4 persons	5.25
Large room, with bath, 4 persons	7.50

Meals will be served a la carte and table d'hôte; the latter at the following rates: breakfast, \$1.00; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$2.00.

Among other hotels which can furnish accommodations is the *Broadmoor*, 4 miles from the *Antlers*, with rooms on the European plan at from \$4.00 to \$7.00 per day, and from \$9.00 to \$10.00 per day on the American plan. The *Acacia Hotel*, four blocks from the *Antlers*, has rooms from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Rates at the *Alame* are from \$1.50 to \$3.50; at the *Alta Vista* from \$1.50 to \$6.00; at the *Plaza* from \$1.00 to \$2.50; at the *Cheyenne Hotel* from \$2.00 to \$3.00 with lower rates at 75 cents and \$1.00 for four in a room without bath. The *Elk Hotel*, one block from the *Antlers* also has accommodations at \$1.00 per day.

The local committee has volunteered to assist in making hotel reservations beginning May 1st. Application for reservation should be addressed to Manly D. Ormes, Librarian, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo., and should state definitely and plainly the name of the hotel at which you desire to stop, the approximate price you wish to pay, whether a single or double room is wanted, and, in case it is a double, the name of the person with whom you have arranged to room. A statement as to whether the Committee is authorized to make assignment at some other hotel than the one specified, should it be too late to secure the particular reservation desired, will also be appreciated.

Owing to the more or less confused condition of the railroads at present due to the readjustments attendant upon their return to private ownership, only very approximately figures on railway travel to Colorado Springs can be given at this time. Summer excursion rates will not be available in time for members to profit by that savings. It is expected, however, that a

fare and one-third for the round trip on the certificate plan will be granted which will probably allow a ten-days' stopover in Denver returning, and this rate will be about the same as the summer excursion from central western points, and somewhat cheaper than the summer rate from New York and other points in the North Atlantic states. New England delegates may have to go to New York in order to participate in the fare and one-third plan.

Based on last summer's rates the fare is as follows: one way to Colorado Springs, and these rates are still in force now (March 10, 1920):

From:

New York, including war tax.....	\$62.86
Philadelphia, including war tax.....	58.94
Washington, including war tax.....	59.23
Chicago, including war tax.....	33.72
St. Louis, including war tax.....	28.64
Minneapolis or St. Paul, including war tax	28.83
Pullman lower berth to Colorado Springs (one way) (upper berth 20 per cent less in each case):	
New York, including war tax.....	\$11.88
Philadelphia, including war tax.....	10.86
Washington, including war tax.....	10.86
Chicago, including war tax.....	6.60
St. Louis, including war tax.....	6.05
Minneapolis, or St. Paul, including war tax	6.05

It is recommended that A. L. A. parties travel together if possible. The journey will then be much more enjoyable and, it is hoped, can be made in greater comfort. The following notice regarding special party travel has been issued by the Travel Committee:

(New England, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago)

(Members from Washington join at Harrisburg; from Detroit, Buffalo, and Cleveland, at Chicago)

The travel committee will plan to run special Pullmans from New York by way of Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, and from Chicago, to Colorado Springs without change. Should the party number 125 out of Chicago a special A. L. A. train will be provided with our own dining car, table d'hôte meals.

Application (tentative) should be made as early as possible to the nearest member of the travel committee.

(St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Kansas City, and all desiring to go via St. Louis)

It is expected that at least one special Pullman may be run from St. Louis to Colorado Springs, and all who would like to have reserva-

tions from that point should notify Dr. A. E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

FREDERICK W. FAXON,
83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.

CHARLES H. BROWN,
Bureau of Navigation, Navy
Department, Sixth Division,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN F. PHELAN,
Public Library, Chicago, Ill.

Travel Committee.

The local committee in charge of the conference consists of Manly D. Ormes, Coburn Library, Lucy W. Baker, Public Library and Miss Boas, Public Library. In addition to having charge of hotel reservations this committee is arranging for recreational features, etc.

There will probably be the usual array of exhibits, commercial and otherwise. The *Antlers* will provide suitable spacious well-located rooms for commercial exhibits. For rates, floor-plans, space, etc., apply direct to the manager of the *Antlers*.

General sessions will be held in the ballroom of the *Antlers*. Other rooms in the same hotel will provide ample accommodations for meetings of sections, affiliated organizations, round tables, committees, etc.

A full program of the conference—its general sessions, section meetings, affiliated organizations and round tables will be given in a later issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Colorado Springs is usually at its best the first of June and scenic attractions seem almost without end. Among those most certain to tempt the visitors are: South Cheyenne Canyon (with a 50 cent admission fee); Pike's Peak, whose Cog Road has a regular \$5 rate but if fifty tickets are bought they may be had at \$4 per person plus war tax. (The Automobile Road to the top of Pike's Peak it is expected will be open by June 1st—\$5.50 round trip); Mount Manitou Incline (\$1 round trip); Cave of the Winds and Williams Canyon (admission \$1); Canyon of the Cliff Dwellers (admission, \$1); Cripple Creek (a \$2.50 rate on the Short Line Railroad). Mr. Ormes will offer to conduct a party on a tramp at some time during the conference thru North Cheyenne, Twilight and South Cheyenne Canyons. This is about a ten-mile trip and can easily be done in four hours.

After a week spent almost in the shadow of the Rocky Mountain range, all who can tarry a few days after adjournment will want to get better acquainted with the mountain district. The ideal spot for this post-conference is at the little village of Estes Park, nearly 8,000 feet above sea-level and right at the edge of Rocky Mountain National Park.

A trip will be planned, under the personal conduct of Mr. F. W. Faxon of the travel committee, and it is almost certain that a ten-days' stop-over will be granted at Denver for those desiring to get a rest and at the same time a glorious mountain experience at minimum expense.

The party will leave Colorado Springs Saturday, June 5, by train to Denver, spending Saturday night and Sunday afternoon in that beautiful city. Then powerful, comfortable automobiles will take all up to Estes Park, going by way of Lyons, a 70-mile trip of wonderful beauty over hard, smooth roads, ending at the *Crags Hotel*. From here trails lead directly into Rocky Mountain Park.

The cost of this six-days' post-conference, including transportation, hotel one night in Denver, auto trip to Estes Park and return, two long auto trips at Rocky Mountain Park, five days at the *Crags Hotel*, and all meals except three in Denver where one would prefer to forage for individual meals, \$48.00.

This is based on two in a room, running water, but without a bath.

Trunks should be stored at the Denver station.

If trunk is wanted add about.....	\$4.00
For room alone, add.....	6.00
For room with bath, add.....	6.00
For single beds in room, add.....	3.00

To reduce the cost of this trip the *Crags* has cottages where two rooming together, with meals at the hotel, may save \$5.00 each.

Those desiring to stay a longer or shorter time can so arrange on the basis of about \$4.50 a day, according to kind of accommodations used.

CALL TO FORWARD APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Executive Board of the American Library Association, meeting in Chicago, Friday, March 12, passed a resolution expressing its satisfaction at the method in which the wishes of the Association, as embodied in the vote at the Chicago meeting are being carried out by the Committee on Enlarged Program and its director, and, in view of the fact that the Association is pledged to this appeal for funds, calling upon all members of the A. L. A. to forward it.

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

On Friday afternoon, April 30, annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association; Friday evening, meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club; Saturday morning, program in charge of the American Library Institute; Saturday evening, meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

PROGRAM OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE
April 14—17, 1920.

Wednesday Evening, 7:00

Reception and Banquet

Thursday Morning 9:30

Opening Session

Address by M. A. Carabin, President

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Report of Editor

Report and Recommendations of Standing Committees: Nominating; Survey; Publicity; Methods; Employment; Membership; Convention Arrangements.

Open Forum: Informal discussion on points enumerated in President's letter of March 1st, found on editorial page of March issue *Special Libraries*.

Thursday Afternoon, 2:30

Vote on proposed amendment to the constitution; vote on proposed by-laws.

The Case Against The Librarians: Librarian's Knowledge Of Business He Serves Is Either Nil, Or Superficially Theoretical and Rarely Practical.

A symposium—

(1) What should the librarian know about the administrative end of the business he serves?

(2) The technique peculiar to the business.

(3) Methods for ascertaining knowledge indicated.

(4) Ideal organization and facilities which enable a librarian to be director of library.

Papers by:

Josephine B. Carson, Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.

Mary D. Cox, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Agnes F. P. Greer, The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

Sarah Hallsted, National Bank of Commerce in New York.

Eleanor Kerr, Imbrie & Company.

Alma C. Mitchell, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

I. Marie Randall, Simmons College.

Discussions of subjects from the viewpoint of:

(1) Chemistry, Pure, Industrial, Food, Pharmaceutical, Rubber, Metallurgical.

(2) Builders, Contractors, Architects.

(3) Insurance Companies, Fire, Life, Casualty.

(4) Stock Yards.

(5) Publishers.

Thursday Evening, 8:00

No program announced. Session left open to permit of informal meeting.

Friday Morning, 9:30

Relations With Publications and Professional Societies.

Upon the assumption that the machinery for closer relations between S. L. A. and these two groups were instituted, that improvements along the following general lines would seem desirable and how effected:

(1) Trade Catalogs.

(2) Nomenclature, Terminology, Symbols.

(3) Such subjects as search reveals to be totally absent or inadequately treated in the existing sources.

(4) Publishers should keep a live bibliographical file on every major subject and refer to or publish same in connection with all complete articles or books treating of this subject. Is this practical from publisher's viewpoint, and how may S. L. A. co-operate?

(5) Digest of all technical literature condensed into one journal to be published periodically.

(6) Advance sheets giving table of contents of periodicals; their use and circulation to librarians requesting same.

(7) Standard for indexes to books and periodicals.

(8) Quality of material in periodicals and books.

Reflecting the View Point of:

(1) Automobile Industry—Florence Fowler, the Studebaker Corporation.

(2) Legislative Reference Libraries—Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library.

(3) Financial Institutions—Alta B. Claffin, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

(4) Patent Libraries—Wm. D. Shoemaker, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

(5) Railways.

(6) Construction Work.

(7) Chemistry.

(8) Welfare Associations.

(9) Fuel.

(10) Office and Organization systems.

(11) Labor.

(12) Retail Merchants.

(13) Engineering.

(14) Manufacturing Industries.

(15) Publishers.

Friday Afternoon, 2:30

Continuation of Program of Morning Session.

Open Forum: Specific items or subjects on which printed information is lacking, compiled from experience of members. Hand book on chemical literature; how to look up chemical subjects.

Library Records.

Library Furniture and Furnishings.

Service rendered to House Organ by Library and vice versa.

Friday Evening 8:00

The Citizenry Of The American City.

- (1) Obligations and Opportunities of The City Library; the need for Municipal Reference Libraries—Paper by Grace A. England, Chief of Civics Division, Detroit Public Library.

- (2) The American City—Address by Wayne D. Heydecker, Director of Research, American City Bureau.

Saturday Morning, 9:30 a. m.

Unfinished business.

Adjournment.

ESTELLE LIEBMANN, *Secretary.**The Ronald Press,**20 Vesey Street, New York.*

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Texas Library Association met Nov. 11-13, 1919, in Austin, Texas. Purd B. Wright, Librarian of Kansas City Library, and Chalmers Hadley, Librarian of Denver, Colo., were sent by the A. L. A. as special speakers.

Mrs. Hobby gave a most enjoyable reception in the governor's mansion. A visit to the Texas University Library was made the last afternoon.

HENRIETTA W. ALTGELT.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 5-6. At Los Angeles, Calif.

Meeting of Trustees and regional directors of the A. L. A. appeal for funds.

April 5-6. At Toronto (Ont.) Public Library
Twentieth Annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at Hotel Chelsea.

Joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, the Pennsylvania Library Club, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the American Library Institute.

April 14-17. At New York City. Headquarters at the Hotel McAlpin.

Annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association.

April 30-May 3. At Riverside, Calif. Headquarters at the Mission Inn.

Twenty-fifth annual meeting of the California Library Club.

May 31-June 5. At Colorado Springs, Colo. Headquarters at The Antlers.

Forty-second annual conference of the American Library Association.

September 20-25. At Lake Placid.

Meeting of the New York Library Association.

Aug. 26-28. At Portland, Ore.

Eleventh annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

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Assistant, Circulation Department, initial salary \$1,200;

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Wanted, an experienced librarian to take charge of library system, consisting of central and four branch libraries, in city of 100,000 inhabitants. Apply to Walter O. Faulkner, President Board of Trustees, Central Library, Lynn, Mass., stating age, training, experience and salary expected.

Wanted, College or Library School graduate to take charge of library branch on Public Square, now circulating about 300 books daily. A young graduate with initiative who will increase the non-fiction circulation and will accept working conditions as she finds them has here an unusual opportunity. Salary, \$100-\$110, depending on qualifications. Youngstown Public Library.

Wanted, a competent desk assistant. Salary paid according to ability and experience. Apply to Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois.

POSITION WANTED.

Librarian, library school and college graduate (M. A.), with good experience in public and college libraries, wishes to hear of a librarianship or good reference work. Address: F. E. W., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.



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THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I was interested to note in your editorial comment on Mr. Carr's society in March issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, that, "it is desirable, for instance, that there should be published an American history and guide to citizenship which will more clearly and fully accept the point of view of the foreign-born."

The Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames has in press a short, readable history of the United States, which was originally prepared by an educated Italian who has resided in this country for many years, and revised by the editor of the well-known Old South Leaflets. The first edition is to be printed with Italian on one side of the page and English on the other, and it is the intention of the Society to print it in other languages later on. The publisher, who hopes to have it ready this spring, is the Marshall Jones Company, 212 Summer Street, Boston.

I know librarians have felt the need of such a book in their work for the foreign-born and trust it will be purchased in quantities in order to encourage this patriotic Society to continue a similar work which will be of so much assistance to librarians.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Director, Work with foreigners.

*Free Public Library Commission
of Massachusetts,
State House, Boston.*

EXCHANGE OF LIBRARIANS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In your Open Round Table for March 1 you published an inquiry signed "Small Librarian" concerning any experiments in exchanging staff members among the larger libraries.

The Cleveland Public Library has made a number of attempts to bring about such an exchange with other libraries, but no very definite plan has yet developed. I believe that the nearest approaches to such an exchange as we have made have met with good results.

I shall be glad to correspond with anyone who is interested in following the matter further.

LINDA A. EASTMAN,
Librarian.

Cleveland Public Library.

THE LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have read with much interest the communication of "L. W." in your issue of March 1, concerning The Library Workers' Association. As a graduate myself of "Hard Knox" Training School, and as librarian of a library where we are forced to depend almost entirely on graduates of our own training classes, I am profoundly interested in every plan which may serve to supplement the assistance promised in a well-known proverb to those who are willing to help themselves.

But I wonder whether the formation, at this time, of a Library Workers' Association is not ill-advised? We are to have (we all hope) an A. L. A. committee or bureau, one object of which will be very similar to what seems to be the main purpose of this new association. There ought to be no duplication in this field. The official standardization and certification bureau will, for many reasons, be better able to improve and to serve the non-library school people than any other organization, and I believe there is no reason to think, as "L. W." seems to, that the proposed bureau will give any undue advantage to library school graduates, or that it will fail to give all possible assistance to the apprentice or training class graduates.

As the wise and frugal father advises his son to pass up the earlier-arriving shows and to "wait till Barnum comes" (I hope no disrespect will be read into this, for none is meant) so I shall advise my staff to pass up the proposed association, and to wait for the development of the plans so admirably outlined at Asbury Park by Dr. Williamson; at least until we have a more convincing statement of the Association's *raison d'être*, and more information concerning its personnel and its methods. And this, too, tho I have continually urged upon them the importance of "improving their equipment for work in libraries of any kind."

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,
Librarian.

*Savannah Public Library,
Savannah, Ga.*

Owing to lack of space we are obliged to hold the notes from Library Schools until next issue.

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A Biography of Unusual Interest. My Life and My Lectures. By Lamar Fontaine, C. E., Ph.D. With illustrations. Large 8vo, cloth bound (361 pages). New York and Washington, 1908. Published at \$3.00. Our Price, \$1.50

A man of remarkable experience is Lamar Fontaine. From his birth in a tent on Laberde Prairie, in what is now Washington County, Texas, in 1820, he has been a soldier of strange fortunes. When he was ten years old he was captured by Comanche Indians, living with them for nearly five years. After his escape from the Indians he went to sea. For sixteen years he knocked around the world. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A of the 10th Mississippi Infantry. He was wounded sixty-seven times. He was one of the Immortal Six Hundred Morris Island Prisoners, and he was the best marksman in the army of Northern Virginia. Gen. Robert E. Lee once wrote that sixty men fell from Lamar Fontaine's single rifle in one hour's time at Waterloo Bridge in August, 1862. . . . Captive, hunter, explorer, traveler, soldier—such is the story of this man woven into a most interesting romance.

Las Casas 'The Protector of the Indians'

Apostle of the Indies (The). Las Casas. By A. J. Knight. With a Portrait Frontispiece. 12mo, cloth bound, 100 pages. New York, 1917. \$1.00

Bortholmé De Las Casas was born in Spain in the year 1474. When he was about nineteen years of age, Christopher Columbus came to Seville on his return from his first voyage, which resulted in the discovery of the West India Islands. Las Casas often saw Columbus in his father's house. When Nicholas de Ovando was appointed to rule Hispaniola Las Casas went with him and it was here he was ordained as a priest. He died in Madrid in 1566. In early American history no one stands on a level with this remarkable man.

The Spirit of the South Orations, Essays and Lectures

A Book by Colonel William H. Stewart. The Spirit of the South. Orations, Essays and Lectures. Crown 8vo, buckram, (238 pages). New York and Washington, 1908. \$1.50

Partial Contents, American Revolution in the South. Washington, the Patriot, under two flags. The Warpath in Virginia, 1775-81. Thomas Jefferson. The Women of the South. Eulogy on General Lee. Stonewall Jackson. Jefferson Davis, etc., etc.

New York. A Symphonic Study. In three parts. By Melusina Fay Pierce. Post 8vo, cloth. (About 1000 pages.) New York, 1918. \$1.00

A review of this remarkable book is impossible in the limited space at our disposal, but let us quote at random from the author's Prelude. "In penning the following pages my motive has been the underlying motive of my whole life—to rescue my own sex from profanation and ruin. . . . In this book—written haltingly and at long intervals because of an insurmountable repugnance to the task . . . I have tried to lay bare the poison-root itself and to indicate the sole force that can destroy it."

Orgeon. Geer (T. T.). Fifty Years in Oregon. With illustrations. Thick 8vo, buckram, 540 pp. New York, 1916. \$2.00

Experiences, Observations, and Commentaries upon Men, Measures and Customs in Pioneer Days and later times. The Author, formerly Governor of Oregon, stretches before us a panorama of that State from the early '40's to the present time.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Special Libraries announces that a ten-year Index will be ready shortly. This will cover the issues from January 1910 to December 1919—that is to say the complete file of the periodical.

Alexander Philip, editor and owner of the *Librarian* of London, informs us that owing to an affliction of the eyes, which he hopes will be temporary, no issue of the *Librarian* has appeared since September last.

In the *Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries*, for March, Grace E. Kingsland outlines some "Changes in the Decimal Classification of importance to small libraries" and reprints from the tenth edition of the Decimal Classification, the section 940 EUROPE, including, of course, the GREAT WAR. 940.3-4.

"Review of Iron and Steel literature for 1919" by E. H. McClelland, Technology Librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is reprinted from the *Blast Furnace and Steel Plant* of January by the Library. This is "a classified list of the more important books, serials and trade publications during the year, with a few of earlier date not previously announced."

An "Index to St. Nicholas" compiled by Anna Lorraine Guthrie, has just been issued by the H. W. Wilson Co. This is not a revision of the first index, but an entirely new work. It is attractively arranged in dictionary form. In the selection of subject headings care has been taken to choose those most easily usable by children. This key to the treasures of the first forty-five volumes of St. Nicholas has a maximum price of twelve dollars, and the usual service basis prices are in force.

The Library of Congress has issued a second edition of the "American and English Genealogies in the Library." The first edition, compiled under the direction of J. C. M. Hanson when he was chief of the Catalog Division, contained titles "received prior to May, 1910, and a few later accessions incorporated while the work was in press." The new edition contains over 3,000 new titles, making nearly 7,000 in all. It has been prepared by Malina A. Gilkey, assistant in the Catalog Division under the direction of Charles Martel, chief of the Division.

In part two, volume thirteen, of *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* George Watson Cole, president of the Society,

has an interesting article on editions of works that never existed which he discusses under the title of "Bibliographical ghosts." The same volume contains Ernest Cushing Richardson's paper on the bibliography of the war and the resultant reconstruction of bibliographical methods, a protest and a plea against the rebinding of early rare books, entered by William Muss-Arnolt of the Boston Public Library, as well as the usual notes on books and workers.

The second supplement to the Children's Catalog in The Standard Catalog series, edited by Corinne Bacon, has just been published by the H. W. Wilson Co. This supplement replaces the supplement published in 1918, that is to say it is directly supplementary to the various editions of the 1916 Children's Catalog. Seven hundred titles, chosen chiefly from books published between June 1, 1916 and July 1, 1919, are included, and analytical entries have been made for about one seventh part of these. There are several supplementary lists, including Books on the European War for High School students, compiled by Miss Bacon, some Books in French for Boys and Girls, compiled by Marguerite Clément Agrégée de l'Université de Paris, and Aids to Story-Telling.

With the purpose of giving brief practical information to the business man on the subject of the business library as an indispensable factor in the conduct of business, Louise B. Krause, librarian of H. M. Byllesby & Co., has prepared a valuable little handbook on "The Business Library: What it is and what it does." Even a cursory glance at its pages shows how well she has succeeded in her purpose, for the book treats the subject comprehensively and tells not only how to organize and maintain a business library, but what the business library is worth as a financial asset and wherein it may be developed to bring about the most satisfactory results. The subject matter is not designed to set forth the work of any specific kind of business library, but is a study of many. The text is amply illustrated thruout with examples of various types of index cards, files, etc., and at the end of each chapter is found a supplemental reading list. As a practical record of business library facts as they have been observed by the author over a period of ten years' service, the book is certain to prove of value to librarians contemplating such work and to busy executives who are planning to institute reference libraries in their organizations.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The appropriation of the Carnegie Library was increased by about \$10,000 for the year 1920 over the appropriation for 1919. Of this amount \$2,500 was for increases in salaries, \$2,500 increase in book fund, and \$5,000 for the purchase of a lot on which to build a branch library for colored people. The Carnegie Corporation of New York has given \$25,000 for the erection of the building and work will begin at an early date.

T. D. B.

OHIO

Cleveland. The Cleveland Public Library has again revised its salary schedule, so that it now stands:

Apprentices—\$50 to \$80 per month; the higher amount for better preparation. The Apprentice Course, given in library time, is also reckoned as part of the compensation of apprentices.

Junior Assistants, 1st grade—\$900 with yearly increases of \$60 up to \$1,140. Minimum qualifications: full high school and library apprentice training or the equivalent.

Assistants, 2nd grade—\$1,200; \$1,260; \$1,320; \$1,400; \$1,500. Minimum qualifications: one full year of library school training or equivalent. College training is highly desirable.

Senior Assistants, 3rd grade—\$1,600, with yearly increases of \$100 up to \$1,800. Minimum qualifications; library school training or equivalent, plus college training or special ability, all tested by sufficient experience.

Division Heads at Main Library—a minimum of \$1,600.

Branch Librarians of large branches open full hours—a minimum of \$1,800.

Heads of Departments—a minimum of \$2,000.

For the last three classes no maximum salary has yet been established.

L. A. E.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago. In submitting the annual report of the Newberry Library, W. N. C. Carlton characterizes the past year as a wholly abnormal one in which every phase of library activity has felt and shown the effects of the universal derangement of affairs following the close of the Great War. The total number of readers in this library during 1919 was 35,254, a decrease of 4,610 from the numbers of the previous year. On the other

hand, the recorded number of volumes put into the hands of readers was larger by 6,350 than in 1918, the total number used during 1919 being 112,107. The principal clientèle of the library continues to be the advanced students and teaching staffs of the local universities, high-school and grade teachers and many of the clergy on the north and northwest sides of the city. The library contains 389,288 volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc. During the year 8,282 books, pamphlets and leaflets were added to the permanent collections. Of this total 2,788 pieces were acquired thru purchase; 1,726 were selected gifts and 3,768 were volumes received as part of the Wing bequest.

MINNESOTA

"According to Chapter 445, of the Laws of Minnesota for 1919, the Board of County Commissioners is authorized to establish and maintain, at the county seat, or any other city to be determined, a public library for the free use of all residents of the county, and may levy a tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar of all the taxable property outside of any city or village wherein a free public library is located, or which is already taxed for the support of a library, the proceeds of the tax to be known as the county library fund.

If there is a free public library in the county, the Board of County Commissioners shall make a contract with its board of directors for service, the county library fund to be placed under its supervision to be spent for extension work. If there is more than one free library in the county, the Board of County Commissioners may contract with one or all of the library boards if advisable.

If there is no free library in the county, the Board of County Commissioners shall appoint a board of five directors, whose powers and duties shall be the same as those of the library directors of any city or village."—*Library Notes and News.*

WASHINGTON

Pullman. An increase of 25% has been given all trained members of the staff of the State College of Washington Library. This is in addition to an increase of about 10% granted last October, making an increase of 35% for all those who have been on the staff for more than one year. The 25% increase is given to new members appointed last September.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, Of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, published Twice-a-month, at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1920.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443. Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher R. R. BOWKER CO.
 62 West 45th St., New York.
Editor R. R. BOWKER
 62 West 45th St., New York.
Managing Editor ELEANOR FF. DUNCAN
 62 West 45th St., New York.
Business Manager J. A. HOLDEN
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 S. B. LYND, 62 West 45th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation, has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. A. HOLDEN, *Business Manager*.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
 this 20th day of March, 1920.

ARMOND FRASCA,

Notary Public, New York Co., N. Y., No. 341

Reg. No. 1368

[Seal.]

(My commission expires March 30, 1921)

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

CATTELL, Sarah W., for seven years assistant librarian under Alice B. Kroeger at the Drexel Institute Library died on January 2, 1920 of heart trouble. For twelve years after her resignation from the Drexel, Miss Cattell was treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

CRUICE, Mary Z., a graduate of Drexel, has just completed some special cataloging for Guilford College, N. C.

COOK, Mary A., librarian of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York, appointed librarian of the Peking Medical College. Will sail early in April.

DAMON, Lalia May, becomes head classifier at the National City Financial Library, New York City, May 1.

DONNELL, Georgia, Wash., 1917, appointed librarian of the Public Library, Marshfield, Ore., March 1st.

HOLMES. Dagmar Oerting, N. Y. P. L. 1913, has resigned her position in the U. S. zone Finance Office to become assistant, Merchant Marine Department of the A. L. A. Library War Service.

HOLMES, Majorie Herbert, N. Y. P. L. 1913-'14, 1917-'18, cataloger in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library resigned. Appointed cataloger, Community Motion Picture Bureau, New York City.

HOWELL, Sarah L., D. 1910, is editing the geographical section of the Yearbook of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City.

HULL, Carl W., Carnegie Free Library, Duquesne, Pa., resigned. Becomes assistant librarian, Northeastern Department, U. S. Army, at Boston.

KIDDER, Ida A., since 1908 librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College Library, died on February 29th after several weeks' illness, aged 65. Mrs. Kidder had had experience in the University of Illinois Library, at the Washington State Library and with the Oregon Library Commission before going to Corvallis to organize the State Agricultural Library. The students with whom she was very popular carried her to the library and after an open air service on the library steps, with the student body in attendance, she was borne from her library and from the campus, with the student band playing Chopin's funeral march. It was a very impressive leave-taking.

It is planned to establish a memorial to her in the Dishisha School for Girls at Kyoto, Japan, in the equipment of the Home Economics Department by organizations at Oregon Agricultural College, and in a memorial library of inspirational books contributed by her friends.

MONTGOMERY, Thomas L., state librarian of Pennsylvania, has been presented by the Colonial Dames of that state with the society's medal, in acknowledgment of his work in connection with the history of Pennsylvania—an honor hitherto bestowed only upon two previous recipients, both of them authors of important volumes on Pennsylvania history.

RITCHIE, Elizabeth P., I. 1909, has resigned as librarian of the Kalispell public library to become cataloger in the Oregon State Agricultural College library.

TWEEDELL, Edward D., assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, appointed to the treasurership of the American Library Association, as successor to Carl B. Roden, who recently resigned after serving the Association in this capacity for the past ten years.

ERRATUM.

On page 272 of our issue for March 15, line 20 for \$75,000 read *75,000.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

APRIL 15, 1920

TWICE-A-MONTH



County Library Work in Indiana

By WILLIAM J. HAMILTON

Secretary of the Public Library Commission of Indiana.

THE problem of library extension in Indiana cannot be satisfactorily discussed without a brief reference to the library laws under which city and town libraries in this state are conducted. Prior to 1881 there were certain permissive acts in force which allowed city councils to make library appropriations but nothing which enforced any tax. In 1881 the School Board of Indianapolis was empowered to establish a free public library and to levy a tax therefor, of not more than one mill on a dollar of taxable property. This permission not having resulted in public scandal, the legislature of 1883 amended the act to apply to any city or incorporated town in the state, and practically all public libraries established during the next eighteen years are still under school board management.

This phase in the state's library development, while now sometimes deprecated, is undoubtedly responsible for the unusual power which Indiana library trustees have in the matter of tax rate fixing. In a number of states the courts have held that only elected officials may fix tax rates, but Indiana courts have yielded this power to the appointed school boards, due to an implication of authority in the state constitution. Hence because school boards conducting libraries possessed this right, it was very naturally made a feature of the law of 1901, providing for separate library boards. Also the county library act of 1917 gave the same rights to the governing boards of county libraries. The usual tax rate is the ten cent maximum in the central town and the five cent minimum in the county.

An intermediate step in the library expansion from the town library to the county, was the result of the enactment in 1911 of legislation

providing for the extension of library service to an adjoining township in return for a township tax. In Indiana the township is an active governmental unit and not, as in some states, merely a geographical expression. The township schools are not in the charge of either the county superintendent or of a school board which is distinct from the civil governing body. Everything in a township—schools, roads or taxes—is controlled by the Township Advisory Board together with a very important official, the Township Trustee, whose duties and powers are almost limitless.

Since nobody in a township ever levies taxes except the advisory board it was found impossible to give this right to the library board of an adjoining city or town even with township representation on the board. The law of 1911 merely obligates the advisory board to levy a library tax annually for the support of a neighboring library when fifty resident taxpayers have petitioned this. A minimum rate of one half mill is specified by the act, and comparatively few advisory boards have been persuaded to grant any more than this minimum. A library may obtain the co-operation of several townships, and may hold this tax as long as ten per cent of the taxpaying families borrow books from the library, but as a matter of fact, the relations between library boards and township advisory boards and trustees are often strained. The trustee is *ex officio* a member of the library board and has the right to appoint one other township representative, but far too often the township officials refuse to see any advantage in the library extension service and regard the tax, for a town institution, as an unfair levy which they are justified in evading if the library board is not watchful.

While this bad feeling exists in some places where the town is the actual trading center of the whole township, it is almost inevitable when a library tax is levied in a neighboring township. Twenty-three of our town libraries serve more than one township, but it is impossible to be sure how long the co-operation will continue. Two units of the same rank will not work together for the support of an institution whose claims are regarded by one of the units as purely formal. It is undoubtedly only the same spirit that is manifested in opposition to consolidation of school districts, but however unjustified, the antagonism is very patent and must be taken into consideration in any scheme to bring library service to all parts of the state. Two of the town libraries rendering the best extension service in Indiana (one by means of a book wagon, and the other thru well supervised country stations) are this year each losing a township whose governing body refuses to admit the economy or the efficiency of a joint institution *in another township*. The township support in each case might be held by legal action, but the bad feeling already latent would be intensified.

About 160 townships out of 1,007 in Indiana now have library service under the Township Support Act. This represents service from about 130 town or city libraries, largely those located in the smaller cities and towns of the state. Of the 25 libraries located in cities of over 10,000 population, only ten have extension systems. Twelve of the 25 are so-called school board libraries, and of these only three give township service. It might be mentioned in passing that of the 21 school board libraries in Indiana, but six co-operate in extension service, tho a seventh loans on application to any county resident. The average school board is too much preoccupied with the educational affairs of the municipality to spare any time for the consideration of library affairs outside of the town limits. The problem also of out of town representation on such a board is more puzzling than it would be to a board devoted to purely library affairs.

It was realized several years ago that the failure of co-operation between townships would prevent the covering of the state with library service under the Township Support Act. Already in most of the towns where libraries could be supported in co-operation with a single township, they had been established, and still three fourths of the state's area, tho only one third of its population, had no local library service. A

large number of the remaining 840 townships either had no communities where library sentiment could be focussed, or were too poor to adequately support local institutions. To remedy these conditions and to provide local libraries for all parts of the state, a county library act was finally obtained from the 1917 legislature after similar acts had been rejected by previous legislatures.

During the past three years seven of the ninety-two Indiana counties have taken advantage of the act, and library boards in six more county seats are considering county extension campaigns for the coming summer. Conditions in a well settled state of small counties are very different from those in other commonwealths. One of California's county libraries serves an area more than half as large as all Indiana, and naturally Indiana's law would not work satisfactorily in such a situation, but it is very satisfactory for Indiana conditions and is recommended unreservedly to other states where conditions are similar. This does not mean that our law is perfect as there are three or four features which should be altered, but in the main it is workable and gets good results.

The main advantages of the law are:

1. Action is forced from county officials by petitioners, without the necessity of an election.
2. The library board has right to fix tax rates, without the limit of ten cents on one hundred dollars.
3. The local library board does not contract with county officials, but with the addition of county representatives it becomes the managing board of a county library.
4. Small libraries already existing are not swallowed up by the new county system, but retain their own independence and their locality is exempt from the county tax. They may, however, come into the system whenever they choose.
5. If any board of county commissioners fails to levy the tax provided for by the act, the members of such board are individually responsible for the amount the tax would have yielded if levied and this amount may be collected from them by suit of a tax payer.

The Indiana County Library Law had to be drawn to meet three sets of circumstances, first, counties where no public libraries were in existence (there were in 1917 seven such counties), second, counties where only one library was located, and third, counties where there were several libraries. The first three sections of the act

apply only to the counties without libraries and are not satisfactory as regards the managing board. When the law was presented to the legislature, certain assemblymen insisted that no community should be allowed to dominate a county institution and, to prevent this, inserted the provision that no more than two members of the board might be chosen from a single township. The result is that in the two libraries organized under this part of the law, only two board members reside in the county seat where the library is located and it is very difficult to get a quorum together for any board meeting. Large powers are delegated to the two county seat members, and the rest of the board loses interest. Strong service has not as yet developed in either county. It would be very much better to have a large local representation and consequent better attendance of board members. The Public Library Commission on this account, now advises organization of a town library in the county seat, and then extension of the service to the country, rather than the organization of a county library to start with. This would likewise permit a difference in tax rate between town and county. Two such county seat libraries have been organized and will conduct a campaign for county support this summer. Only three counties remain in which no libraries exist, and in two of these library campaigns are now on, tho neither campaign is in the county seat and hence their ability to obtain support as county institutions is doubtful.

Three of the five county libraries which resulted from the extension of local service as distinct from the establishment of a county institution, are the only libraries in their counties and all three are in smaller, relatively less prosperous counties. Vevay (pop. 1,256) serves Switzerland county (pop. 9,914, area 222 sq. m.) Liberty (pop. 1,338) serves Union county (pop. 6,260, area 162 sq. m.) Rising Sun (pop. 1,513) serves Ohio county (pop. 4,329, area 85 sq. m.)

Ohio is the smallest county in the state, having somewhat less than three times the area of Indianapolis. The county service has already been started there, tho the first county funds do not come in until July 1920. At present collections of books from the Rising Sun Library have been placed in a home or a store in each one of the four townships, and next year it is planned to have books in every school for the use of the children and adults of the neighborhood. Service will always be a problem here as the to-

tal income will probably be less than \$3,000, of which Rising Sun contributes one third. This will hardly permit book wagon service even if the roads in the western part of the county made a regular schedule possible.

Vevay is the trading center for all of Switzerland county except one township at the eastern end where the trade tendency and road connections run up the river to Rising Sun. In neither Switzerland or Ohio county is there any railroad. Vevay is connected with the outside world by a bus line to Madison, twenty miles down the Ohio river, and by mail delivery from a railroad ten miles back from the river on the Kentucky side. Rising Sun has a bus running to and from Aurora ten miles up the Ohio. Altho the two counties lie side by side in the southeastern corner of the state, trade and other intercourse pull them away from one another.

The Vevay library had been in existence two years before county legislation was adopted. They had a keenly interested and capable library board and a strong book collection with which to start county service. Their income, too, was small, about \$3,500, and wagon service seemed out of the question; so a series of twelve home and store stations was established in various parts of the county. The service in these has been entirely volunteer but the librarian and the Public Library Commission feel that a small payment to station keepers, say a penny per volume circulated, would strengthen the situation. This is especially true in the eastern part of the county where the trade connections run away from Vevay, and where the only other high school of the county is located. The county work as a whole is very popular with the country people and the only problem calling for specially careful handling has just been mentioned, that resulting from antagonism in a single locality where a separate library could not be supported.

Liberty is situated in the center of Union county and is the trading point as well as the governmental center of the county. No such chain of stations has been developed as in Switzerland county, but more emphasis is placed upon service thru the schools. A branch has been opened at College Corners on the Ohio boundary, and here Indiana children may borrow books free while Ohio children pay for borrowers' cards. Another station at Brownsville is in charge of the Liberty librarian two afternoons each week. This close contact with local

needs is sure to lessen antagonism towards the central community.

County service in Hamilton county has just been started as extension work from the Noblesville Public Library. Noblesville is the community described in Prof. Crane's article in the December *Iowa Library Quarterly* where as a small boy he used a county library. The old time county library and a later township library long ago ceased to exist because they were based on laws which provided for establishment but not for upkeep. A library board and provisions for an assured income for each year are now recognized as necessary essentials for an abiding library system.

The Noblesville Public Library has a few of the old county and township library books but the present institution only dates back to 1901. Hamilton county has five libraries serving six of its nine townships a year ago. The Noblesville library of the county seat, already serving its own township, offered to open its library "to all the people of said county not already having free library privileges," a county tax was levied in the three townships "not already taxed for library purposes" and Noblesville is now technically speaking a county library, tho it serves less than half of the county's area and only 11,500 out of the 27,000 inhabitants. The important thing to note is that every person in the county now has public library service tho the small libraries still hold their own taxing districts. Noblesville plans to purchase an auto book wagon as soon as the first county funds are available in July. In the meantime county borrowers are entitled to privileges at the main library and some extension work is being done thru the schools in the country districts.

The Public Library of Logansport is the largest institution which has undertaken county service, and it is a school board library at that. Logansport is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, and about 16,000 people live in the county at large. 3,800 of these in two townships served by their own local libraries. The Logansport extension field is thus composed of eleven townships with 12,000 inhabitants and affording an extension appropriation of about \$7,000 in addition to the city's \$10,000 library budget. The Logansport building was badly planned, and it was necessary to make extensive and somewhat expensive alterations before county service could be handled properly. This has cramped both the service and the book purchase sections of the

first year's budget. However two thousand new volumes were purchased, nine hundred dollars went into an auto and the library staff was strengthened by new members whose time was entirely devoted to the county work. An article on the Logansport service appeared in the *Orange Judd Farmer* for Feb. 7th.

Three Indiana towns have auto-trucks and regular routes for their extension work, but Logansport is the only county thus supplied. As yet house to house service is an unattainable ideal but the auto-truck reaches every school house in the county once in three weeks on its regular schedule of ten routes. Cards are issued for both children and the adult members of the families, so these school stops serve as community stations. It is hoped more intensive work can be done in the country neighborhoods another year, tho even now the telephone requests and information calls from the country are very numerous.

It must not be forgotten that the county law has only been in operation for three years in Indiana, and our methods are not fixed. It has been long enough for the Public Library Commission to see the decided advantages in continuity of service and in power over tax rates which no combination of township systems can assure, and best of all it means an administrative basis large enough to support a strong central organization and pay adequate supervisory salaries for the extension work; it means "Books for Everybody."

Figures in the A. L. A. Handbook for 1919, just issued, show that in 1919 the membership grew from 7,928 to 8,843—an increase of 915. This number refers, of course, to the registered membership of the Association during its entire life of forty-four years. The actual membership for the year was 4,178, as compared with 3,380 in 1918, and 3,346 in 1917. Of these, 547 are institutional members (522 in 1918, and 505 in 1917), and 3,457 annual members (2,706 in 1918, and 2,694 in 1917).

The Association's honor-roll of attendances at conferences is headed by Henry James Carr, who has been present at 36 conferences; one member has been present at 32; two at 28; one at 27; one at 26; one at 25; two at 24; three at 23; three at 22; four at 21; four at 20; four at 19; four at 18; twelve at 17; ten at 16; seventeen at 15; fifteen at 14; twenty-one at 13; eighteen at 12; thirty at 11; and thirty-one at 10.

The Dust Problem in Public Libraries

By JACQUES W. REDWAY

Meteorological Laboratory, Mount Vernon, N. Y.*

PRACTICALLY all public libraries are within thickly peopled areas traversed by much-used public highways, where street dust is always a-plenty. Most of them are within regions where soft coal is used as fuel; a few only are in localities where smokeless fuel is used. These facts have an important bearing on the dust problem in public libraries and public buildings in general.

From dust, humanity cannot escape. Coarse dust fills the lower air; dust motes so infinitesimally small that the highest power of the microscope will not discern them fill the whole region of the air and, indeed, pervade all space as well. The invisible dust is not a factor in sanitation. The human breathing apparatus is built to take care of it. The shell of wind-blown dust reaching rarely higher than a few hundred feet above ground is the factor with which humanity must contend; for, as a menace to health, it ranks with contaminated water.

In the measurement of very small dimensions microscopists use the micromillimeter as a convenient unit. It is designated by the abbreviation mm. Practically it is the 25,000th part of an inch. Dust particles less than 3 mm. or 4 mm. are not likely to become entangled within lung tissue; they are too small. Those exceeding 8 mm. or 10 mm. are too large. This statement cannot be taken too dogmatically, however; there are many exceptions.

In thickly peopled regions where the ground is covered with greensward, nearly all the dust is picked up from the streets by the wind, to be deposited to the leeward—for the greater part on the adjacent sidewalks. Very little of it flies higher than a few hundred feet, and the upward flight of insects is no higher. The coarse, visible dust particles fall quickly in still air, but particles 1 mm. or less in dimension many remain floating as many as ten hours. Particles materially smaller belong to the floating mat-

ter of the air. If they fall to the ground it is by means other than their own gravity.

Clean air—which mortals never breathe—contains fewer than 3,000 visible dust particles per cubic inch of air; very dusty air may contain as many as 80,000 per cubic inch. These figures do not include the invisible dust motes—the motes that escape the highest power of the microscope. In general, the air ordinarily in a public building contains from 20,000 to 40,000 dust particles per cubic inch. Most of the dust that enters the library is born of the nearby streets. In character it consists of paving material, finely-ground horse dung, ashes, garbage, the dismembered anatomy of flies, foliage substance, and other matter cast into the streets. Dried sputum is undoubtedly present, but it is not discernible. The germ content includes various myxo-bacteria from horse dung and colon bacilli from the same source. Undoubtedly the spores of tubercle and tetanus bacilli are present, but no report of infection from them is obtainable.

Smoke carbon excepted, practically all the dust brought into public libraries is tracked into the buildings from the sidewalks. The dust blown into them is proportionately so small in amount that it may be disregarded. The footstep on the sidewalk reaches the entrance of the building loaded with dust. The imprint which it leaves on the floor contains anywhere from several hundred to several thousand particles per square inch, and the march of the dust continues to every part of the building where footsteps tread. Now it may not be possible to make the walks and approaches dust free; but it is not difficult to make them reasonably clean. Sweeping or hosing the walks does not remove all the dust, but it is amazingly effective in removing most of it. Dust that is not on the walks is not tracked into the building.

One cannot prevent footsteps from gathering dust, but most of the dust can be held up at the entrance by the use of a rubber strip long enough to cover half a dozen footsteps. Rubber will remove most of the dust from the soles; fiber matting will not. Dust adheres more

*This laboratory is equipped for research into the character and distribution of atmospheric dust. For many years its director was interested in library work in the west.—Ed L. J.

strongly to rubber than to any other available substance. It goes without saying that the rubber strip requires frequent cleaning.

In regions where soft coal is extensively used the intrusion of smoke carbon and other chimney products cannot be prevented. Because of the minute size of the particles their diffusion is governed pretty closely by the laws of molecular diffusion; that is, they diffuse themselves independently of air currents as well as by means of air currents. Therefore they pervade every part of the building. Their effect is chemical as well as physical. Smoke carbon particles are tarry in character. They are chemically active; physically they smear whatever they touch. It is doubtful if any practical means of preventing their injurious action exists. Once within the building they settle upon and blacken whatever they touch. Because of their chemical affinity for moisture they become nuclei on which moisture gathers. In such cases the sulphur vapors also gather moisture, forming sulphurous and sulphuric acids, both of which are destructive to paper and bindings. Paper thus exposed becomes very brittle, and binding leather of commercial quality crumbles at the touch. The only help in such cases is the installation of a heating and ventilating plant which washes, humidifies, and warms the air before it is delivered to the buildings. Even this method will not prove wholly effective; for smoky air will find its way into the building by the law of diffusion.

The dust created within a much-used building is a factor of quite as much importance as that brought into it from the outside. Footsteps scuff the dust from the floor into the air, at the same time electrifying it so that it remains in the air for a long time. The movements of those within the building keep the air currents in motion, which also tend to prevent the dust from settling. Thruout working hours it hangs in the air, settling after the building is closed. The flying of the dust is preventible. One can take dust out of the air, it is true; but the process is comparable to the use of a forty-ton truck to carry a postage stamp across the street. The problem is not to take dust out of the air, but to prevent the dust from getting into the air. This aspect of the problem is easily solved.

Not much dust will fly from a polished floor; practically none will fly from a varnished or an oiled floor. Oiled dust is specifically heavy and it cannot be electrified by scuffing feet. It

therefore remains on the floor, instead of flying into the air; and when it is not in the air, people are not breathing it.

The floor is the principal factor in the distribution of dust within the building, just as the sidewalk is out of doors. The floor itself may be a dust factory; and an undressed floor always is. Moreover, an undressed floor of coarse-grained wood is an intolerable nuisance. In many large libraries tile flooring is used in most of the building and there is much to recommend it. Dust does not fly readily from a tiled floor and scrubbing does not injure it. The noisy clatter of footsteps is a substantial objection to it. True, it may be covered with rubber mats; but when this is done a tile floor has no material advantage over a wood floor.

Of necessity, wood must be the material of most library floors, and the problem is to make it dust proof. The problem presents no great difficulties. Experience has shown that comb-grain southern pine, or Oregon fir of similar structure is not surpassed for the purpose. Flat-grain boards should not be permitted in a public building. Varnished floors make a smooth surface from which dust does not fly readily; but a varnished surface wears quickly and it requires both time and expert labor to repair it. Oil dressing is more effective; and worn spots can be repaired quickly. The first oiling should be one of saturation. The oil should stand until it has soaked deep into the soft grain of the wood. After that, a felt rubber or an oil mop may be used to repair worn spots. An hour or two after its use, the floor should show no greasiness when rubbed with the finger. A slight physical change has converted the oil to an elastic varnish.

The dust which has accumulated on a properly oiled floor moves quietly before the sweeper's brush. If projected into the air it falls quickly. If the pores of the wood have been filled with the gum of the oil, dust cannot lodge in them. The surface of an undressed floor becomes furry and porous. Dust lodges in the pores; and the scraping of the broom catapults it into the air. A scrubbed floor is clean on the surface only. The scrubbing process fills the pores with mud; and the pores when dry, become reservoirs of the fine flying dust.

In a library which came under notice the floors of beautiful oak parquetry had suffered

from applications of lye and bleach, together with the vigorous use of a floor swash, until they were damaged beyond repair. Master painters refused to refinish them, and it seemed that the only way out of the difficulty was to replace them with new flooring. The president of the trustees, a man of resourceful experience, carried out the following plan: The floor first received a generous application of cement, which acted not only as an adhesive but as a filler also. While the cement was still fluid a layer of felt was pressed upon it and made firm. The felt received a thick coat of cement and a first quality of linoleum was laid upon it. As soon as it had dried the whole mass became solid. It made a floor more durable than wood, almost as elastic as rubber, and scarcely noisier to the step than a carpet. The chief virtue about the floor proved to be the fact that it is as dust proof as an oiled floor. A first quality of lineoleum thus laid will outlast a parquet floor. At the library in question the floor problem and, incidentally, the dust problem are solved.

The dust created in a public library does not measure in importance with that created in a school building. Most of it is scuffed from the floor, and it consists mainly of the material brought from without the building. Lint from paper is usually in evidence, and occasional bits of wool fiber indicate that some of it comes from clothing. Spores of moulds are nearly always in evidence in moist weather, and the germ content in moist weather usually is large. The thumbed parts of book leaves and the finger-stained covers carry about every sort of dust and a rich variety of germ life. Of the various specimens examined, not a single one contained pathogenic germs. The nearest approach was an occasional colony of colon bacilli derived, most likely, from horse dung. One may reasonably suppose that the eggs of itch mites might be found adhering to book leaves and covers. Doubtless they may be found if one looks long enough and far enough. None were found in the search which has prompted this report, however. Nevertheless, a search for parasitic life is not out of place in public libraries.

The grime of soiled books cannot be prevented. The book may be sterilized it is true. As a rule, the library is the better off if the book is destroyed. Sterilization of books is indicated when contagious disease is prevalent; it is not out of place at any time; at best it is

an unsatisfactory process. Fire is a better sterilizer than formaldehyde.

Dusting the tops of books is always a matter of difficulty. Brushing the tops drives the dust into the air; wiping them rubs the dust into the books. A vacuum cleaner with a flat nozzle closed at the end and slotted on the under side is one of the best devices. It saves much time, but it is not wholly effective. In some libraries it is customary to cover the tops of the books on each shelf with a strip of cloth, and such a plan has much to recommend it. It is prevention and not cure.

No matter in what slant the dust question is viewed the real problem gets down to the basis already noted: It is not how to get dust out of the library; it is how to prevent dust from getting into it.

USE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

IN connection with the Y. M. C. A. factory library work the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library is sending out the following invitation-and-acceptance hand-bill:

USE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Grand Rapids Public Library contains books on all subjects. With all its branches it reaches out into every section of the City and is doing much to promote EDUCATION, ENJOYMENT AND EFFICIENCY. It is the privilege of EVERY PERSON IN GRAND RAPIDS to use the facilities, FREE OF CHARGE; use them for self advancement and enjoyment. Are you availing yourself of this opportunity? GET THE BOOKS RELATING TO YOUR WORK AND STUDY YOUR JOB. IT WILL RAISE YOUR SALARY QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER MEANS. A Library Card will give you the privilege to borrow any book in the Public Library. Fill in the lines below and hand to Mr. the Educational Chairman in your Factory.

I would like a Library Card, which will entitle me to free use of the books in the Public Library.

Signed
Address
Factory

If FIVE or more desire Library Cards, a special Representative from the Library will be sent to your Factory to issue the Initial Cards, which will relieve you from going to the Down Town Library before being able to borrow books.

Your Factory is to have a Travelling Library Case filled with books which you can enjoy during the noon hour or take home to read. ASK YOUR EDUCATIONAL CHAIRMAN ABOUT IT.

A. L. A. Work on Ellis Island

By FLORENCE A. HUXLEY*

THE hospital at Ellis Island is one of the Federal Public Health Service Hospitals. Ellis Island itself is really three islands, joined together at one end by connecting bridges, like three teeth in a comb. The three divisions are designated by numbers, Island no. 1 being the headquarters of the immigration work proper—examination and detention quarters for the immigrants, and the administrative offices. Islands no. 2 and no. 3 contain the hospital buildings, where the number of patients averages from 450 to 475 all the time.

The library was moved about a month ago from a little room about twelve feet square to a ward at the extreme end of Third Island. This is a bit remote for some of the patients to reach, but they are cared for in other ways, and the room itself is such a nice one that we are only too grateful to the hospital authorities for moving us. It is about 25 by 55 feet, with windows on three sides, and a magnificent view of the harbor with all its varied shipping, and will be one of the choicest locations imaginable this summer in the hot weather.

We have four classes of patients in the hospital—the War Risk men, of whom there are only about 20 left, but who are responsible for our undertaking the work in the first place; the immigrants who are detained thru illness contracted on shipboard or of longer standing, which may, if it does not yield to treatment, cause their return to the country of origin; Bolsheviks, or others, waiting for deportation; and many, many seamen, both foreign and American. All receive exactly the same book service. There are six wards reserved for contagious cases, chiefly children, for whom we can do little. For the adults in these wards we supply newspapers and magazines, and we also use in these wards the worn books which are not worth rebinding, such as the Grosset and Dunlap reprints. Everything left in these wards is burned when read.

The A. L. A. has placed about 500 books of fiction in the Red Cross house on Second

Island, and these are read in the room and may be borrowed by both patients and employees for use outside. Indeed, we wish the employees of the hospital to feel as free to use the library as the patients, tho I must confess that so far they have been largely in the minority. This is partly due to the fact that we have not been able to keep the library room open evenings, and partly because they have taken it for granted that it was for patients only, and have not tried to use it. I believe that if we could convince them that it was *their* library too, and that they were welcome to come and smoke and read in the evenings, the labor turnover which is so appalling at present might be distinctly lessened. At present, except for one movie a week in the Red Cross house, there is absolutely no recreation for them, and no place to sit except the Red Cross house or their own crowded dormitories. But until we have more help (which means more money) we can not undertake both day and evening hours.

But to come back to the patients. In an immigrant hospital of this kind, we naturally have many races represented, and to meet their needs we already have books in 23 languages, and are still hunting for more. We have a little rubber-tired wagon similar to a tea-wagon but stronger, with two shelves, and with this we make our rounds to the wards, 18 in all, visiting each ward twice a week, so that every bed patient as well as those able to walk about, may have a chance to get a book, and so far as possible, a book in his own tongue. For an Arab patient I could find but six books in Arabic. We have been fortunate in having regular weekly donations of Scandinavian newspapers from the American-Scandinavian Foundation, of Spanish and French papers and magazines from the Foreign Department of the Hotel McAlpin, and of all sorts from the American Foreign Language Paper Association. These papers are invaluable, both in supplying material in languages in which we have not yet been able to get books, such as the Czecho-Slovak and Jugo-Slavic, and in establishing friendly relations with a non-English-speaking person who is apt to assume when a book is offered that it is just another scheme to get

*This personal description of one bit of A. L. A. work was requested from Miss Huxley as illustrating one phase of the larger work under Miss Caroline Jones from whom an article descriptive of hospital service in and around New York we hope to present in a later issue.—Ed. L. J.

money from him, or else that it is in English which he cannot read.

When I make up my wagon to visit the immigrant wards, I always plan to carry at least two books of every language which we have represented in the library collection, and more of the more usual tongues, so as to be prepared for all possible emergencies. This usually fills the top shelf, and on the lower shelf I put in my English books, with plenty of western stories, a few good love stories, one or two histories and biographies, and a few books of travel, with maybe an arithmetic, a book on letter-writing, an elementary chemistry and something on gasoline engines. At first I made the mistake of carrying all fiction, and that is of course still far in the lead in popularity, but the other books are much appreciated, and are often grabbed with some such exclamation as "Why I didn't think you had *such* books in the library." Some of the immigrants read three or four languages, putting me quite to shame with their knowledge of literature. One Icelandic man now in the hospital speaks seven with ease—his English is perfect and without accent. Many of the foreigners are eager borrowers of our "beginning-English" books, and I regret very much that it has not been possible to organize little classes of these and take advantage of their enthusiasm.

But after all it is with the seamen on Third Island, where my own room is located, that my interest at present is closest. When these men become convalescent, they naturally drift down to the library and it has been a matter of great interest to the hospital authorities to see how much they read. Dr. Kerr, the chief medical officer of the island, has spoken a number of times of the surprise he felt when he found that these "hardened old salts" would read book after book, and he has commended the library very strongly for its therapeutic value in helping to keep the patients in a contented frame of mind. And the young Americans, of whom there are a great many more than I had supposed were following the sea, simply read book after book—always western or sea stories first, and then gradually drifting to books on engines, navigation, and the like. We have even had several requests for cook books, which after all is not so strange when we consider that every ship must have its cook.

Our circulation last month was about 1300—about 600 in foreign languages. Since I should

estimate the entire collection at about 2500 to 3000 volumes, of which perhaps 700 or 800 are foreign, this means that the books are well used. With the larger building up of the foreign collections and the rounding out of the English, we shall probably be able to increase the circulation considerably. We have several Russians who have read every Russian book, our best Polish reader finished the Polish collection a month before his discharge, and some of the French have practically exhausted that collection. There are several Spanish seamen there at present, and as a consequence Spanish took the lead in the foreign languages this last month, with French second, Italian third, and Swedish fourth.

Most interesting is the story of the American lad of nineteen who has been helping us in the library. Ever since he became convalescent, which means during all the time I have been at work on the Island, he has voluntarily spent all his free time both mornings and afternoons in the library, charging and discharging books when I was making the rounds of the wards, putting them on the shelves, doing carpenter work and general tinkering, and making himself invaluable generally. Last week he came to me and said he was to be discharged on Saturday, and "My, but I shall miss these books," he said. I told him he wouldn't need to if he shipped on an American boat, for we were putting collections on every boat in the American merchant marine. He was interested at once. "Is the — Line (plying between Canada and Florida) American or Canadian?" was the next question. I said I didn't know but I thought it was Canadian. "Well, believe me, I'm going for a job on an American line this time if I can get one. I won't go back to the — Line at all." And he didn't. Last Wednesday he came over to tell me that he had shipped on a U. S. Shipping Board vessel for China, and that they had a library on board in charge of the steward, with Thursday set for the day to exchange books. He feels that the books are going to help make the voyage better, and more profitable for him, and it is because I have found so many other men on the island just as keen to hear about the A. L. A. libraries, which many of them already know, that I feel I have got to do what I can to make this present campaign a success.

I don't want to leave Ellis even temporarily, but I can't bear to work over there now with

those boys and then have the whole thing go back on them at the end of a year for lack of funds to keep it up. So I've consented to turn over my place temporarily to someone else, and I'm off to the New York State headquarters at Syracuse to do what I can for my sailors. And I hope that someone else will be as strongly

interested as I am in them, to work for all the other points in the Enlarged Program, for everyone of them is good and worthy of the finest kind of support. We simply can't afford to lose the impetus that we got during the war, and go back to the old easy-going drifting ways of former days.

Library Statistics

THE republication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of Dr. Bowerman's interesting table of municipal library expenditures, etc., raises some questions as to the possibility of further agreement upon the subject of library statistics.

POPULATION STATISTICS

One of the first of these questions is what is the population of the city? Dr. Bowerman has taken the U. S. Census estimate in some cases, and in other cases either a state census estimate, a local board of health estimate, a chamber of commerce estimate, or a World Almanac estimate. The last I am informed is based upon returns received from questionnaires sent out to mayors of cities.

There are still other possible sources of information concerning a city's population, or other methods of estimating it,—the city statistician, the city directory, etc., and not only different sources of information and different methods of securing it, but different kinds of information.

In St. Paul, for example, there are two sources or methods of estimating the population; (1) the official method prescribed by the City Charter, which is the same as the U. S. census method. This gives the population as of the middle of the year reported, and is based upon the assumption that the annual increase in population for each year since the last census is one tenth of the decennial increase between the last two censuses. These estimates gave the city a population of 257,698, July 1, 1918.

The second source of information is the city directory. The census of 1910 showed that there were two and one quarter times as many persons in the city as there were names in the directory, which does not include the names of married women and children. In its estimate of the population, therefore, it multiplies the number of names in the directory by two and one-quarter. Its estimates of the population of

St. Paul in 1918 was 292,000. The difference between this estimate and the census estimate is, perhaps, not greater than the difference between the census estimate and other estimates in other cities.

The first question, therefore, suggested by these facts is, should librarians not agree to use the census statistics of population and the census method of estimating population as defined above, and in detail in the Bureau's *Bulletin* 138, entitled "Estimate of population of the United States, 1900-1917," 1918.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

With regard to financial statistics the difference between the statistics given in the census financial statistics of cities and the figures in Dr. Bowerman's table raises the question whether we should not conform to the census classification of financial statistics and in determining the per capita cost of expenditures take instead of the total of library expenditures the figures described in census accounting terminology as governmental cost payments, that is expenditures for operation and maintenance as distinct from those for building and equipment.

The difference between these figures is illustrated in the figures for St. Paul library expenditures for 1918. The total library expenditures for that year were \$149,648; the governmental cost payments amounted to only \$103,272. And in determining per capita costs should we not follow the census method of using the estimated population as of the middle of the fiscal year reported?

If our statistics are to be of value they must be compiled by the same method and must correspond with those of municipal, state and federal accounting and statistical officials.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,

Librarian.

Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.

The Library at a City Show

By SAMUEL H. RANCK,

Librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library.

DURING the week, January 19-24, inclusive there was held in the large armory in Grand Rapids a City Show. This Show contained a number of features that may possibly be of interest to librarians.

It is the purpose of this article to describe with some detail the exhibit of the Grand Rapids Public Library at this Show. However, it seems advisable first of all to state briefly the general purpose of the Show itself.

The idea started from the City Manager and the City Commission, with the avowed aim of holding a free municipal exhibit, for the purpose of demonstrating to the community all the varied ways in which the City as a corporate body functions. With this end in view last October the Mayor appointed an Executive Committee (the Librarian of the Public Library was named as a member) to work out plans, details, etc., and to have general supervision of the whole undertaking. Later on the Librarian became a member of the Publicity Committee and of the Program Committee. At one of the early meetings of the Publicity Committee recommendation was made that the name of the exhibition be called and advertised as a City Show rather than as a Municipal Exhibit, the idea being that "City Show" would get across to the public very much better than Municipal Exhibit. This recommendation was adopted, and the results proved that this idea was a correct one. The general purpose of the Show as formulated by the Publicity Committee was as follows:

"The primary purpose of a City Show is to visualize to the people the varied activities of the municipality in its efforts to serve the people, so that all may have a better conception of the scope and function of the city's work. Few people in a city come in contact with all the city's activities, and the average citizen knows little or nothing about what the city is doing, except in a few departments, and that usually in a most casual sort of way. This leads him to think of his city government chiefly as a spender of his tax money, rather than as a co-operative enterprise for human service and the making of men and women. A municipal ex-

hibition carefully planned can bring before the people in a short space of time and in a concrete way the city's activities as a whole, thus producing a mass effect, and in that way enabling them to develop what is so generally lacking in American cities—a city or civic consciousness: in other words, to enable the citizens to see the city's work as a correlated whole rather than as a lot of heterogenous fragments.

"The result of city or civic consciousness (or city sense, as it is sometimes called) makes for pride in one's own community, makes one realize that he is a citizen of no mean city, and helps him to feel that he is a vital part of it. All this helps to make better citizens, and the country has only just begun to realize the truth that better citizens of a city are better citizens of the nation—better Americans."

With this idea in mind every branch of the city and school work was organized to show their activities in a popular way to the people of the community, emphasis to be placed on the service which the citizen receives from his city government. Soon after the general plan of the work was outlined there were weekly meetings held at the City Hall, which were attended by all the persons having in charge the various phases or functions of city activities.

At the very beginning the Reference Department of the Library assembled all the literature relating to similar shows or exhibitions which had been held elsewhere, and this was duly announced to the persons directly concerned. As a result city employees used the reference department of the Library more during November, December and January for the purpose of getting ideas for their part of the City Show than they ever did before in a whole year. One of these weekly meetings was held in the Library where the Library had on exhibition a series of posters which it had recently purchased from the National Child Welfare Association. Many of these posters were selected by the different city departments as illustrating certain phases of their work.

The Library exhibit occupied a space of 12 x 24 feet (24 feet fronting open on an aisle) with partitions on three sides 7 feet high, for wall

display, beaver board being used for the partitions. On this background posters, most of them in color, charts, etc., were hung. Some of the special library posters were as follows:

"There is no Government restriction on the use of the books and the magazines in the Grand Rapids Public Library."

"Mix your brains with the knowledge and wisdom you can find in the books and magazines in the Grand Rapids Public Library. It will put you wise to the problems that confront you."

"When you go to a SHOW it costs you 5 cents to 1 dollar per hour that you are entertained. When you use the Grand Rapids Public Library it costs the city in taxation 1 cent for every hour that you are instructed or entertained."

"In these High Cost of Living days remember that the price of Knowledge has not gone up at the Grand Rapids Public Library. As always it is free for your use."

There was also a collection of children's books selected by the Children's Librarian with the cards from the catalog that went with these books. Every afternoon two classes from the schools came to the library booth to receive the instruction which the Children's Department gives in the use of books and the Library. This feature attracted a great deal of attention on the part of visitors, and the aisle in front of the Library booth was usually blocked while this demonstration work was going on.

The Circulation Department of the Library was equipped to register people as borrowers. It also prepared a large map of the city showing the lines of service from the Ryerson Library building to different parts of the city. These lines were in different colored yarns, the brilliant colors of which at once caught the eye, and showed 105 distributing points as follows:

- 1 Main Library (Ryerson building)
- 13 branch libraries.
- 41 public schools.
- 21 parochial schools.
- 17 institutions, churches.
- 12 sunshine work.

This map attracted a great deal of attention, for in a way it dramatized the Library's work over the whole city. Incidentally it may be stated that it is most important in a show of this kind to get into the exhibit things that have action or suggest action. So far as possible the

idea we wish to get across must be dramatized for the best effect.

As part of the Library exhibit there was also an automatic stereopticon in which lantern slide pictures were thrown on a screen, showing various phases of the Library's work, with appropriate descriptions on the slides, or on blank slides preceding. This was a good feature for attracting attention to the exhibit.

The Reference Department had a small collection of reference books with an appropriate sign calling attention to the fact that the Library has 50,000 reference books in its reference collection.

There were two tables filled with magazines selected to illustrate the variety of publications taken by the Library. Popular magazines were not included, but emphasis was placed on the fact that the Library represented in its periodical literature every art and every industry in the city as well as all parts of the world, having daily papers from the Netherlands and Canada, and magazines, weekly and monthly, representing South America, Australia, Asia, the Philippine Islands, Europe, etc.

For distribution at the Show the Library printed an 8-page booklet entitled, "At Your Service: What the Grand Rapids Public Library Can Do for You." Copies of the Library's *Monthly Bulletin* for January, giving the 1920 list of periodicals taken, were also distributed.

The exhibition was open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, and the attendance was large, particularly in the afternoon and evening, when the Armory was often jammed full. In the morning many of the schools sent their older pupils down to report on specific things as part of their school work in civics. These young people came with pencils and note books to ask all sorts of questions.

For the Library's exhibit it required one person in attendance in the morning and two, and sometimes three, were kept busy explaining the work or answering questions in the afternoon and evening. Live, go-ahead people they were too, for it is most important that the Library have at such an exhibit persons who will take the initiative in explaining its work. The estimated attendance at the Show for the week was over 50,000.

Altogether the Show was a splendid success, and it is one that every city might well pull off. The big feature of the Show, of course, was the

work of the schools, which had over a third of the floor space, and the attendance of the school children doing all their school stunts naturally brought the parents and advertised the Show to the widest possible extent.

Every one who had a part in the Show or who visited it (and visitors came from all over Michigan) believes that it was very much worth while, that it was a great education to every one, those who saw it as well as those who got it up, and that it would be a good thing for the city to give a similar show every few years, altho not every year inasmuch as the novelty would

likely wear off if it were an annual event. One of the city officials said that it was a good thing for all these people who work for the city to get together and to work together in this way, for they got very much better acquainted with each other (many not knowing each other personally before) and as a result this personal acquaintance and better knowledge of each other's work will result in better city team work in the future. Librarians in cities that have not had such a show will find it more than worth while to take the matter up with the proper city authorities.

Library Literature to the Fore

THE amount of library literature which has found its way into various magazines during the last few months must be a source of satisfaction to the librarian. Picking up at random some recent business publications, we find an illustrated article by Edward Hungerford on the growing value and importance of the business library in the *March System*; a paper on the "Public Library as a Stabilizer" by Linda A. Eastman, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, in *Finance and Industry* for January 31st in which the modern library is characterized as a practical and growing help to business and industry; and suggestions by T. S. da Ponte as to "How Libraries Can Aid the Investor" by keeping him informed on market and industrial conditions, in the *Magazine of Wall Street* for March 20. The February *Filing* is a Special Libraries Number containing a short sketch of "The Growth of the Special Libraries Association," a paper on "Filing Methods in Public and Special Libraries" by Charles C. Williamson, chief of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library; one on "The Public Library's Debt to the Special Library" by Rhode Island's State Librarian, Herbert O. Brigham; a discussion of "The Business Library vs. the Filing Department," by Louise B. Krause; and a contribution by J. H. Friedel on "Filing as a Library Asset."

"The Library and Post-School Education" by William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, occupies a leading position in a recent number of *School and Society*, and in another number Joy E. Morgan discusses the "High School Library and the Teacher-Librarian Movement." Two articles in *Education* for

February treat two distinct phases of the library movement of the present: one, by Joy E. Morgan, is devoted to "The Library and the Home," and in the other Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen, assistant librarian of Princeton University, calls attention to the work of the libraries in the new army educational program. Along the same line, a brief account of the extension service which the A. L. A. is giving to soldiers and sailors was described by George B. Utley not long ago in the *Touchstone* under the title "What the Public Library is Doing for Public Education in America."

Of popular appeal is an article by Mary Frank in the February issue of *McCall's Magazine* giving an account of the several beginnings that have already been made by book-wagons in distributing books to rural homes and out-of-the-way districts of the country. It is the first of a series of articles planned by this periodical to show "how the library in your town can help you." Libraries on wheels are still something of a novelty in the book world and as a result are receiving more or less continued comment in current publications. The Town and Country edition of the *American City*, issue of January, has an illustrated article on the vogue of the book-wagon, written by Katharine Tappert of the traveling library of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md. Charlotte H. Clarke, extension librarian in Hibbing, Minn., gives an interesting description of "A Library on Wheels" in the *Woman's Weekly* for February 21st. This particular book-wagon traveled five days a week, carrying from 1500 to 1600 books and circulating magazines, pictures, etc.

Further proof of the general interest in the library movement is found in the different types of periodicals which are devoting space to libraries and their work. The February number of the *Gulf Marine Register and Shipbuilding Review* has an illustrated article on the A. L. A. and its service to ships, the *National Marine* for February has another, tho shorter, article in the same tenor, and *Shipping* in its issue for March 17th devotes a page to the library system now being developed by the A. L. A. for the ships of the American Merchant Marine. *The Veteran's Journal and State Guard News* for February features an illustrated news article on "The A. L. A.'s Post-War Program to Provide Books for Millions." Even trade papers have become interested: the February number of the *American Druggist* runs an account by T. S. da Ponte of "The Good Work of the A. L. A.," headed by Denman Fink's A. L. A. poster; the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* for March 8th calls attention to the growing importance of the technical library to the professional man in business; and in the March *Variety Store Magazine* "The Value of Business Men's Libraries" by Ralph L. Power points out the help which a specialized library department can be to a progressive present-day merchant. The farmers' papers spread the library story too, as witness the article on "Books for Farmers" in the *Farmer and Breeder* of March 15th, and the illustrated story of "Socrates on Wheels" in the *Orange Judd Farmer* for February 7th. This latter article tells of a traveling library in Indiana which tours the country and distributes books to rural schools; *Rural Manhood* for February contains Joy E. Morgan's live account of the way in which a well-developed county library system can strengthen the book service of the country.

"Finding Work for Idle Books" is an important two-column editorial in a February number of the *Saturday Evening Post*. A special and very attractive number of the *Mess-Kit* (published by the Base Hospital at Camp Merritt, N. J.), is devoted to the A. L. A. Library War Service. The *Manchester Guardian* of January 16th contains an appreciative article on "Children's Libraries" by Muriel Harris, the major part of which refers to work carried on in the New York Public Library. "Books Out of Bond" appears in the *New Statesman* for January 24th. This is a pertinent comment on

the status of libraries in the United Kingdom, and the Public Libraries Bill, among the salient points of which is the removal of the rate limit. The *Athenaeum* for February 6th gives space on the first page to the idea of "the library as a laboratory," a place where books can be assembled, cataloged and indexed with a view to their being of direct help to schools and museums.

In the March *Red Cross Magazine*, under the title "Books for Everybody" Ida M. Tarbell tells of the inspiring work of Thomas Rose in the mountain-white section of South Carolina. With the aid of the A. L. A. he has set up a circulating library in his general country store at Westminster, S. C., and is supplying books to the eager population of that district. Within the past month the *Review* has had an article commending the vision of the modern American library in aiming to supply books to every one in the community. *Leslie's* for April 3rd has a splendid feature in Charles Aubrey Eaton's illustrated article. It is largely devoted to a description of Miss Titcomb's traveling library at Hagerstown, Md., and, finally, Clara Savage has a bright article on "Books and Blue Devils" in the April *Good Housekeeping*, in which she suggests reading as an antidote for "the blues," and goes on to enumerate a few of the many treasures which belong to him who owns a library card and makes use of it.

These are only a few of the articles on the work of libraries appearing recently in periodicals. No mention has been made of the many varied shorter, attention-compelling items, which appear in the columns of the daily papers all over the country, many of them illustrated, which show that library literature has successfully invaded the world of print.

Nathan C. Kingsbury, first vice-president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company who died some weeks ago was much interested in library work, and at the meeting of the Special Libraries Association in 1913 presented a paper on "The Library, a Necessity in Modern Business" which gave an account of the several special collections—on accounting, foreign statistics, public ownership, engineering, law, etc.—forming the library of the Company. This paper was printed in *Special Libraries* for June 1913.

Certification for Librarians

IN *Special Libraries* for January, 1920, Mr. Friedel writes an editorial entitled "Aces for Librarianship," opposing certification of librarians by the American Library Association, saying that "certification and standardization sound well in theory but as practical measures they do not work well and bring in their train an inevitable wave of unrest. . . . Let us not be carried away by fine sounding phrases, but rather show some back bone and oppose the dangerous movement to put librarians in a straight-jacket." In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March 1, is a statement by the "Library Workers' Association," which also contains a criticism of the certification plan. The Library Workers' Association does not appear to object to certification as such, since it proposes to set up certification tests of its own, before admitting library workers to membership. Its objection is to the fact that the proposed committee on certification is to grant nation wide certificates to library school diploma-holders, while non-graduate workers after perhaps ten years demonstration of ability must pass the committee's examination before securing a certificate.

Mr. Friedel's plea that library schools be more adequately standardized, would probably be seconded by all librarians, but in what way certification is incompatible with this or why the two movements might not go hand in hand, in fact why further standardization of library schools would not be one of the direct results of certification, is difficult to understand. The objection of the Library Workers' Association to the blanket certification of library school graduates seems more tenable than Mr. Friedel's objection to certification itself. It is generally admitted that examinations are a more or less arbitrary and unsatisfactory method of ascertaining fitness, and yet in practice some tests must be set up, if standards are to be maintained, and no better way than the examination has as yet been discovered. It would seem perfectly reasonable, however, to require library school graduates to pass the examination of the American Library Association, just as the graduates of the best law and medical schools in the country are required to pass bar and medical board examinations, in order to be admitted to the practice of their professions. The best colleges no longer accept certificates from even the

best preparatory schools, but all candidates for admission are required to pass the College Entrance Board or state examinations. The American Library Association has ample precedent for certification thru examination, as a means of standardizing librarians, and also for requiring all candidates, library school graduates or not, to pass board examinations.

In the common acceptance of the word, and according to its dictionary definition librarianship is a profession. This fact has not been recognized, however, by the public, by boards of trustees, or by Congressional Commissions on the Reclassification of Salaries. If librarians themselves wish the work to be recognized as a profession one wonders why any of them should object to following the methods of standardization which have been tried out by two old and well established professions. Mr. Friedel asks why we cannot have aces for librarianship, that is workers "with the spirit of the aviation ace to whom obstacles are but incentives and allurements, who do not hesitate at a new method simply because it is new." Does the aviator consider the physical and psychological test he must pass before he is allowed to fly as a "straight-jacket" for all prospective aviators? Why may not this first obstacle be considered merely the first of those which are to be only "incentives and allurements?" Is it not Mr. Friedel himself perhaps "hesitating at a new method simply because it is new?"

EUNICE R. OBERLY,
Librarian.

*Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of
Agriculture*

DAVID S. BROOKS' WASHINGTON EULOGY

The Blackstone Memorial Library of Branford, Connecticut, owns the only known copy of "An eulogy on the death of George Washington, President of the United States," exhibited in Guilford, Connecticut, by Doctor David S. Brooks.

This eulogy was delivered on February 22, 1800, but not printed until 1823 in New York.

I am interested to know whether there are any other copies in existence.

CHARLES N. BAXTER,
Librarian.

*The Blackstone Memorial Library,
Branford, Conn.*

Importations from Germany

THE Committee on Importation from Germany appointed at the informal conference at the mid-winter A. L. A. meeting submits the following report in continuation: (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, p. 267)

The state of the German book trade is very unsettled and unsatisfactory. The present low quotations of the mark, less than two cents, obviously make business on the old basis impossible. Some dealers are resorting to the questionable practice of reporting books as "sold" and later offering them at a largely increased price. Others are meeting the situation more frankly by a general increase in their prices ranging from 100 to 500 per cent. In certain cases the increase has been still greater.

The Verleger Verein has decided to require pre-payment for all books sold for export, in the currency of the country to which they are to be exported, the mark stabilized at the rate of 9 cents for American orders. Baer of Frankfurt a. M. has issued a catalog with the mark at 7.75 cents. Some libraries have filled orders with the mark at the current rate of exchange, and the New York importing houses seem to be charging anywhere from 6 to 18 cents per mark. The whole matter of exchange is most unsatisfactory and unstable.

To this uncertainty is added the uncertainty of the advance or "Zuschlag" for foreign orders. Baer has issued a catalog with the advance at 100 per cent over list prices. Recent Hiersemann catalogues bear notices of advances of 20 and 30 per cent. The *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie* announces an increase in subscription rates to 40 marks, with an addition of 20 per cent for home and 50 per cent for foreign subscribers.

Dr. Van Hoesen reports from Leipzig that all sorts of devices are used to create an artificial exchange value for the mark, and that all book dealers have raised prices from 200 to 500 per cent. He has tried to get—in time for the June meeting of the A. L. A.—"a list of the out of print things which it will take a year to supply in reprint" but doubts success. Dealers in general show no great enthusiasm in helping American agents complete their want lists "in spite of diligent advertising." Dr. Van Hoesen's opinion on the field seems to confirm the opinion forced by experience on some of us

in this country, namely that under the circumstances many libraries will undoubtedly curtail their imports from Germany until sanity and probity control the trade.

The firm of G. E. Stechert reports:

"We have had a report from Leipzig that they have had considerable success in securing copies of periodicals for 1916 and 1917 and we have several bales on the way now. Some of the periodicals for 1920 are also on the way.

"Considerable delay will be occasioned in the delivery of many periodicals which are charged by the publishers at enormous increases and the Libraries can hardly expect us to pay any price charged by certain publishers. Borntraeger in Berlin has sent us an invoice for his line of scientific periodicals which he can still furnish for 1916 and 1917 at an increase of over thirty times the original price. A volume costing Mk.55. in 1916 is now charged at Mk.1700., and since we have to figure the Mark on the average of 2 cents it would cost us \$34—instead of \$24 originally. A number of publishers charge the pre-war price at 24 cents per Mark; for a periodical costing originally Mk.20., \$4.75.

"Most of the publishers seem to charge now 9 cents a Mark (in December and January the rate was 10 cents) not on the original price but on the increased German domestic price which increase is from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, so that the books cost as much as before the war. The latest increase has been 720 per cent, the exchange having gone down since Dr. Van Hoesen sent his report, and the 'Valuta Aufschlag' therefore being increased."

H. M. LYDENBERG,
WILLARD AUSTEN,
J. T. GEROULD.

"When I reflect upon what the American public cheerfully and promptly did for the A. L. A. in the United War Work Campaign of 1918 when you had no such record of achievement to point to as you have to-day, I marvel that any librarian in this country could fail to discern now that the public deserves to be told about the enlarged program and then entrusted to put it thru with hard cash!"—E. LEFFINGWELL.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN A. L. A. AND
THE S. L. A.

THE A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program, at a meeting on February 14, passed the following resolution, looking to closer co-operation with the Special Libraries Association, the resolution being introduced by J. H. Friedel, the Special Libraries Association representative on the Committee:

Voted, That with the approval of the Executive Board of the American Library Association and the Executive Committee of the Special Libraries Association, that all work under the Enlarged Program that concerns business and industrial libraries be done only on the advice and approval of a committee of seven; three of whom shall be appointed by the Executive Board of the A. L. A., and three by the Executive Committee of S. L. A., these six to choose one additional member, who shall be or become a member of both the A. L. A. and the S. L. A.

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. has approved this action and President Hadley has appointed the following to represent the A. L. A. on this Committee: Samuel H. Ranck, librarian Grand Rapids Public Library; E. H. McClelland, Technology librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and Louise B. Krause, librarian of H. M. Byllesby Company, Chicago.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF BUSI-
NESS ADMINISTRATION TO OPEN A
BRANCH IN HAVANA

Dean Everett W. Lord, of the Boston University College of Business Administration, upon his return from Cuba recently, announced that a branch of the College will be opened in Havana next fall. Courses will be in both Spanish and English and provision made for an interchange of students between Boston and Havana.

Students who are specially interested in foreign trade may, after spending a year or two in Boston, transfer to Havana for one or two years as a part of the regular course, and the same applies to Latin American students who begin their course in Havana.

A special board of guarantors, organized in Cuba, is composed of 60 leading financiers and business men with President Menocal as hon-

ary chairman of the board. All of the important commercial organizations on the island are back of the establishment of the branch, including the American Chamber of Commerce, Cuban Chamber of Commerce, Havana Merchants' Association, Advertising Club and the Rotary Club.

Altho the Cuban government has offered to quarter the College in the University of Havana buildings, it is probable that a separate building will be obtained in the business center of the city. The branch will be in charge of a director, who will represent the Dean and the trustees of the University. A library of business administration will gradually be organized as a branch of the main business administration library in Boston.

In direct line with this new idea of making the College international, a sufficient sum was recently raised to send a faculty man to Nanking University, China, as a nucleus for a college of business administration in that country. Upon the satisfactory working out of the branch idea new ones will be established where a definite need for such exists.

RALPH L. POWER,
Librarian.

*Boston University School of
Business Administration*

IN TOUCH WITH BETTER PAYING
POSITIONS

An open letter to librarians:

We know that many libraries are losing trained assistants who are going into other kinds of work because of the larger salaries offered, altho they make the change with regret. Could not some of these be retained in library work by being put in touch with better paying positions in other libraries?

An advertisement in the library periodicals, or applications to those libraries known to have relatively high salary schedules might often lead to satisfactory positions. By preventing further depletion in the total number of library workers this would indirectly help the library losing an assistant, and it might be rendering a distinct service to the assistant and also to the library to which the assistant went.

LINDA A. EASTMAN,
Librarian.

Cleveland Public Library.

WORK OF THE LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

The report of the work of the Library of the National Safety Council, Chicago (Mary B. Day, librarian) shows that during the half year ending in February, 1790 letters seeking information on accident prevention were received, an average of ten a day for the six months period, and that 17,797 pieces of literature on safety, sanitation and other closely related subjects were distributed by the Library outside of the office of the National Safety Council, an average of 114 pieces of safety literature a day.

During the period, the Library received 10,166 books, pamphlets, blue prints, clippings, photographs, trade catalogs, and charts, all devoted to some phase of accident prevention work, an average of sixty-five a day. Of the latter number, 1063 were magazines, trade journals and other periodical publications containing information on safety.

Inquiries regarding methods of preventing accidents and information on this subject have come from various points in Great Britain, Netherlands, South Africa, South America, Japan, Russia and France, and information on all sorts of accident problems is contributed by the 7500 industrial plants constituting the National Safety Council.

"GAINING THEIR FRIENDSHIP"

As one means of gaining their friendship and holding their confidence at a time when young people often begin to drift away from the Library, graduates of four neighborhood grade schools were recently entertained at the Carondelet Branch of the St. Louis Public Library. The auditorium was decorated with school banners and class pennants and about 125 boys and girls were present, accompanied by teachers and principals.

The Branch Librarian, Anna P. Mason, extended a brief greeting of congratulation and welcome introducing George R. Throop, the Assistant Librarian, whose address included a survey of school life, beginning with the early Egyptian, Roman and Greek ideas. This subject was presented with a thoro understanding of the sympathies of his audience and was greatly appreciated and enjoyed by the children.

A social hour followed with light refreshments. Committees of pupils from each school

circulated among the guests and introduced those who were not acquainted.

WELCOME TO MR. AND MRS. BURTON E. STEVENSON

Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson will return from Europe during April, and will be welcomed at a reception given by their friends at the Atlantic City meeting, April 30-May 1.

The committee in charge of this reception consists of J. I. Wyer, Jr. Chairman; Carl H. Milam, Secretary; Herbert Putnam, Chalmers Hadley, John G. Moulton, Mary Eileen Ahern, George B. Utley, Edwin H. Anderson, Joseph L. Wheeler, Frederick W. Jenkins, Asa Don Dickinson, Emma Craig, John Cotton Dana, Frank P. Hill, R. R. Bowker.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are invited to attend and will be sent full information if they will write to the Secretary, Carl H. Milam, A. L. A., 24 West 39th St., New York.

LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

An organization meeting of the Library Workers' Association will be held April 30, at Atlantic City during the meeting of the N. J. Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club and A. L. A. Notice of the place and hour will be posted at headquarters.

All library workers, who are not library school graduates, are urged to be present and enroll. Any library worker, who is interested, is invited to attend.

The Organization Committee consists of: E. Kathleen Jones, A. L. A. Representative, Public Library, Boston, Mass.; Grace Miller, City Library, Springfield, Mass.; Ella F. Corwin, Elkhart-Carnegie Public Library, Elkhart, Ind.; Catherine Van Dyne, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.; Hedwig Roghé, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 3. At Wichita.

Third annual meeting of library workers of Southcentral and Southwestern Kansas.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at Hotel Chelsea.

Joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, the Pennsylvania Library Club, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the American Library Institute.

April 30-May 3. At Riverside, Calif. Headquarters at the Mission Inn.

Twenty-fifth annual meeting of the California Library Club.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1920



THE circular sent out by thirteen representative librarians brings to a focus criticisms on the Enlarged Program and the method of appeal, and it is to be hoped that the signers may be prepared to shape constructive suggestions which can be placed before the Colorado Springs Conference. That conference can and should decide to what extent contributions should be assigned to an endowment fund and for what specific purposes other funds should be applied. It has not been proposed to carry on government work permanently, but only to put such plans into going shape for the government ultimately to carry on, as is happening in the War and Navy departments. It would be unfortunate should the library profession seem to present to the community divided counsels, and out of the criticisms should come friendly union on both the Program and the method and extent of the money appeal.

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A VALUABLE bi-product of the Enlarged Program will be the increased interest of library trustees in library administrations and efficiency. In many places trustees have been perfunctory officials, leaving everything to the librarian and meeting only for routine business, while in some few localities they have taken the other tack and queered the library situation by undertaking to do or direct the work which only the real executive, the responsible librarian, can wisely and efficiently administer. The sessions of the Trustees Section at A. L. A. Conferences have brought together so few trustees, these usually the same persons, year after year, that little has been accomplished in these meetings. In connection with the Enlarged Program, it has been a special purpose of the regional meetings to bring together, for consultation with the regional director, a representative gathering of library trustees from the states included in the region. In the South these have been surprisingly successful in this endeavor.

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THE best witness of the real service done by the A. L. A. in the world war and since is

to be found in the testimony of individual experiences, such as that cited by Miss Huxley from her Ellis Island service. When, as in this case, a young man bases his enlistment in the merchant marine on the fact that books can be had on these ships and cannot be assured on others, this shows a practical value in A. L. A. work, which verifies in actuality the general impression that the service has been large and valuable. It is not always practicable to follow out so large a service into individual instances, but here certainly is a case in point. Probably it could be multiplied by thousands if the facts could be had, and such practical appreciation as the sailor boys show may well be the highest gratification that the unselfish worker for the A. L. A. could desire.

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A CHAIN of business libraries around the world, such as is proposed by the College of Business Administration of Boston University as a part of its development of foreign branches, will indeed be a bond of good will among nations and an important stimulus in the adoption of American business efficiency in other countries. The proposal to make the initial experiment at Havana gives an excellent start and test of the plan, and the exchange of professors, librarians and students will be a practical kind of reciprocity, which should be of the utmost benefit. These libraries, in connection with such schools, will be placed chiefly in commercial outposts of American trade, and should do much to make America responsive to the demands of the world's markets, by shaping its business methods in conformity with those of foreign countries, while, in turn, it makes their methods more efficient. Meantime, the American library at Paris, which is in course of incorporation in this country, will extend the influence of American library methods on the European continent, and as it is backed by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, it should certainly include, as an important feature, a business library.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY MEETINGS

Southeastern District

The southeastern district state directors and library trustees of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program met at Charleston, S. C., on March 15 and 16. Delegates, many of whom were appointed by the governors of their respective states represented the librarians of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The following are state directors in the Southeast: R. M. Kennedy, South Carolina University Library, Columbia; Miss Annie F. Petty, Greensboro, North Carolina, Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, State Library, Richmond, Virginia; J. F. Marron, Public Library, Jacksonville, Florida. Trustees present at this conference were: Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, Richmond, Virginia; F. R. McNinch, Charlotte, North Carolina; Margaret L. E. Gilson, Wilmington, North Carolina; Mrs. Eugene B. Glenn, Asheville, North Carolina; Colonel Henry T. Thompson, Florence, South Carolina; I. H. Hunt, Newberry, South Carolina; Rev. K. G. Finley, Columbia, South Carolina; Miss Louisa Poppenheim, Miss Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Ashley Halsey and A. B. Rhett, Charleston, South Carolina; W. H. Dorris, Cordele, Georgia; E. L. Robinson, Tampa, Florida. C. Seymour Thompson, librarian, Savannah, Georgia and Miss Helen V. Stelle, librarian, Tampa, Florida were present.

The regional director, for the southeastern states, Duncan Burnet, librarian, University of Georgia, Athens, and Carl H. Milam, director of the Enlarged Program, presented suggestions for state organization of the "Books for Everybody" appeal, which were formulated at the meeting of regional directors in New York in February.

The Bureau of Education estimates that only twenty-five per cent. of the people in states of this district have access to free libraries, so especial consideration was given to local needs.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved: that we, library trustees and other friends of library service, meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, March 15, 1920, endorse the "Books for Everybody" movement of the American Library Association as an educational and civic effort worthy of popular support, and call upon the people of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to support it to the extent of their ability.

New York State Organization

The "Books for Everybody" movement of the

American Library Association was enthusiastically received at a meeting on March 19, in Syracuse, when New York State north of the Bronx was organized by Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse Public Library.

Dr. Fred W. Betts, a member of the Syracuse Library Board of Trustees, was named state director for the fund and Mr. Paine became assistant director. The library trustees enthusiastically endorsed the movement and donated rooms in the Library for State Headquarters.

On the same day the Rotary Club of Syracuse placed itself solidly behind the movement. The Syracuse Advertising Men's Club agreed to appoint one of their members to conduct the publicity for "Books for Everybody" in newspapers and other publications in central New York, and the Four Minute Men from all parts of Onondaga County agreed to take over the "Books for Everybody" movement and present it publicly at every opportunity until New York State had turned in its share of the fund.

Walter L. Brown, librarian at Buffalo, Caroline Underhill of the Utica Library, and librarians from various other parts of the State attended the Syracuse meeting.

It was announced after the organization meeting that several contributions had already been made and that these would be announced in a few days.

Central and Western Meetings

Succeeding the New England conference at Boston, in connection with the Enlarged Program, Chairman Frank P. Hill and George H. Tripp of New Bedford started on a tour of the middle-west states and the Coast for consultation on and discussion of the Enlarged Program and the money appeal. Their first stop was at Chicago, March 18th, where there was a gathering of forty persons, chiefly librarians, at which arrangements were made for the appeal in the mid-west states, of which Librarian Carl B. Roden accepted the regional directorship. It was arranged that there should be a conference of trustees, commissioned by the several governors as delegates, from this region at Indianapolis, April 22nd. The next meeting was at St. Paul, March 19-20, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota, of which region Librarian Lester of the Legislative Reference Library of Wisconsin is to be regional director. Some forty people, about half of them trustees, came together in joint session in the morning, after which those from the four states held separate meetings for the

organization of the respective states, W. Dawson Johnston and Gratia Countryman undertaking the charge of Minnesota. In the evening a banquet was given by the Twin Cities Library Club at which about one hundred people were present, and besides the speakers from the East and the Regional Director, a noteworthy speech was made by Trustee Doane Robinson of North Dakota.

At Spokane, Washington, on March 23, a luncheon was given by the trustees of the Spokane Public Library, and in the evening a meeting of the library staff and others was held at which nearly fifty were present, and on recommendation of Librarian Fuller a resolution approving the Program and supporting the appeal was adopted.

At Tacoma on March 24, an important meeting, representing the Pacific Northwest was attended by Regional Director John B. Kaiser, state directors from Washington, Wyoming and Montana, and Bishop Keator took part. At Seattle, the next day, Librarian Judson T. Jennings, state director of Washington, called a meeting of the library staff at which the Program was explained. A brief stop was made at Portland, March 28, but no meeting was held there.

The first California meeting was held at Oakland, March 30, about fifty persons, mostly librarians, being present, including Director Milton J. Ferguson and Assistant Director Joseph F. Daniels, who are to take charge of the work in that state. There were also present Librarian Frank J. Pyne of the State Library of Nevada and Mary E. Downey, of Utah, directors for these two states. After a bit of Easter vacation at Riverside, where Dr. Hill and Mr. Tripp took part in the Easter morning service on the summit of Mount Rubido, at which 20,000 persons were present, Los Angeles was reached April 5, where there was an interesting meeting representing diverse views, with Librarian Everett R. Perry, Helen E. Haines and trustees and librarians to the number of forty or more. After discussion, pro and con, a resolution approving the Program in general and stating that the members would do "what is fitting and proper" in respect to the appeal was adopted.

Thence the two apostles of the Enlarged Program started East, aimed for the Trustees meeting at Atlantic City, on April 10, but the tie-up at Chicago lost them their connection, so that Chairman Hill reached Atlantic City only after the meeting had adjourned.

Middle Atlantic

A meeting of library trustees, called by Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of Hagerstown, Regional Di-

rector for the Enlarged Program appeal for funds for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, was held at Atlantic City on Saturday, April 10th. About twenty-five persons were present, mostly library trustees, several of whom had been appointed as official state delegates by the governors.

Explanations of the Enlarged Program, and of the plan for the appeal for funds, were made by Miss Titcomb, John Cotton Dana, J. Randolph Coolidge and Carl H. Milam. There was much discussion.

The following resolution was introduced by Henry Ridgely, president of the Library Board at Dover, Delaware, and Mrs. George M. Diven, Trustee of the Steel Memorial Library at Elmira, New York: "Resolved that the Conference of Trustees of the Middle Atlantic States endorse the Enlarged Program as outlined by the Executive Committee of the American Library Association and call upon the Trustees and all those interested in library work and community improvement to give it their active support." It was approved without dissenting vote (although there were some who did not vote), Henry P. Cannon, of Bridgeville, Delaware, member of the Delaware State Library Commission, was the Chairman of the meeting.

CIRCULAR LETTER ON THE ENLARGED PROGRAM *To Members of the American Library Association:*

An inquiry to ascertain the attitude of librarians concerning the Enlarged Program makes it evident that there is a considerable proportion of the members of the American Library Association opposed to the Program under present conditions and a still larger number who believe that the interests of the Association demand that more definite limits be placed upon the authorization accorded the Executive Board by the resolutions of the Chicago meeting.

We propose, therefore, to recommend to the Association the adoption of the resolution enclosed herewith. These resolutions do not reverse the resolutions adopted at the Chicago meeting, but define the extent of the campaign thereby authorized. Their purpose is:

1. To keep the Program within limits possible of accomplishment without too great injury to library service which we have already contracted to perform;

2. To bring about the discontinuance of free service by the American Library Association to governmental departments as soon as funds on hand shall be exhausted, and thereafter place

them on the same self-sustaining basis as other organizations and communities;

3. To limit the campaign to securing funds for professional objects which commend themselves to the Association as activities which should be financed by an association of libraries and librarians, and to those objects for which funds are assured either for their permanent maintenance or until such time as they may be successfully concluded;

4. To place upon the officials of the Association the obligation of giving adequate information to the members of the Association for whom they are acting.

If you favor the adoption of these resolutions, will you please sign the enclosed copy and return it to John H. Leete, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. This information is requested not for publication, but to ascertain the extent of approval of the resolutions. A prompt response will be appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, New York, N. Y.; ARTHUR L. BAILEY, Wilmington, Del.; ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, St. Louis, Mo.; GRATIA COUNTRYMAN, Minneapolis, Minn.; HARRISON W. CRAVER, New York, N. Y.; GEORGE W. FULLER, Spokane, Wash.; MARY F. ISOM, Portland, Oregon.; W. D. JOHNSTON, St. Paul, Minn.; JOHN H. LEETE, Pittsburgh, Pa.; THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, Harrisburg, Pa.; EVERETT R. PERRY, Los Angeles, Cal.; HENRY N. SANBORN, Bridgeport, Conn.; WILLIAM F. YUST, Rochester, N. Y.

With this circular is enclosed a post card, differing somewhat from the text of the indications in the circular, as follows:

I approve the adoption of the following resolutions by the American Library Association:
Resolved:

1. That the American Library Association limit its campaign to the raising of funds for those professional objects which may not reasonably be expected to be financed by the community or the organization served, and which cannot be placed by other means upon a self-sustaining basis.

2. That the funds so collected shall constitute a permanent endowment for the accomplishment of objects approved by the Association, unless the donor shall express preference for other disposition of his gift.

3. That members of the Association be kept informed concerning the nature of the financial campaign and the method of conducting it.

SIGNATURE

DATE

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

The bi-state meeting will be held at Atlantic City as originally announced on April 30-May 1, at the Hotel Chelsea.

On Friday, April 30, at 3:15, the New Jersey Library Association will hold a business meeting, followed by impromptu discussions.

The Friday evening session will be in charge of the Pennsylvania Library Club. Luther E. Hewitt, librarian of the Law Association of Philadelphia and president of the Club will preside, and the program includes: "Library Activities in Pennsylvania," by Thomas Lynch Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania; "Twenty-five Years of Civic Interest," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, president, Civil Service Commission, Philadelphia; and "A Day in Kim's 'Wonderful Walled City of Lahore'," by Asa Don Dickinson, librarian of the University of Pennsylvania.

On Saturday morning the American Library Institute will hold a meeting and on Saturday evening the program of the Bibliographical Society of America will close the meeting.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson will welcome them home at a reception to be arranged by a committee as announced elsewhere in this issue.

In co-operation with the officers of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, meetings are being arranged for Friday morning, April 30, at 10 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon, May 1st, at 2:30. These meetings are under the supervision of Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland, who is regional director for the Enlarged Program appeal for funds for the district including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Addresses will be made by R. R. Bowker, and J. Randolph Coolidge, member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Athenaeum.

As announced elsewhere in this issue, an organization meeting of the Library Workers' Association will be held. The time and place of the meeting will be posted at Headquarters.

FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PROPOSED.

A meeting of the librarians of the state of Florida will be held at Orlando on April 19-20, for the purpose of organizing a Florida State Library Association.

HELEN VIRGINIA STEELE.

Public Library,
Tampa, Fla.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A series of district meetings was held in Illinois during February and March, under the auspices of the Illinois Library Association and the state Library Extension Commission. They were arranged with a view to enabling every librarian in the state to visit one or more all day meetings. The attendance varied from 8 to 65, an unusually large proportion of library directors being present, as well as librarians, assistants, and interested citizens. Whenever the size of the meeting made it possible, the visitors gathered around a table, and discussions were very informal. Among the topics discussed were loan desk routine, co-operation with the schools, library extension and publicity, county libraries, training of apprentices, mending, binding, periodicals and book selection. Time was arranged for visits to the local libraries and other points of interest, and in some places the visitors were entertained at luncheon by the local board or library.

The places of meeting were Oak Park, Kankakee, Rochelle, Peru, Bloomington, Galesburg, Quincy, East St. Louis, Pana, Paris, Cairo, Mount Vernon, Galena and Rock Island. The Commission was represented by Anna May Price, Secretary, and the Association by Effie M. Lansden, Lillian Kent, Josie B. Houchens, Janet Greene and Helen A. Bagley, each of whom attended one or more meetings. Considerable interest was aroused in the state library laws and in the possibilities of membership in the state Association.

The present plan for the fall meeting is that it be held in Springfield, October 12 to 14.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

The February meeting of the Club was held on the 26th of the month in the Ryerson Library, Julia E. Elliott, chairman of the Survey Committee, presiding, as Miss Massee was out of town.

The program consisted in a discussion of certain sections of the questionnaire prepared by the Survey Committee. Section II. The Staff, Section IV. Apprentices and Training Classes, and Section VI. Social Well-Being, were discussed in their bearings on the regulations of the Chicago Public Library by Miss Rich, Miss Whitcomb, Mr. Phelan and Mr. Roden.

The March meeting of Club was held at the same place on the 11th of the month. Carl Sandburg read from his poems and was appreciatively listened to by a large audience which came to hear him in spite of very inclement weather.

Chalmers Hadley, President of the A. L. A., was the guest of the Club and made a few remarks before the meeting closed.

MARGARET FURNESS, *Secretary*.

KANSAS DISTRICT MEETING

The third annual meeting of library workers of Southcentral and Southwestern Kansas will be held on Monday, May 3, in the City Library of Wichita. There will be morning, afternoon, and evening sessions of interest to trustees as well as librarians.

JULIUS LUCHT.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the California Library Association will be held at the Mission Inn, Riverside, from April 30 to May 3, 1920, jointly with the eleventh annual convention of the California County Librarians.

The central idea for the program of the meeting is an attempt to lay down a constructive program for the Association.

One day will be devoted to questions concerning professional advancement. The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. and its relation to California, will be discussed by Milton J. Ferguson, director of the Middle Pacific Region for the Enlarged Program. The report of the Committee on Salaries will be given by Sidney B. Mitchell, associate librarian of the University of California.

Another part of the "advancement" day will be devoted to the question of industrial democracy in libraries, including some consideration of unions and staff associations in libraries.

Professional problems will be the general subject for the program of the second day. Co-operation and co-ordination among California libraries will be another subject taken up on this day. There will be a series of statements of policy as to interlibrary loans by the representatives of the larger libraries of the State.

On the last day of the meeting John Collier, director of the Training School for Community Workers in New York City, will speak on "Libraries and Americanization." Arthur C. Pillsbury will talk on "Wild Flowers of Yosemite Growing and Opening," with moving picture illustrations.

A meeting of the Trustees' Section of the Association is being arranged by Frank H. Pettin-gell, trustee of the Los Angeles Public Library. Plans are also being considered for a meeting of the newly authorized Municipal Section.

Headquarters, as already announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, will be at the Mission Inn.

ALICE J. HAINES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT

The Annual meeting of the Sixth district of the California Library Association comprising the nine counties of Southern California was

held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium in Pasadena, February 7th, Jeanette M. Drake, librarian of Pasadena, presiding.

The speakers of the day were George E. Hale, Director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, who spoke of the Henry E. Huntington collection of rare books, which is soon to be transferred from New York to a fine library building on the Huntington estate in San Marino near Pasadena.

A feature of the program was the session of round table talks covering discussion of the principal divisions of library work: Book-

buying, cataloging, circulating department, publicity and work in the schools.

A campaign to secure 100 per cent membership in the C. L. A. for every library was inaugurated and three libraries were able to report this achievement.

The day's program was comfortably filled both with shop talk and an opportunity for visiting. Over 300 people, mostly library workers were in attendance and it was a very great pleasure to have present several visiting librarians from the East and South.

HELEN E. VOGLESON, *Secretary.*

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE advanced and open courses had full right of way thru the month of February and part of March, while the regular students were out on their field assignments. In this period those enrolled listened to a number of lecturers from other parts of the country, some of whom had come to New York for the purpose, and some of whom the school was fortunate in securing because of their presence in the city in connection with the work of the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association. Alice Jordan, supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library, gave a series of five hours in children's literature; Edith Tobitt, librarian of the Omaha Public Library, and Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, contributed to the work in school libraries; Mary Ogden White, associate editor of the *Woman Citizen*, and Wilbur L. Cross, dean of the graduate school of Yale University and editor of the *Yale Review*, each took an evening in the course in book selection. Among the local lecturers were J. B. Carrington, associate editor of *Scribner's Magazine*, who discussed modern illustration, and Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum, who presented the subject of printing, both of these talks being part of the series on the artistic side of book making.

One of the open courses is devoted to vertical filing as it is applicable to the work of a librarian. It has consisted chiefly of visits to various notable files in New York City, with demonstrations by those in charge of the files. Among the points visited in this connection have been the Metropolitan Museum, the New-ark Free Public Library and its business

branch, the offices of the Texas Company, the Union Pacific Railroad, Messrs. White and Case, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the American Institute of Accountants, and the National City Company. These visits have afforded opportunity to see systems which vary greatly as regards purpose, method and detail, and have brought the students into touch with much that is novel and much that is very highly useful to those who have in their libraries quantities of material other than books to be arranged. In addition to the formal part of the course there has been a good deal of consultation, and some special trips on the part of individuals to files other than those mentioned.

On March 10, Christopher Morley, author of "Shandygaff." "The Haunted Bookshop" and other works, spoke and read to the school selections from his poems.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE.

THE visiting lecturers during the last half of the term have been May Massee who talked to the class about the *Booklist*; Esther Johnston, librarian of the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library, who gave two lectures on the administrative problems of the branch library,—one on the branch library in its relation to the neighborhood and the other on the internal administration of the branch, and Isadore G. Mudge, who spoke on the organization of the reference department. The last three lectures of the term deal with the educational libraries. Mary E. Hall gave her annual talk on the work of the High School Library; Azariah S. Root presented the college library as a community library, and An-

drew Keogh of Yale University spoke on the administration of a University library.

The school again had the privilege which has been enjoyed by several classes of visiting the J. Pierpont Morgan library. Ada Thurston, the assistant librarian, did the honors in the absence of Miss Greene. She had arranged two special exhibitions for us, one showing the historical development of book binding from the time of the Aldine Press down to the work of Miss Lahey, who now does much of Mr. Morgan's binding, the other being one of most interesting manuscripts, including the recently acquired manuscript of the "Dissertation on Roast Pig."

Plans are now under way for the spring trip which will include libraries in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

LIBRARIANS who enjoyed the marionettes of Tony Sarg at the last Asbury Park meeting will appreciate the success that attended his introduction to Boston under the auspices of the Simmons College Instructors' Club in "The Rose and the Ring" and playlets for children. Harriet Howe, of the Library School faculty, the chairman of the energetic committee, reports an addition of \$2000 to the Simmons College Endowment Fund as a result of the five performances on March 12-13; and the public interest aroused was a hardly less tangible return than the money itself.

During the second term of the School year the new courses are those in Book selection, High school libraries, and Public documents.

In the last course, which is under the direction of Marie Randall, President Lefavour gave two lectures, one on "The State and its functions," the other on "The City and its functions." Charles F. D. Belden spoke of "State documents."

The students in this course this year will have the advantage of finding current documents well displayed in the new information room of the Boston Public library, in charge of Edith Guerrier.

Effie L. Power will address the class in High school libraries on April 14, and Marion Lovis, of the Stadium High School of Tacoma, and a "Simmons girl," spoke on March 22.

In the Administration Course the students were much interested in a talk by Mary Stocking of the School of Household Economics of Simmons, on "The personal budget of a librarian."

The classes have also had the opportunity to hear a lecture given to the Secretarial School by Mr. Roger Babson on "Fundamentals of success."

Quite a few visits have been made, notwithstanding the weather, including trips to the Riverside and the Harvard University presses, the F. W. Faxon Company, the Fogg Art Museum, the Widener Library, and that of the Harvard Medical School. On March 20 the day will be spent at Providence.

The students this year are also being given the privilege of experience in some of the children's rooms of the Boston Public Library.

SUMMER SCHOOL

As usual the School will offer, for the six weeks from July 6-August 13, inclusive, several library courses to persons now in, or under appointment to, positions in libraries.

One of unusual interest is that given, July 7-23, by Mary Hyde in cataloging, for the emphasis is to be thrown especially on Subject headings, in an attempt to give the students a reasoned method in assigning them, rather than the "case treatment" that has been so prevalent in teaching this important branch of cataloging. Not only the cataloger, but teachers of the subject in apprentice classes would find this course valuable as a method of presentation.

From July 26 to August 13, inclusive, Alice, Hazeltine will give a course in "Library work with children," and Miss Donnelly will conduct a course called "Book service," dwelling on the co-ordination of the selection of books, and the activities of the loan and reference departments in making books serve the community.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

EFFIE L. POWER has resigned from the faculty of the Library School as well as from the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library. Miss Power's long and valued services to the school cause more than ordinary regret at her loss.

Grace Endicott, diploma 1915, who has been appointed head of the Children's Department to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Power's resignation, will serve as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Library School, and as a member of faculty will conduct the lectures in the course in library work with children, on fiction and on administration and organization of children's rooms and children's departments.

Marquerite Clément, Agrégée de l'Université de Paris, Professeur au Lycée de Versailles, lectured to the school on February 16 on "French

Libraries" and "French Literature for Young Girls."

Students in the General Library Course have received instruction in the use of reference books during February in the libraries of the Schenley High School, Bureau of Mines, Museum of Carnegie Institute, and the Technology Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE,
Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY WORKERS

THE Summer School for Library Workers will open its tenth year at State College on June 26th for a six weeks' term in connection with the Summer Course for Teachers. In accordance with the regular policy of such schools admission will be limited to those who are already in library work or are under written appointment to library positions. Experience shows that it is impossible for those without previous knowledge of library work to carry the course successfully.

No entrance examination will be required but the work will be such as needs a high school course, or its equivalent, as preparation.

A certificate is given at the end of the course to those successfully passing the tests and State College allows 6 to 7 credits for this work.

Tuition will be free to all residents of the State. Others will be expected to pay a fee of twenty dollars at registration. A certificate of vaccination must be presented.

By courtesy of the State College, students in the Library School may take one subject in the Course for Teachers without additional expense.

Faculty: Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian; Robert P. Bliss, Chief, Library Extension Division; Anna A. MacDonald, Consulting Librarian; Helen E. Rockwell, Library Organizer; Helen G. Betterly, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre.

General Course.

Accessioning, 1 hour; administration, 4 hours; alphabeting, 1 hour; book binding and mending, 5 hours; book ordering and buying, 1 hour; book selection, 17 hours (fiction, 5; children's, 4; general, 8); cataloging, including public documents, 16 hours; children's work, 8 hours; classification, including subject headings, 18 hours; loan work, 2 hours; reference, including biographies and indexes, 10 hours; review of current news, 5 hours; review of fiction, 5 hours; review of magazines, 5 hours; shelf-listing, 1 hour; other general lectures, 3 hours.

General lectures by Mr. Montgomery, Mr.

Bliss, members of the Staff of the Carnegie Library, State College and others.

Course for School Librarians.

School librarians will be admitted to the above course, which will be so modified as to provide for their particular needs. Special lectures on school library work will be given. Work with children will be treated by Miss Betterly according to the outline below. Teachers who also act as librarians will be admitted but this course will take the entire time of the student for the six weeks. It includes: History of work with children in libraries; bulletin work and pictures; magazines for children; publishers; book lists; books for children; story-telling. Miss Betterly.

For application blanks, write to the Library Extension Division, Harrisburg, Pa.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE University of Illinois will conduct what amounts to two separate and distinct summer library courses this year, beginning June 21. One is an eight weeks' course for college graduates who can meet the entrance requirements of the regular library school. This course will count toward the B. L. S. degree. Library experience is not necessary, tho many students will have had some.

The other is the usual six weeks course for librarians and library assistants or persons under appointment to these positions, who are high school graduates. This course does not count toward the degree.

The following librarians will give full time to the work of instruction: J. S. Cleavinger, Ethel Bond, Anne M. Boyd, Grace M. Murray, Margaret L. Dempster. Anna May Price, secretary of the Illinois Library Extension Commission will meet the classes regularly for one week, and Grace Shellenberger, librarian of the Davenport Public Library, will give a week of special instruction in library work with children.

A special circular has been issued describing these courses.

P. L. WINDSOR,
Director.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN COURSES IN LIBRARY METHODS

THE University of Michigan Library will offer seven courses in Library Methods during the Summer Session. These are as follows:

1. Introduction to Library Work. Lectures on books and bibliography, the library movement in Europe and America, etc. Two hours credit. Professor Bishop.
2. Elements of Cataloging. Lectures and practice work. Three hours credit. Miss Smith.
3. Elements of Classification and Ordering.

Lectures and practice work. One hour credit. Miss Wead.

4. Elementary Reference Work. A series of lectures supplemented by practical problems. One hour credit. Miss Gillette.

5. Bookbinding. Lectures and practice work. Special attention will be given vocational teachers who desire instruction in binding. One hour credit. Mr. Hollands.

6. The High School Library. Lectures on the various phases of work in a High School Library, its function and influence. Two hours credit. Dr. Benedict.

7. The High School Library. Special problems, debate work, etc. Miss Thomas and special lecturers. Two hours credit.

The last two courses are open only to students who have received seventy-five hours of University credit. The other courses are open to students who are graduates of an accredited high school and who have had one year of study in an approved college or university. Experience in a library of good standing may count in lieu of the college study. Students expecting to take these courses are required to satisfy the librarian of the University of their capacity to undertake the work, and must be admitted by him in advance of registration.

There will be special lectures given by Byron A. Finney, reference librarian emeritus, Public Documents; Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, College Library Administration; Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library, Public Libraries, and Rural Libraries; Sarah C. N. Bogle, principal of the Library School of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, Library Work with Children (6 lectures).

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

IT has been the good fortune of the School to add to the list of visiting lecturers the names of Elva L. Bascom, Principal of the Library School of the University of Texas, and Frederic G. Melcher, Vice-President of the R. R. Bowker Co. Miss Bascom lectured on Poetry Anthologies, and Mr. Melcher on Book distribution, a subject of special interest to the students in view of their practical experience in the Arcade Bookshop preceding the holidays.

In March, Lewis Dougan gave a timely talk on Nature books. Mary E. Wheelock, Chief of the Binding Department, lectured to the class and explained the special features of the A. L. A. Traveling Bookbinding Exhibit while it was on display in the library. Miss Wheelock is a member of the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding and is in charge of the itinerary of this Traveling exhibit.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FIELD work ending March 24, followed by a recess until March 31, when the spring term opened. Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding, Cleveland Public Library, has been secured to give a course on Binding and Repair of Books, April 19-24.

SUMMER SESSION

The twenty-fifth Summer Session of the Library School is announced for June 28 to August 6, 1920. Two courses will be offered: one for teacher-librarians and one for librarians and assistants in Wisconsin public libraries.

1. Course for teacher-librarians. This course is offered in direct response to a formally expressed demand coming from city superintendents and high school principals of Wisconsin. It is open to teachers holding a state certificate or license to teach in high schools. The teacher-librarian requirement made by the State Department of Education went into effect at the beginning of the school year, 1919-1920. To comply with this requirement, each high school in Wisconsin is expected to employ, as one member of the high school faculty, a teacher who has had as a minimum the library training represented by the course for teacher-librarians in the University of Wisconsin or its equivalent.

The object of the course is to qualify those taking it to assume, in connection with instructional duties, the supervision of high school libraries, and to qualify them also to give instruction to high-school students in the use of books and libraries, and in the means and methods of developing good habits and right tastes in reading. The course includes cataloguing, classification, and library economy, each lecture followed by practice work; book selection and evaluation, use of reference books, indexes, and library aids, such as book lists, aids for debating, rhetorical and declamatory work; mending, binding, care of books; the equipment and management of the school library, and the keeping of essential records.

The course requires the full time of the student during the summer session and receives six University credits. The fee for the course will be \$20.

II. Course for librarians and assistants in Wisconsin public libraries. The course is designed to meet the needs of librarians of the small public libraries of the state, and of those assistants in Wisconsin libraries who are unable to take advantage of the training offered by the full year's course of study.

As the object of the Summer Session is to train those already engaged in library work for

more efficient service, only such candidates will be admitted as come within this class. The number of students is limited, and the course is open only to properly qualified workers in Wisconsin.

Entrance examinations will not be required, but candidates are expected to have had a high school course or its equivalent, as the minimum basis of general education.

There will be no charge for tuition to students who hold positions in Wisconsin libraries, or who bring credentials showing definite appointments thereto.

Applications for admission to either course should be filed before May 15.

HELEN TURVILL.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL

THE Iowa Summer Library School, conducted at the State University of Iowa, will open on June 16 and continue thruout the following six weeks. Blanche V. Watts will continue as director. A special three weeks' course planned for teachers, will be offered this year in addition to the regular six weeks' course for librarians.

On June 25 to 27 the University Extension Division with the co-operation of the Library School, will conduct a Librarian's Conference. A number of special lecturers have been secured and an invitation will be extended to all librarians of the state to attend this conference.

Further information will be furnished on application to

JANE E. ROBERTS,
Librarian.

*State University of Iowa,
Iowa City.*

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

THE seven weeks' session of the third annual Library Summer School will begin June 15.

This course is planned for librarians, for those who wish to take the training necessary to take charge of a small library, for teachers who wish instruction in the use of books; and for college women who wish to decide whether to take up library work or teaching.

In the two previous years twenty-two students have taken this work. Of these 18 are now in library positions, and one is planning to go to an eastern library school next winter.

The preliminary course devoted to bookbinding will be given from June 15 thru June 19 or five days. This course is optional.

The regular six weeks' course will begin June 21 and will close July 30. The time coincides with the usual college summer school.

Students entering this school and taking the

entire work will have all of their time occupied. With the exception of the Saturday given to bookbinding, Saturdays are free.

Students taking the final examinations will be given a certificate. Students who have been graduated from accredited high schools, will be given college credit.

A fee of \$20 will be charged for the six weeks' course in library training. An additional fee of \$10 will be charged to those taking the work in bookbinding. Provision is made for those who wish to take but one course. Course 1 will cost \$10, Course 2 and Course 3 will each cost \$5. Supplies will cost from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

The Instructional Staff consists of: George T. Avery, director of the Summer School, Colorado Agricultural College; Charlotte A. Baker, librarian, Colorado Agricultural College, in charge of Library Summer School: Government Documents, Book Selection; Nellie M. Robertson, cataloger, Colorado Agricultural College: Cataloging and Classification, Order and Accession: Elfreda Stebbins, librarian, Fort Collins Public Library: Children's Work; Florence M. Hopkins, librarian, Detroit Central High School: Reference Guides; Arlene Dilts, assistant librarian, Colorado Agricultural College: Loan Systems, State Documents; Louis Williams, instructor in Bookbinding, Manual Training High School, Denver: Bookbinding and Repair Work.

The courses are:

1. Classification and Cataloging. Miss Robertson. 30 lectures. 30 laboratory periods. 4 credits.

2. Work With Children: Reference Work. 2 credits.

Work With Children. Miss Stebbins. 5 lectures. 5 laboratory periods. June 23, 25, 28, 30, July 2.

Reference Work. Miss Hopkins. 6 lectures. 6 laboratory periods. July 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19.

Reference Work with Documents: Book Selection. Miss Baker. 4 lectures. 4 laboratory periods. The preparation will be practice work in finding material in the documents discussed during the lectures. July 21, 23, 26, 28.

3. Order and Accession: Loan Systems. Miss Robertson; Miss Dilts. 12 lectures. 12 laboratory periods. 1½ credits.

4. Binding and Mending. Mr. Williams. This work will be given from June 15 thru June 19, and will take six hours each day. 1 credit.

Those intending to enroll in the library school are requested to notify Miss Baker in advance if they wish help in securing accommodation. Address: Charlotte A. Baker, Library State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

DURING February two new courses were taken up; library history and high school library work. The lectures on high school library work will be supplemented by a period of practice work for each student, at the Sacramento High School Library. Charles Pease continued his courses of lectures with a most interesting discussion of the drama and its development. Mary E. Downey, library organizer of the state of Utah, who is on a tour of California libraries, visited the State Library and gave talks on Literature and culture; Correlating the public school curriculum with the reading habit; Teaching self-dependence in using a library; and Library extension in Utah.

Work on bibliographies is well under way. The subjects selected by the students are as follows:

Free verse—Miss Brackett
Occupational therapy—Miss Chatfield
Social welfare in industry—Miss Crawford
Special libraries—Miss Doughty
Good roads in California—Miss Gantz
Zoology of California—Miss Haub
Community music—Miss Hopwood
Japanese question in California—Miss Huff
Spanish poets of the 19th century—Miss Learned
Public health nursing—Miss Ramont
Open air schools in California—Miss Snyder
Women artists—Miss Winham.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
State Librarian.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE new course in art reference offered in the open courses has been useful to persons already in library work as well as to the students in the school. Eleanor Caruthers, principal of

the art department in the Los Angeles Public Library, gave the fundamental lessons on the picture collection, art bibliographies, reference books and books for first purchase in a branch or small public library. This was supplemented by talks on the use of the library by artists and craftsmen. Interior decoration, design in pottery, jewelry and metal work, photography, architecture, landscape gardening, costume design, bookplates, art in the schools and art appreciation were discussed by artists, authorities in their different fields, who brought examples of their work to the school and showed how the books and pictures in the library were used for inspiration. A day was devoted to music when Ruth Ann Waring and Ramona Bean of the Los Angeles Public Library staff, discussed books about music and music cataloging, after which Jessie Safford Edwards, teacher of music in the Jefferson High School, showed what books are needed in the study of music history and harmony, and Estelle Heartt Dreyfus explained the intellectual background of program-making from a professional musician's point of view.

The school attended the meeting of the Sixth district of the California Library Association in Pasadena, February 6. An exhibit of library publicity methods with a bibliography had been prepared for the meeting by the students under the direction of Monica Shannon.

MARION HORTON,
Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

PROFESSOR E. J. Vickner, of the Department of Scandinavian Languages in the University, addressed the class in Book Selection on the subject of Scandinavian literature, Tuesday, February 17th.

W. E. HENRY, *Director.*

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, head cataloger and classifier, with experience in using Cutter and L. C. classifications, and a good knowledge of American history. To begin May 1. Salary \$1400 to \$1500. Address V. care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, for small eastern university library, an assistant librarian, cataloger. Initial salary \$1200. Address R. care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, an enthusiastic, trained young woman to take charge of the work with children in a library of 30,000 volumes, situated in a rapidly

growing city of 28,000 population. State qualifications, and salary expected. Apply to Elyria Library, Elyria, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED

Librarian, library school and college graduate (M. A.), with good experience in public and college libraries, wishes to hear of a librarianship or good reference work. Address: F. E. W., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

ERRATUM

In our issue for March 15, p. 255, 3 lines from end of page for 3 cents read 8 cents.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BANCROFT, Priscilla, appointed librarian of the Deering (Mass.) High School in place of Helen M. Foster, resigned.

BARTLETT, Alice C., librarian of the American Geographical Society has gone to London to do some work in connection with the archives of the Peace Conference.

BOGLE, Sarah C. N., principal of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, has offered her resignation in order that she may accept a position with the A. L. A. headquarters at Chicago.

CHALFANT, Blanche, C. 1914, librarian of the Inyo County Free Library, Independence, Calif., resigned. Joins the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library.

CHAPIN, Ardena M., of Fort Wayne, Ind., is acting temporarily as assistant to the Executive Secretary, at the A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago.

DINSMORE, William B., appointed librarian of the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia University, New York, in January.

DUNHAM, Mary., reference librarian in the Indiana University Library, appointed librarian of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

FLAGG, Charles Allcott, since 1913 librarian of the Bangor, (Me.) public library died March 29th.

HOPKINS, Jessica, N.Y.P.L. 1915-16, acting librarian Tompkins Square Branch of the New York Public Library resigned. To take charge under Bess McCrea of the Book Selection work of the Library War Service.

HOUGHTON, Carlos C., of the Federal Trade Commission, will join the A. L. A. Library War Service Staff in April to finish the work of the Library War Service in Industrial War Work

Communities. Mr. Houghton organized the library of the Federal Trade Commission a few years ago. Recently he has been making investigations and doing other work for the Commission. He was formerly connected with the District of Columbia Public Library.

KELLER, Helen Rex, in charge of the courses in library economy at Columbia University, New York, has gone to London to undertake some work in connection with the archives of the Peace Conference.

MCLENAGAN, Charles E., since 1910 librarian of the Milwaukee, (Wis.) Public Library, died suddenly on March 17th.

MARGRAVE, Anne, C. 1914, assistant, Santa Barbara County Free Library, appointed librarian of the Inyo County Free Library, Independence, Calif.

OWEN, Thomas McAdory, director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, died suddenly in Montgomery, on March 25th, aged fifty-four. Dr. Owen graduated in law at the University of Alabama and for many years practised as a lawyer. He led the agitation in the state for the creation of a state department of archives and history which materialized in 1901, and he was chosen as its first director, which post he filled until the time of his death. In 1896 he founded the Southern Historical Society, he was the first president of the Alabama Library Association, established in 1904; he founded and became the president of the Alabama Anthropological Society in 1909, and was for many years historian-general of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Among his historical works are: "The Biography of Alabama," "The Biography of Mississippi," "The Annals of Alabama—1819-1900," and "The History of Montgomery."

PULLING, Arthur C., who for the past year has been on leave of absence to act as librarian of the Judge Advocate General's office is again in charge of the law library of the University of Minnesota.

ROBINSON, Genevieve, recently returned from Red Cross work in France, appointed assistant in the Boston University College of Business Administration Library on February 17.

SNYDER, Mary B., D. 1902, has completed a classified file in the New Jersey Zinc Company, Palmerton, N. J. and has accepted a position in the Public School Library, Lansing, Mich.

SHERMAN, Clarence E., Librarian of the Lynn, (Mass.) Public Library, resigned to go to the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission.

Notable Library Building

Hill Memorial Library and St. Paul Public Library, Electus D. Litchfield, Architect



J. G. Pyle, Librarian,
Hill Memorial Library.

William Dawson Johnson, Librarian,
St. Paul Public Library.

The Hill Memorial Library and St. Paul Public Library, although under the same roof, are separate institutions. They are both equipped with Snead Standard Stacks.

The leading Architects and Librarians of the country have consulted with us in connection with their library and book storage problems.

Our 271 page clothbound catalogue contains many plans and illustrations of library buildings and technical articles on library and stack construction written by leading experts. This book will be sent free on request to the Librarians, Architects and Owners who have need for same.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES OR GROUPS OF READERS

PREACHERS

Joseph, Oscar L. Freedom and advance; discussion of Christian progress. Intended especially for preachers. N. Y.: Macmillan. 6 1/3 p. bibl. D. \$1.75

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Annotated and graded list of books for use in elementary school libraries. Albany: University of State of New York. *Bulletin*. Aug. 15, 1919. no. 692.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENTS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the handling of accident cases among civilian population. Oct. 14, 1919. 6 mim. p.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Agricultural chemistry, industrial alcohol, preservatives. 9 p. *Price List* 40. 11th ed. Nov. 1919.

APOCALYPSE OF JOHN, THE

Beckwith, Isbon T. Apocalypse of John. N. Y.: Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. O. \$4.

ART, CUBIST

Eddy, Arthur J. Cubists and post-impressionism. New and rev. ed. Chicago: McClurg. 14 p. bibl. O. \$4.

BIRD DISEASES

Ward, Archibald R. and Gallagher, Bernard A. Diseases of domesticated birds. New York: Macmillan. 1920. bibl. O. \$4.

COLD STORAGE

Great Britain. Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research. Food Investigation Bd. Literature of refrigeration. 8 p. H. M. Stationery Office. Special rept. no. 2. 1919.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on collective bargaining. Nov. 7, 1919. 5 mim. p.

DRUIDS AND DRUIDISM

Black, George F., comp. List of works relating to Druids and Druidism. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Jan. 1920. p. 11-24.

EUROPEAN WAR

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Jan. 1920. p. 25-41.

FAR EAST

Hodges, Charles. Understanding the Far East. *Far Eastern Fortnightly* Feb. 16, 1920. p. 1-6.

FOREIGN TRADE

An annotated list of publications dealing with foreign trade. *Bulletin of the Public Library of the District of Columbia*. Dec. 1919. p. 33-34.

GARDENS

Wolseley, Frances Garnet. Gardens, their form and design. New York: Longmans. 5 p. bibl. O. \$7.50.

HONOR DECORATIONS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on medals of honor of the United States. Nov. 10, 1919. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

HOUSING REFORM

Aronovici, Carol. Housing and the housing problem. Chicago: McClurg. 3 p. bibl. S. 75c.

ILLEGITIMACY

Bibliographical material on illegitimacy as a child-welfare problem. In: U. S. Children's Bureau. Illegitimacy as a child-welfare problem. 1920. pt. 1. p. 59-95.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

Davis Philip, and Bertha Schwartz, comps. Selected readings. Boston: Ginn. 17 p. bibl. O. \$4.

INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATION

American Fed. of Labor. Library Employees' Union of Greater N. Y., Local no. 15590. Industrial democracy, 1848-1919. 34 p. 20c. Sept. 1919. 463 Central Pk. W., New York. (Pam no. 1.)

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the representation of labor on managerial boards. June 30, 1919. 6 mim. p.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

West, Clarence J., and Greenman, Edward D., comps. A reading list on industrial research *Special Libraries*. Jan. 1920. p. 20-27.

INFLUENZA

Summary of literature on influenza which has appeared between Aug. 16 and Dec. 20, 1919. Louisiana State Board of Health. *Quarterly Bulletin*. Dec. 1919. p. 226-249.

JAPANESE POETRY

Waley, Arthur, comp. Japanese poetry. Selections from early anthologies. New York: Oxford Univ. Press. O. \$13.25.

JAPANESE IN THE U. S.

U. S. Library of Congress. Recent references on the Japanese in America. Nov. 6, 1919. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

JUVENILE COURTS

Reports relating to work of courts hearing children's cases. In: U. S. Children's Bureau. Courts in the United States hearing children's cases. 1920. p. 109-111.

MUSIC IN EDUCATION

Yont, Rose. The value of music in education. Boston: Badger. 10 p. bibl. O. \$3.

NEGRO PROBLEM

Hardy, Chas. O. The negro question in the French revolution. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Pub. 4 p. bibl. O. \$1.25.

OIL INDUSTRY

Burroughs, E. H., comp. Articles on petroleum and allied substances. U. S. Mines Bur. Jan. 1920. 29 p. (*Monthly reports of investigations*.)

OIL INDUSTRY

U. S. Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau. Latin-Amer. Div. List of selected titles referring to 20 mim. p. 1920.

petroleum industry in Latin America. Dec. 17, 1919.

PENSIONS, TEACHERS'

Studensky, Paul. Teachers' pension systems in the U. S.; a critical and descriptive study. New York: Appleton. 13 p. bibl. O. \$3.

PILGRIM FATHERS

The Pilgrim Fathers. Public Library of the City of Somerville. *Bulletin*. February, 1920. 6 p.

POETRY. See JAPANESE POETRY

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on visiting nurses. Nov. 1, 1919. 10 typew. p. 60c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

RAILROAD ACCOUNTING

List of references on railroad accounting. Washington: Bureau of Railway Economics. Library. Dec. 31, 1919. 68 mim. p.

RECONSTRUCTION. See EUROPEAN WAR

New Books

The Voices

By Mrs. I. Lowenberg, author of *A Nation's Crime and Irresistible Current*.

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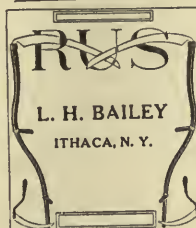
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THE WHO'S WHO OF COUNTRY LIFE

The second (1920) issue of *Rus* is to be published this summer. It is enlarged, corrected and entirely reset. It will now contain more than 4000 write-ups of leaders in agriculture and country-life, with lists of agricultural periodicals, and institutions. Price on orders in advance of publication, \$3.20 and postage, payable on delivery; after publication, \$4 and postage. Address *RUS*, Ithaca, N. Y.

RUBBER INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on artificial or synthetic rubber. Jan. 19, 1915 and Oct. 29, 1919. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

RUSSIA

U. S. Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau. Russian Div. Tentative list of books, periodicals and textbooks on Russia in the English language. 1920. 9 mim. p.

SOCIALISM

Laidler, Harry W. Socialism in thought and action. New York: Macmillan. 1920. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.50

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS (U. S.)

Campbell, Mrs. John C., comp. The Southern High-

lands: a selected bibliography. New York: The Russell Sage Foundation Library. (*Bulletin* no. 39). 3 p. 10c.

SOCIAL SURVEYS

Bibliography. In Missouri Univ. Social survey, its history and methods. p. 84-91. Oct. 1919.

TECHNOLOGY

Technology Dept. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. *Technical Book Review Index*. June 1919. v. 3, no 2 56 p.

New Technical Books. A selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library. v. 4, nos. 3-4. July-Sept., and Oct.-Dec., 1919.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The publication of the Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Conference of the Northwest Library Association at Vancouver, B. C., follows close upon that of the account of the Seattle conference. In addition to the program and papers the membership for the year is given. Copies may be had for seventy-five cents from Elena A. Clancy, at the Order Department of the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library.

The A. L. A. Library War Service has recently printed for the Haskin Information Service a list of "Eight Hundred Useful Books" compiled by Sophy H. Powell. It is based largely upon the lists "One Thousand Technical Books" and "Five Hundred Business Books" with the addition of some recent agricultural titles. The books chosen are those for which there has been a steady demand from Army and Navy libraries, their usefulness therefore has been the final test for their inclusion in this list.

"Illustrated Books of the Past Four Centuries, a record of the Exhibition held in the New York Public Library in 1919," by Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the Art Division, has been reprinted by the Library from the January *Bulletin*." The list . . . practically reproduces the exhibition in text with the addition of a few notes." and "the present annotated catalogue is a record of one attempt to trace graphically the development [of book illustration.] If there is any help in this to anyone planning a similar display, so much the better."

The Harper Library of Chicago University now contains one hundred and seven books printed prior to 1501. Of these thirty unusually fine specimens of the early presses have been presented by Dr. F. W. Gunsalus, who plans from time to time to add to the collection good illustrations of the works of printers and presses

not yet represented in the University Library.

A list of these incunabula prepared by G. C. M. Hanson, associate director of the libraries of the University, appeared in the *University Record* for last July, and has been reprinted for private circulation. From this list it appears that of the one hundred and seven items, 22 represent the only copy so far reported in America; in the case of 22 others the "Census of Fifteenth-Century Books owned in America" (New York Public Library, 1918-1919) notes one, and in 19 cases two, other known copies.

"Buying List of Books for Small Libraries," edition three, compiled by Caroline Webster, is issued as New York State Library *Bibliography Bulletin* 65.

In 1910 the State Library printed five hundred copies of a slender list of books suggested for first purchase by very small libraries in New York State—not great books, nor the best books but wholesome, standard, classic and mainly contemporary titles within the means and needs of the smallest library. This edition and a somewhat longer list printed two years later, were rapidly exhausted. The third edition, delayed by stress of war duties at home and abroad and printing difficulties, includes nearly fifteen hundred titles, is for the first time thoroly annotated and has been extensively revised. The American Library Association printed for its own use two thousand copies of the 1912 edition and is reprinting, with its own title-page and cover, three thousand copies of the present revision.

An appendix gives about fifty titles of books relating to New York State, preceded by a brief argument for a local history collection in every library. This appendix is found only in the New York State Library edition.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK.

New York City. The annual report of the New York Public Library for the year 1919 shows continued increase in the use of the library by the public. Between 1912, the first complete year of operation of the Central Building, and 1919, the number of readers in the Reference Department increased from 400,275 to 892,298—an increase of 123 per cent—and the number of volumes consulted, from 1,307,676 to 2,244,452—an increase of 72 per cent. At the end of 1912, the total number of volumes and pamphlets available in the Reference Department was 1,181,392. In 1919, the number increased 22 per cent, the collection totaling 1,437,178. During 1919 the number of readers was nearly seven times the number in the Library of the British Museum.

The total 1919 income for the Department was \$746,013, of which \$440,326 was expended for salaries, \$42,600 for Central Building maintenance and repairs, \$37,921 for books and periodicals, and \$1,163 for binding. In 1918 the total income was \$654,272, and the expenditures: \$399,900 for salaries, \$45,200 for Central Building maintenance and repairs, \$29,365 for books and periodicals, and \$1,034 for binding.

In the Circulation Department the number of volumes issued for home use thru the 43 branches, the Extension Division (including six sub-branches) and the Library for the Blind, was 9,892,618—a gain of nearly 3 per cent over 1918. In 1919 this Department received \$765,204 from the City of New York for the maintenance of the branches. \$556,339 of this went for salaries and wages; \$46,464 for books and periodicals and \$61,864 for binding. In 1918 the receipts were \$837,673, of which \$632,431 went for salaries and wages; \$118,445 for books and periodicals and \$65,799 for binding.

During the year there were 2,478,633 visitors to the Central Building, as against 2,528,657 in the previous year. Many visitors, who formerly entered the building as sightseers, now come to read, as the crowded condition of the reading rooms testifies.

At the close of the year there were 1,117,565 books and 319,613 pamphlets in the Reference Department—in all, 1,437,178 pieces; the Circulation Department had 1,177,896 books, making a total in both departments of 2,615,074 books and pamphlets. The number of employees on December 31, 1919, was 1,218: 515 in the Refer-

ence Department, 11 in the Municipal Reference Branch and 691 in the Circulation Department.

The Municipal Reference Branch, the accounts of which are listed separately, recorded a sum of \$17,000 received from New York City in 1919. Its budget for books and periodicals totaled \$1,371 and for salaries and wages, \$13,185. In 1918 this branch received a somewhat larger grant from the city—\$18,530; out of which \$2,531 was expended for books and periodicals and \$12,135 for salaries and wages.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. A bequest of \$50,000 has been made to the Public Library by the late Col. William Henry Sims, to form the nucleus of a fund to buy books.

MICHIGAN:

Ann Arbor. William L. Clements, of Bay City, Regent of the University of Michigan, has presented to the University his extensive collection of books on the Discovery and Colonization Period of North America. This collection is one of the largest in private hands, and is only rivalled, west of the Atlantic seaboard, by the Ayer Collection of Americana in the Newberry Library. The collection is very rich in the original books of the Discovery Period, running from the Latin letter of Columbus, 1493, down to the voyages of the late eighteenth century in the exploration of the northwest coast. It is very strong in books on New England and the Middle Colonies, and includes a collection of Quaker and anti-Quaker tracts. The pamphlets on the American Revolution are easily the best of the voluminous pamphlet literature called forth by that political upheaval, and includes a great array of English pamphlets on the subject, usually missing from libraries of Americana. The collection includes an unusually large series of American newspapers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These, together with the papers already owned by the University, will give a student of American history at Ann Arbor unrivalled facilities for the study of contemporary opinion and social and economic conditions. Mr. Clements is still adding to this collection.

Mr. Clements is to erect a building to house the library. The building will be about the size of the John Carter Brown Library at Providence. It is understood that the University will give the collection adequate care and maintenance, and

WHEN POE ATTACKED DICKENS

There was discovered a few years ago a work by Edgar Allan Poe that had been unknown. Mention has been made of it from time to time but it is till unknown. It is a

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Now it may be read by lovers of both famous authors for it has been reprinted in an issue of 100 copies with the story of its discovery by Joseph Jackson—a story which is almost as romantic as anything in fiction. Critical comments by George H. Sargent and two pictures of Poe appear with the reprint and make up altogether 182 pages. Its title is *English Notes Intended for Very Extensive Circulation by Quarles Quickens, Esq.* Price \$15. For prospectus and particulars address

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provide for accessions to it of a sort similar to the extremely valuable books it contains. The administration is to be under the Librarian of the University.

It is not too much to say that with this collection added to its present equipment in books the University of Michigan will be in a position to offer to advanced students of American History the original material for their research, so far as they are not contained in archives, to a degree second to no institution west of the Allegheny Mountains. The erection of the new building will not begin for a year or two, and the collection may not be transferred to Ann Arbor for some time to come.

W. W. B.

ILLINOIS.

The fourth biennial report of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, summarizing the activities of that state from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918, shows that in the above period: 6 public libraries were established; 16 association libraries opened; 14 libraries reorganized; 4 library buildings completed; 5 towns purchased sites for new buildings. There were 210 tax supported public libraries in Illinois; 9 libraries opened new branches and distributing agencies; 9 libraries received gifts of valuable collections of books; and a sum of \$290,900 was given to public libraries by philanthropic citizens of the state. At the time of the last biennial report the number of requests made of the Commission for reading material was only 2,015; the requests in 1917-1918 totaled 4,327. The number of volumes loaned, 1915-1916 was 22,744 while for 1917-1918 it was 36,005. The biennial appropriation, July 1, 1917-June 30, 1919, was \$22,525; of which \$7,200 was expended for salaries; \$1,200 for traveling; \$6,052.81 for books; \$1,998.78 for pictures; \$1,000 for printing and binding.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"It is intended to form a library in the Ministry of Transport, which it is hoped to make as representative as possible of all branches of transportation and their development, as well as of power, trade, industry, agriculture and other subjects which have an important bearing upon, or are affected by, transport. Transport in other countries will be fully represented in the collection, which, it is hoped, in course of time, will greatly facilitate the study of the 'science of movement.' Apart from text-books and other works of reference, official publications and the like, the Ministry is endeavouring to obtain reports and other publications of local authorities, transport undertakings, chambers of commerce, trade associations, technical societies,

committees and other public bodies, and generally that large class of literature which is not published in the ordinary course, but which lends valuable aid to the study of transport and trade development, both in this country and abroad. The library will form part of the intelligence service of the Ministry, which is now in course of organization under the Director-General of Development and whose function it will be to keep the Ministry informed of all developments in connection with transport, both at home and in other countries. Any assistance in making this collection as complete and comprehensive as possible will be welcomed."—*The Railway Gazette*, London, Feb. 6, 1920, p. 209.

HAWAII.

Honolulu. The story of the first six years' work of the Library of Hawaii is told in the Report for 1913-1918 recently published. In 1913 the Honolulu Library Association which for thirty-four years had given library service to Honolulu merged with the Hawaiian Historical Society and The Library of Hawaii. The maintenance of the Library of Hawaii had been provided for by the Territorial Legislature in 1909, and \$100,000 for a library building was given by Andrew Carnegie. The foundation-stone was laid in 1911 and the building was opened in February, 1913.

Since that date development and extension have been rapid. At the time of consolidation there were 18,071 bound volumes in the library collection. During the period since 1912 there have been added 22,351 volumes. Within the same time, the number withdrawn, including those missing at inventory, was 2,388, giving a net gain of 19,963 and making 38,034 the total number of volumes on December 31, 1918. The number of membership cards in force at the close of 1913 was 4,527; at the close of 1918 it was 8,676, a gain of 47.8%. The circulation of books increased steadily from 69,844 in 1913 to 110,841 in 1918. The appropriations for the six-year period totaled \$94,490, of which \$4,589 was expended on books and periodicals; \$9,480 on general expenses; \$7,617 on materials and supplies and \$56,713 on salaries.

The traveling library system which started with a group of 12 stations in 1913, had 192 stations in 1918. During the last three years of this time the work was in charge of Miss Sterns late of the Minnesota Library Commission. The stations are distributed as follows: Hawaii, 32; Kauai, 46; Maui, 47; Molokai, 1; Oahu, 61; and Midway, 1. The service has increased from 2,364 volumes sent out in 1913 to 13,538 in 1918.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1920



Looking Forward with the S. L. A.

BY MAUD A. CARABIN.

Librarian, Detroit Edison Company.

THIS splendid response to the convention call of the Special Libraries Association is highly gratifying. An examination of the attendance register will show that the library profession has sent forth some of the "best ye breed." Each person here in attendance symbolizes a vote of confidence in this Association. Firms and individuals of all parts of the United States express their confidence in the Association by their very act of encouraging you and me to attend this convention.

In the shadow of this superb trust, it seems quite fitting that this membership propose to itself the questions, "Whither is this Association tending? What specific things is it aiming to achieve this year? And what, next year? When the next epoch has rolled around, what may we see, in retrospect, to have been accomplished by the Special Libraries Association?"

Our constitution states that we exist to promote the interests of certain types of special libraries. But what of a definite nature are we, as an organization, doing for the technical, or the industrial, or the other types of libraries represented in our membership? Our smaller and newly organized libraries may derive, to be sure, organizational aid from our larger and firmly established older libraries; but what of substance is this Association able to give to these older libraries whose interest in physical equipment and routine methods is their least concern; and, what seems to me the most legitimate and weighty challenge of all, what is this organization doing in the interest of the

business which each of us represents? (I use the word "business" in an elastic sense, regardless of whether the business be welfare, legislative, commercial or what not.) In succinct form, the question which is propounding and pounding itself right into the consciousness of this organization is "what nature of superstructure are we going to build upon this very excellent foundation?"

We have in our membership a nucleus which can effect a tie-in with the business of the entire world. What shall we make of this vast potentiality? When we contemplate any institution, business or educational, certain policies instantly marshal themselves to the forefront of the mind, and we call the complex which we formulate, its character. Our banker members, for example, could sketch the character lines of the American Bankers' Association, what it stands for, what its policies, and what its latitude. Similarly, our legislative members could analyze the American Bar Association; and our engineer members, the various engineering societies. It would seem that this organization had now arrived at an age where we may, with a proper sense of fitness, ask what does the name SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION connote, to its members, to its fellow-organizations, and to the general public. What are its character lines?

During the past few months, I have been balancing these questions in the light of a varied mass of evidence. I do not wish, however, to impose my personal conclusions upon this membership. What this Association should be, and where its substructure needs strengthening are questions which will provoke a divergence of opinion, and should draw their answers from the counsel and experience of the entire membership.

*Presidential Address at the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Special Libraries Association at New York, April 15, 1920.

It is my personal feeling that we have in this organization an unexplored, uncharted mine in which there resides a wealth of usefulness; and that, by proper co-ordination of talent and organizational genius, its resources can be developed and thrown into the channels of business with a telling effect.

OBLIGATIONS TO BUSINESS AND RESEARCH IN GENERAL

If an analysis were made of the composite aspirations which characterize this Association, I believe it would reveal that the preponderant demand of the membership is that this Association enter upon what might be termed an "extra-mural" policy. For the past ten years this membership has concerned itself, and rightly so, with becoming conversant with the character of the numerous special libraries of the country, and with exchanging ideas upon methods of organization and procedure within these libraries. The activity of the Association has been largely an intra-mural one. It now appears that in entering upon the second epoch of its existence, this Association should break thru the walls of its own immediate environs and direct its efforts toward effecting a more intimate amalgamation with the various classes of business typified by its membership.

Business research groups are at every hand demanding consciously or unconsciously what this Association has in its power to give them. The composition of this Association is such as to make it the logical co-worker of these numerous research bodies thruout the United States. In theory, this Association typifies entrée to the most complete information in existence pertaining to any business, and as a result is peculiarly fitted to comprehend the angle of vision of the research group attached to any business. We have in this Association, a body singularly free from the exigencies of unwieldy systems of boards, controllers, and a multiplicity of allegiances; it is a body which dares to be partisan as to what particular phase of knowledge it shall concentrate upon, and which dares to eliminate from the equation the pursuance of certain phases of general knowledge, according as policy dictates; it dares to express an opinion as to the value of informational data and sources, and to reject them if policy dictates. This Association is in such a position that it may devote an entire year, if need be, to assembling and educating authen-

tic original opinions and experiences upon the status of a single subject; and tho we had done only one piece of work in that year, and it bore the stamp of finality, thoroness and dependability, we should have performed a genuine and effectual service to every business touched by that particular subject. Is it not within the province of reasonableness that the business constituents represented in this membership may look to this organization for service of this description?

In the various research groups which this membership represents, we possess feeder lines of specialized information which may be caused to discharge into a common repository. Thru this system we have means of ascertaining on one hand what research and the best thinkers the nation over have accomplished or are working upon in the way of specific contributions to any particular art; on the other hand, we have the means of knowing definitely what research groups lack in the way of specific information. Further, and this is the point I wish to stress, we have the agencies which can make for improvement upon the present insufficient and inadequate means on the part of publishers for ascertaining the needs of research. Beyond that, we have the instruments which can overcome the inertia and wholly unconscious selfishness on the part of investigators in releasing results of investigations now accesible only to limited, closely circumscribed groups. In metaphorical language, this organization thru its vast network of transmission lines, able to know what information is in existence on the positive side of the system, able to know what information is lacking on the negative side, should take its stand in the region of the two poles and throw the switch that completes the circuit. It should stand as a positive force at that gap between publisher and scholar, now so inadequately bridged, and exert a positive pressure in shaping and improving the quality of published matter.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO BUSINESS AND RESEARCH AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Back of every special library represented in this membership there stands a research department of some description, concerned with some or all of the conditions peculiar to each individual business. The total membership of this Association symbolizes a highly differentiated and specialized species of students.

It is my opinion that in the deliberations at our annual conferences and in our publications we tend to disregard our obligations to the real substance of special library work, our obligations to these research departments. So far as the chronicles of our annual conventions record, it is impossible to deduce from any of the proceedings what technical questions are the particular concern of the steam power plant research units, the vacuum tube units, the income tax units, and so on. When higher steam pressures in steam turbines has been the absorbing topic among the power plant men for the past year, or cinder concrete amongst the builders, or batik tapestries amongst the artists, here in this assembly should we find groups discussing higher steam pressures, cinder concrete and batik tapestries, in place of the venerable themes of catalogs, pamphlet binding and disposition of clippings?

BETTER LIBRARIANSHIP

This general condition introduces me to an allied point, namely, whether librarianship as we know it today is capable of a thoroly sympathetic appreciation of the problems which it purports to assist its patrons in solving.

I have made it a point, at different times, during conversation with what might be accepted as a fairly typical class of men, to learn their attitude toward libraries and librarianism. One person was an engineer of some national repute; another was a physician, a one-time commissioner of health in one of the first six cities, and a sociological authority of some parts; another was a departmental chief in a large chemical manufacturing house. All were men whose education consisted of no less than seven years of college or university. Their composite view was: (quoting partly verbatim and partly not) "Library work is all right for women; their excellence in detail work and the fact that they are satisfied to do it over a long period of time, makes it a work admirably suited to their capacity. Women librarians, however, never can hit in the pinches. When you find a man in library work, he is generally one of two types: he is either doing that work temporarily and just long enough to tide him over an emergency, or he is a round peg in a square hole and wouldn't fit any where else in the scheme of things. The average librarian rarely comprehends your point of view."

This is rather a drastic diagnosis, but if its

publicity constitutes a contribution to library surgery, its indelicacy may be somewhat palliated. Doubtless, each of you has heard and resented similar derogatory comments. Stripped of their outer integument they may serve to stimulate two lines of thought. Firstly, they reveal in part the formula by which the men quoted would construct the ideal librarian. They would have librarians capable of fuller and more sympathetic comprehension, they would have them less concerned with the detail and more with the substance of their work, they would have them "pinch hitters." Secondly, the reflections cited should stimulate us to inquire into the contributory causes of this impression. Does librarianship make the individual a misfit? Or, does the misfit gravitate to librarianship? Does the preparation for librarianship so prune and stultify him as to make of him a negative factor, a revert from the accepted social and business type, a person for whom many allowances should be made? The interrelated reaction of the librarian upon the patron, and of the profession upon the librarian is one which this body may well take cognizance of, with a view to ascertaining the facts, and eradicating undesirable tendencies.

A HIGHER CONCEPTION OF THE PROFESSION

In conducting such a survey it occurs to me to suggest that we inquire whether, with librarians, the idea of service has not become distorted and exaggerated. Have we by concerted will become servile instead of serviceable? May we not catch a new and higher conception of our profession, namely: service with scholarship, service with poise, service which commands recognition, service in which is lodged not alone a knowledge of the "sources" but a knowledge of the subjects themselves? The special librarian, to command the proper sort of recognition from the best thinkers of his constituency, should strive for the privilege of studying and knowing the intricate problems which concern every department of his business. And this same should be true of every librarian whether he be chief of a division in a large library, or library executive in a smaller library unit. The responsible chief of any section can not at one and the same time, do the actual work of the department and keep his conceptions on the broad plane necessary to direct a library creditably. It has been my observation that this is the very thing that a large majority of the special li-

brary profession is struggling to do. And it is my further conjecture, that this is true, not because their employing organizations create the conditions, but that they themselves are so lacking in self-assurance and business tactics as to be unable to surmount them. The more a library executive remains in his narrow confines, the more completely his ability and desire to know the circles concentric with his own, atrophies. Can you conceive of anything more discordant than a business librarian attached to a corporation and totally untutored in the unwritten code of business tactics, business decorum and business finesse? Can you sense anything more inconsistent than a librarian, knowing imperfectly or not at all the composition of brass, the structure of the furnaces, and the tendency of the zinc component to vaporize, attempting to supply the wants of a representative brass manufacturer? What would your estimate of a physician or surgeon be, when you laid your case before him, if he instantly made a rush upon a medical variety of *Industrial Arts Index* and assembled before you an imposing collection of references dealing with your particular ail? The kind of intelligent service you expect of the professional surgeon, library patrons in the main would like to expect of the professional librarian. They would like to be able to approach the librarian with a "what do you know" air rather than a "can you tell me where I can find" air. They would like to feel the poise which springs from depth, scholarship, and a genuine grasp of the subject. They would like to be spared the provincialism, the superficiality which results from trying to be "all things to all men." It is time that our library systems undergo a "differentiation of the species" and that patrons may go into our great public libraries and look on the bulletin board and find the recognized Shakespeare authority, the Tenyson savant, the constitutional history scholar, and the chemical expert; it is time that patrons may go into our special libraries and consult the director of the textile library who knows the textile business and the power plant librarian who knows the power generation game. There should come a time in the development years of the librarian when he should stop playing with general knowledge and accrue intensive knowledge of a specific character. Until this condition is attained librarians will never enjoy even an approach to the confidence of the best thinkers of this nation.

EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

An analysis of the educational training which lies back of librarianship might demonstrate that its principles undergo revision. The educational prerequisites might bear revamping, and specifications for individual fitness grafted on to them. In co-operation with the school system of the country a plan of guidance and counsel might be inaugurated, which should dip back into the freshman year of the library acolyte's high school life and assist in directing his development. We may well consider the development of an apprentice or half-time school for aspirants to library work which shall begin with high school age? Shall we not take steps that the aspirant, from actual contact with library work, may be able to know when he enters college what branch of the library service his especial proclivities incline him? Do we not owe it to special librarianship that the library student know from actual contact some of the demands peculiarly characteristic to special librarianship: business acumen, ability to carry thru an entire investigation from inception to completion, skill in the selection and direction of a working staff.

OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED IN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY SYSTEM

We are further prompted to speculate just how much of the short-comings of the vast army of library workers is attributable to autocracy within the library system. Does the American library system breed a spirit of genuine good fellowship? Is it broad enough to accord us all the right to breathe? Is it large enough to afford us all a place to stand and grow? Is it high-minded enough to be aloof from demagoguery and dictatorship? Are initiative and ambition encouraged by the system, or does it interpret these qualities as being a menace, a dangerous outcropping, a mark of incipient insubordination? Does its ethical code sanction the practice of pigeon-holing and cramping the developmental processes of the aspiring?

We are tempted to contemplate the rank and file of librarians and inquire whether the system has placed them in somewhat the same plight as the serfs of the feudal era; whether, once the librarian succeeds in attaching himself to the system, he withdraws himself from the main current of activity, becomes a grateful recipient of all benefits, and gives himself up to ascertaining the pleasure of the overlord and

working diligently in the manner prescribed by him; whether his life rôle is that of a submerged, submissive, ultra-obliging creature, a medley of "all things to all men," his identity suppressed, and escape from his caste inconceivable.

In summation, this Association should concern itself at its eleventh annual convention with these points:

1. A definite policy of achievement should be outlined. The membership should declare itself for the guidance of the incoming administration.

2. The Association should debate ways and means for effecting a closer union with the business interests of the country, and a more understanding grasp of the problems of dynamic business.

3. It should contemplate its obligations to the research bodies of business, and its capacity for co-ordinating the results of research investigations.

4. It should consider taking the necessary

steps toward becoming the intermediary between the producers and consumers of published information.

5. Its annual convention program should reflect more concretely the research problems which concern our various libraries.

6. It should satisfy itself that the standards of librarianship which obtain, are adequate to invest the profession with proper dignity and recognition.

7. It should determine whether librarianship and librarians are anachronisms as judged by the standards of contemporaneous businesses and professions, and whether they can be made more acceptable to the epoch in which they exist.

8. It should consider the opportunities for development offered by the library profession, and what influences it may exert to the end that every librarian may reasonably aspire to becoming a super-librarian in some field, conspicuous for superior talents and superior scholarship.

A List of Twentieth Century American Poetic Drama

PREPARED BY THE POETRY SOCIETY OF AMERICA

TODAY the play is astonishingly popular. The commercial theaters flourish as never before. The experimental theaters pursue their activities with the devoted fervor of the intelligent amateur. Almost without exception every college and university has a well established dramatic department. Large organizations seek to lift audiences to the appreciation of the best in current drama. Clubs read and study plays, while the casual reader is very apt nowadays to choose a play rather than a novel for the passing hour.

The revival of poetry in America which began about the year 1900 has been not only in the sphere of lyric and narrative poetry, but also in the field of poetry drama, where some excellent and distinguished work has been done. The Poetry Society of America hitherto has not included poetic drama in its annual suggested booklists for libraries and readers. Now, however, thru a special drama committee, it has prepared the following initial list of twentieth century American poetic plays, and it proposes to make an annual list of current publications hereafter.

It will be recognized that some of the plays listed are closet dramas. They have been included because of their literary quality and not for the possibility or advisability of their production on the stage.

The Committee on Poetic Drama in the Poetry Society of America.

JANE DRANSFIELD, *Secretary*.
THERESA HELBURN,
ALFRED KREYMBORG,
EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY,
NORREYS JEPHSON O'CONOR,
CALE YOUNG RICE,
STUART WALKER, *Chairman*.

Akins, Zoë.

Magical City. 1 Act. *Forum*. May 1916.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey.

Judith of Bethuliah. 4 acts. Houghton, 1904.

Burton, Richard.

Rahab. 3 acts. Holt, 1906.

Branch, Anna Hempstead.

Rose of the Wind. 1 act. Houghton, 1910.

- The Shoes That Danced. 1 act. Houghton, 1905.
- Bynner, Witter.
Tiger, 1 act. Kennerly, 1913.
The Little King. Kennerley, 1914.
- Dargan, Olive Tilford.
Lords and Lovers. 3 acts. Scribner, 1912.
Semiramis. 4 acts. Scribner, 1912.
The Mortal Gods. 4 acts. Scribner, 1912.
- Dransfield, Jane.
The Lost Pleiad. 2 acts. White, 1918.
- Finch, Lucine.
The Butterfly. 3 acts. *Poet Lore*, 1910.
- Ficke, Arthur Davison.
Mr. Faust. 5 acts. Kennerley, 1913.
- Frank, Florence Kiper.
The Garden. 1 act. *The Drama*. Nov. 1918.
- Flexner, Hortense.
Voices. 1 act. (In "Representative One Act Plays," edited by Margaret Mayorga. Little, Brown, 1919.)
- Hagedorn, Hermann.
Heart of Youth. 4 Scenes. Macmillan, 1917.
- Head, Cloyd.
Grotesques. 1 act. *Poetry Magazine*, Oct. 1916.
- Hooker, Brian.
Mona. 3 acts. Dodd, 1911.
Fairyland. 3 acts. Yale Press, 1915.
- Hovey, Richard.
The Holy Grail. Duffield, 1907.
The Quest of Merlin. Duffield, 1907.
The Marriage of Guenevere. Duffield, 1907.
The Birth of Calahad. Duffield, 1907.
Taliesin. Duffield, 1907.
- Hutchins, Will.
Jeanne D'Arc at Vaucouleurs. *Poet Lore*, 1910.
- Johnson, Mary.
Goddess of Reason. 5 acts. Houghton, 1907.
- Kreymborg, Alfred.
Plays for Poem-Mimes. Other Press, 1918.
- Ledoux, Louis Vernon.
Yzdra. 3 acts. Macmillan, 1917.
The Story of Eleusis. 5 acts. Macmillan, 1916.
- Mackaye, Percy.
The Canterbury Pilgrims. 4 acts. Macmillan, 1903.
Fenris, the Wolf. 4 acts. Macmillan, 1905.
Jeanne d'Arc. 5 acts. Macmillan, 1907.
Sappho and Phaeon. Macmillan, 1907.
A Thousand Years Ago. Doubleday, 1914.
Sanctuary, A Bird Masque. Stokes, 1914.
Sinbad, the Sailor. 3 acts. Houghton, 1917.
- Moody, William Vaughn.
The Fire-bringer. Houghton, 1909.
- The Masque of Judgment. 5 acts. Houghton, 1902.
- The Death of Eve (fragment). Houghton, 1902.
- Norwood, Robert.
The Man of Kerioth. 5 acts. Doran, 1919.
- O'Connor, Norreys Jephson.
The Fairy Bride. 3 acts. Lane, 1916.
- Oppenheim, James.
Night. 1 act. Arens, 1918.
- Peabody, Josephine Preston.
The Piper. 4 acts. Houghton, 1909.
Fortune and Men's Eyes. 1 act. Houghton, 1900.
- Marlowe. 5 acts. Houghton, 1901.
The Wings. 1 act. Sherman, 1917.
The Wolf of Gubbio. 3 acts. Houghton, 1913.
- Rice, Cale Young.
A Night in Avignon. 1 act.
Yolanda of Cyprus. 4 acts.
Porzia. 3 acts.
Charles di Tocca. 4 acts.
David. 4 acts. (All of these in "Collected Plays and Poems," Doubleday, 1915.)
- Rogers, Robert Emmons.
Behind a Watteau Picture. 1 act. Baker, 1918.
- Stevens, Wallace.
Three Travelers Watch a Sunrise. 1 act. *Poetry Magazine*, July, 1916.
- Torrence, Ridgely.
Abelard and Heloise. 4 acts. Scribner, 1913.
El Dorado. 5 acts. Lane, 1903.
- Troubetzkoy, Amelie Rives.
Augustine, the Man. 3 acts. Lane, 1906.
- Upton, Arthur.
The City. Macmillan, 1905.
- Van Dyke, Henry.
The House of Rimmon. 4 acts. Scribner, 1908.
- Walker, Stuart.
The Triplet. 1 act. (In "Portmanteau Plays," Stewart Kidd, 1917.)
- Wendell, Barrett.
Raleigh in Guiana. 2 parts. Scribner, 1902.
- Wilkinson, Florence.
The Marriage of Guineith. 1 act. In "The Ride Home," Houghton, 1913.
- Young, Stark.
The Star in the Trees. 1 act.
The Twilight Saint. 1 act. (In Addio, Mardretta and Other Plays.) Sergel, 1912.
- "Books are still the cheapest desirable things in the world."—G. P. WINSHIP.

A Sociology Seminar

By ETHEL CLELAND

Librarian Business Branch, Indianapolis Public Library, Instructor Sociology Seminar
Indianapolis Training Class.

TWENTY four periods—twelve of them for lectures on vital problems of the day given by men and women who either are actively working in the field about which they are asked to speak or are engaged in some special study or research on the subject or some particular phase of it—the other twelve alternating with the lectures and devoted to class reviews on the topics under discussion and to reports on assigned bibliography and special problems—this, briefly, constitutes an outline of a course—the Sociology Seminar—in the Training Class of the Indianapolis Public Library, planned with particular reference and application to local needs and local sources of information. In the two years of its existence this course has more than realized the hopes entertained for it.

“Superficial,” perhaps the reader is inclined to comment. “How is it possible to present even a few of the big, live problems of modern life in twelve lecture periods or even touch on the more important bibliography in twelve class discussions”?

Granted at once that the object of the course was not to go deeply into any one subject, certainly not to try to give a college course on public affairs to a class of students already well occupied by the technical training for work in a public library. Even if there were time, the variations in previous education and other qualifications in the typical training class would handicap any attempts to carry out successfully an extensive course of study on such a range of subjects.

There is, however, a very definite and well-sustained purpose in this Sociology Seminar of the Indianapolis Public Library Training Class.

First, the “Special Library” idea is emphasized from the very beginning and thruout the course. It is constantly being impressed upon the class, directly or indirectly, that, about any big activity or any big public question, there inevitably grows up a special literature, that a special group of names becomes linked with it, that special associations spring up to promote its advancement and encourage its

study, that special periodicals and bulletins are issued devoted to its interests, and that it is every librarian’s duty, so far as she is able, to learn to recognize and put to discriminating use these special sources of knowledge.

Second, the interest of the students is awakened and stimulated in the various subjects selected, thru the medium of the active mind, the vital personality and the sincere enthusiasm of a man or woman who knows his or her topic thoroly. Those asked to speak before the class in this course are in no way limited or instructed as to what they shall say or how they shall treat their subject. They are simply asked to talk about it in the way that they think will make it most alive for their auditors. At the close of the talk members of the class are encouraged to ask questions.

The third step in the course, the class review following each lecture, is really a “follow up.” By informal discussion the principal points of the lecture are impressed upon the students, and closely allied topics which the lecturer did not mention are touched upon briefly. Reports by the pupils on assigned book and magazine reviews give a brief survey of the most important bibliography of the subject and familiarize the class with certain names, book titles, associations, and periodicals. Occasional problems are given to clear up confusion in future reference work.

The lecture and review periods are varied by a few outside visits of interest. This year the class attended the Special Session of the State Legislature convened to take action on the Federal Woman’s Suffrage Amendment. They also spent a morning at the Marion County Juvenile Court. If possible, invitations extended to the class to visit the Woman’s Prison and one of the big industrial plants of the city will be accepted later.

Lectures before the class this year have been on subjects such as the following: problems of government, state and municipal, with particular reference to Indiana and to Indianapolis; social service, particularly as exemplified in the State Hospital situated in the city; publicly

administered charities, in which this state has always been a leader; modern prison methods as they are being tried out in our correctional institutions; industrial problems and welfare work in factories; up-to-date methods in public education, such as surveys, standardization, mental tests; playgrounds and recreation; civic duties, in anticipation of women's larger participation in public life, etc., etc.

Perhaps the quickest and easiest way to show what a bibliography lesson consists of is to pick at random one of the study outlines given to the class. Here is the one on Municipal government. The speaker dwelt on the importance of good city government to our health and happiness, outlined the kind of city government Indianapolis has and indicated its good and bad points.

Sociology Seminar.

Training Class.

Indianapolis Public Library October 31 and November 7, 1919

Topic:

Municipal Government.

Speaker:

Mr. Robert E. Tracy, Director of Governmental Research, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Bibliography:

Report on a Survey of the City Government of Indianapolis, prepared for the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York, 1917.

Cyclopedia of American Government.

Each student is asked to prepare a possible reference question on the government of Indianapolis which can be answered from the first reference in this group and one on city government in general which can be answered from the second.

Annual Reports, 1915, City of Indianapolis.

Compare this volume with the Indiana Year Book.

Municipal Code, Indianapolis, 1917.

How is information obtained concerning city ordinances enacted since the publication of this volume?

This is a representative group of books on municipal questions. Be prepared to discuss them generally or any other books on similar topics with which you are familiar. Why are the last two books included in such a group?

Beard. American city government.

Howe. The city, the hope of democracy.

Zueblin. American municipal progress.

Gilbert. American cities, their method of business.

Capes and Carpenter. Municipal housecleaning.

Mabie. City manager plan.

Sturges. American chambers of commerce.

Kaiser. Law, legislative and municipal reference libraries.

National Municipal Review.

What national association publishes this periodical?

American City.

Note the two editions. Compare its character with that of the *National Municipal Review*.

Municipal Engineering.

To what particular class of municipal activities is this journal devoted?

Indianapolis, as the capital and largest city of Indiana, geographically in the center of the state, and, by population and distribution, in the center of the United States, rapidly growing and industrially expanding, popular for conventions and association headquarters, is a city able to furnish a remarkably wide and fine range of speakers on important problems of the day. The spirit of real civic co-operation is nowhere shown more generously than by the way prominent and busy men and women have given of their time, their energy and their enthusiasm to this course in the Library Training Class.

Last year, at the close of the term, a vote was taken, the students being asked to indicate which lecture in the course appealed most to them, with the thought in mind that the various choices might be suggestive in future placements. But all but one registered a vote for the same lecture, one on Modern Prison Methods, delivered by Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, State Librarian of Indiana and for many years a member of our very progressive Board of State Charities. Those who are familiar with Mr. Brown's manner of speaking, and his deep interest in social problems, will not be surprised that he was awarded first choice. He concluded by reading in his own inimitable way several selections of poetry, including Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol" and "The Walker" by Giovanni. I like to think, however mistaken I may be, that in the midst of the very practical problems of the day, it was the poetry that decided the vote.



A. L. A. BOOTH AT THE NATIONAL MARINE LEAGUE EXPOSITION

The A. L. A. at the National Marine Exposition

THE American Library Association exhibit at the National Marine Exposition, New York, April 12-17, attracted the attention of many land-lubbers and sea-farers. The exhibit consisted of typical crew's libraries supplied to ships by the Merchant Marine department, several hundred maritime books lent for exhibition by various publishers, slides and photographs illustrating the work of the department and of the "Books for Everybody" movement.

The chapter "Shipping Avocations" from Nelson Collin's "Opportunities in Merchant Ships" was reprinted in attractive form for distribution, and post-cards illustrating the merchant marine book service were also distributed.

On Friday afternoon the National Marine League and the American Library Association gave a "Deep Sea Book Shelf Tea" to which about two hundred prominent literary people were invited. The tea was held in connection with the voting for the "ten best books of the sea" which had been in progress all week. At the A. L. A. booth during the week, visitors cast

balloons for their favorite sea stories, expressions of opinion varying from that of the man who said "The original and only sea story is Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," to many decided preferences for Conrad's stories. A number of newspapers and librarians throughout the country took part in stimulating the voting.

The National Marine League is to be congratulated on the entire Exposition, which was significant in the diversity and interest of exhibitions shown, and in the record breaking attendance.

BUT THAT WAS TWENTY YEARS AGO

"Windsor Hotel, Montreal, June 9, 1900.—There are about four hundred librarians here and probably there never were so many people together so thoroughly satisfied with their own knowledge."—Letter from John Shaw Billings to Mrs. Billings. In "John Shaw Billings. A Memoir," by Fielding H. Garrison. New York. Putnam, 1915. p. 304.

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

ADVENTURE IN HEARTS, AN. Famous Players-Lasky; Paramount, 5 reels. Star—Robert Warwick.

An Anthony Hope tale is the foundation of this society romance.

AFTERNOON MIRACLE, AN. Vitagraph, 2 reels.

An O. Henry Western border drama.

BURNT WINGS. Universal. 5 reels. Star—Frank Mayo.

Triangle drama based on "The Primrose Path" by Bayard Veiller.

DANGEROUS DAYS. Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star—Pauline Stark.

A war, social and industrial drama based on Mary Roberts Rinehart's story.

DAUGHTER OF TWO WORLDS. First National Exhibitors. 6 reels. Star—Norma Talmadge.

Tenement and society drama from Leroy Scott's novel.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Famous Players-Lasky. Paramount. 7 reels. Star—John Barrymore.

Robert Louis Stevenson's famous story done in motion pictures.

FIGHTING CHANCE, THE. Famous Players-Lasky, 6 reels. Star—Anna Q. Neilson.

An excellent motion picture version of the Robert W. Chambers novel.

FIGHTING SHEPHERDESS, THE. First National Exhibitors, 6 reels. Star—Anita Stewart.

Caroline Lockhart's novel is the source of this Western drama.

GARTER GIRL, THE. Vitagraph, 5 reels. Star—Corinne Griffith.

An O. Henry story of vaudeville and rural life.

HEART OF A CHILD, THE. Metro, 6 reels. Star—Naimova.

Romance based on the novel by Frank Danby.

JUDY OF ROGUE'S HARBOR. Realart, 6 reels. Star—Mary Miles Minter.

Melodrama adapted from Grace Miller White's drama of the same name.

LONE WOLF'S DAUGHTER, THE. Hodkinson. 7 reels. Star—Louise Glaum.

Melodrama of intrigue based on Louis Joseph Vance's story of the Limehouse district in London.

LUCK OF GERALDINE LAIRD, THE. Robertson-Cole. 5 reels. Star—Bessie Barriscale.

A marriage drama based on Kathleen Norris's novel of the same title.

MAN THERE WAS, A. Swedish Biograph, 5 reels.

Henrik Ibsen's poem, "Teoje Viken," made into a photoplay of strong ethical and religious value.

MOTHERS OF MEN. Republic, 6 reels. Star—Claire Whitney.

Tragic drama of the war, adapted from William Henry Warner and De Witte Kaplen's novel of the same name.

MY LADY'S GARTER. Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. 5 reels. Stars—Wyndham Standing, Sylvia Breamer.

A high grade detective melodrama is made from

Jacques Futrelle's novel of this name.

OUT OF THE STORM, Goldwyn, 6 reels. Star—Barbara Castleton.

Gertrude Atherton's "Tower of Ivory" is the source of this society and underworld melodrama.

PALLISTER CASE, THE. Goldwyn, 5 reels. Star—Pauline Frederick.

From Harold Macgrath's novel.

PHANTOM HONEYMOON, THE. Hallmark. 5 reels. Star—Emily Stevens.

Murder mystery adapted from a story written by Edgar Saltus.

PHILISTINE IN PALESTINE, A. Vitagraph, 2 reels.

An O. Henry romance.

POLLY OF THE STORM COUNTRY. First National, 6 reels. Star—Mildred Harris Chaplin.

Romantic tragedy adapted from the novel of Grace M. White.

RANSOM OF MACK, THE. Vitagraph, 2 reels.

O. Henry comedy drama.

RIVER'S END, THE. First National, 6 reels. Star—Lewis Stone.

A fine Canadian Northwest drama from the novel by James Oliver Curwood.

SEA WOLF, THE. Famous Players-Lasky; Paramount, 7 reels. All star cast.

Taken from Jack London's story of the same name.

SHORE ACRES, Metro, 6 reels. Star—Anna Lake.

Adaptation of James A. Herne's New England sea melodrama.

SILVER HORDE, Goldwyn, 7 reels. Star—Myrtle Steadman.

Another fine motion picture derived from a Rex Beach story.

SIX BEST CELLARS. Famous Players-Lasky; Paramount. 5 reels. Star—Bryant Washburn.

Satire on prohibition adapted from a story by H. Hall and H. Kahler.

SOONER OR LATER. Select, 5 reels. Star—Owen Moore.

Comedy drama from a story by Lewis Allen Browne.

STRONGEST, THE. Fox. 5 reels. Star—Rene Adore.

Cinema version of disputed merit, of the novel by Georges Clemenceau.

THOU ART THE MAN, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. 5 reels. Star—Robert Warwick.

South African romantic melodrama adapted from the novel of F. E. Mills Young entitled "Myles Calthorpe I. D. B."

TREASURE ISLAND. Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. 6 reels. Star—Shirley Mason.

Robert Louis Stevenson's famous tale admirably adapted to the screen.

WHITE DOVE. Robertson-Cole, 6 reels. Star—H. B. Warner.

A worthy adaptation of William J. Locke's problem novel of English society life.

WOMAN AND WIFE, Robertson-Cole. 5 reels. Star—Bessie Barriscale.

Drama of marriage, adapted from Kathleen Norris's novel "The Luck of Geraldine Laird."

Persistent Publicity

THE mere mention of a safety razor, a floating cake of soap, a talking machine, anti-skid chains or pickles recalls to the mind of the average man the familiar names of Gillette, Ivory, Victor, Weed or Heinz. Such is the power of suggestion in advertising. By sustained advertising the manufacturers of these popular and standard brands of diversified articles have indelibly stamped their names upon the mind of the general public. In the steady growth of their respective businesses and in the increased and more economical production incidental thereto they have each for many years been reaping the harvest of their carefully planted seeds of publicity.

Millions of dollars have been invested in advertising campaigns by such firms and more millions have been honestly earned from the sale of their commodities. But any advertiser will say that even more valuable than the increasing dividends is the good will of the public that has been secured thru persistent advertising backed up by honest goods. Good will and public confidence are one and the same, without which no manufacturer could long sell a brand of goods or no government float a bond issue. We have seen during the past few years how advertising can secure and maintain the good will necessary to do both.

Public institutions such as libraries have only recently begun to recognize that this same sort of good will can be secured as easily and far more cheaply by them than by those engaged in commercial pursuits. That this same good will and public confidence can, when secured, be used to get needed increases in appropriations is an even later discovery, seemingly recognized by but few librarians.

Speaking at the Louisville Conference of the A. L. A. in 1917, Carl Hunt, Editor of *Associated Advertising*, said "I think we will wake up some day to see that there is running in this country a great national advertising campaign to advertise the service of the public library." Seemingly this prediction has come true for we now read daily in the magazines and papers the country over, more about the service of the public library than the most determined library publicist then predicted we would ever see.

While much of this library publicity undoubtedly emanates from the offices of those pushing the appeal for funds for the Associa-

tion's Enlarged Program, more of it probably comes as an indirect result of their activities than directly thru their efforts.

When two writers, in the Contributor's Club department of the *Atlantic Monthly* for April, referred casually to the present efficiency of public libraries contrasted to bookstores, and when "colymnists," cartoonists, editorial and feature writers suddenly begin to refer to library activities that have been going on unnoticed for years, the natural inference is that the public library and its diversified forms of service, is at last registering on the public mind.

Favorable mention of any library activity in a journal of national circulation directly benefits not only the library that may be specifically mentioned but all libraries, for the reader invariably thinks of the library with which he is familiar, the library in his own city or town. Much more could be done by the local librarian in calling the attention of editors, and thru them the attention of the local public, to such stories and articles, emphasizing the relationship between the local library's work and national library activities.

The public library has lately taken a great forward stride in calling attention to itself, the sort of attention which is bound to result in increased public good will. Is it too much to hope that some day we shall see librarians joined with booksellers and publishers in a great publicity effort designed to impress upon the public the value and importance of the book? It can be done and should be. Meanwhile library publicity efforts should look forward to the day when the public will be "bookminded." When that day comes the reaction of the public mind to the mention of a book will be the mental image of a public library. The first step has been taken and if every librarian will work persistently to the same end the ultimate goal will not be difficult of accomplishment.

The National Marine League says "We will never have a sturdy and permanent established American merchant marine, until the people themselves become shipminded. We must read books of the sea, talk the sea, absorb its romance, recite it in nursery rhymes and then perhaps, as a people we will take the necessary voting and financial interest in our merchant marine to make this country independent on the seas."

THE NEW YORK DRAMA LEAGUE MAKES SPECIAL OFFER TO LIBRARIANS

In order to increase the co-operation between the League and the librarians, who are "among the most valuable and interesting members of the New York Drama League," the League offers a joint lecture membership to any two librarians for \$10.00. This offers just twice as much as the regular lecture membership, except that it includes only one copy of the *Theatre Arts Magazine*.

This joint lecture membership includes: Two separate tickets to the entire series of ten lectures; two tickets to each of the three special assemblies which are addressed by noted persons in the world of the theater, playwrights, producers, actors, etc.; two copies mailed separately of the weekly *Drama Calendar*, a guide to the current New York stage; one copy of *Theatre Arts Magazine*; and the services of the Little Theatre Exchange and Community Drama Bureau, the use of the library and reading room, and all other privileges of the League.

All tickets, calendars, etc., are sent separately to each of the two librarians who join in taking this lecture membership. The magazine is sent to either of the two.

As the League is now arranging the forthcoming series of lectures, these memberships should be taken as soon as possible. Librarians who are interested in this offer are asked to send their names to the office of the League, 7 East 42nd Street.

S. MARION TUCKER,
President.

THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

The Drama League of America is arranging a Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration and hopes to secure the co-operation of libraries in the same manner as was done at the time of the Shakespeare Tercentenary. The main purpose is to give the clearest and fullest possible aid to school teachers who would like to arrange simple dramatizations for their classes and schools. The A. L. A. would like suggestions as to the best way to accomplish this without undue duplication.

In a letter to the A. L. A., Percival Chubb, president of the Drama League of America, says that there is need of a musical bibliography with annotations, and others relating to costumes, customs and manners, types of charac-

ters, ideals, outstanding personalities of men and women, as well as references to the best pictures available.

BOOKS REPLACE BOTTLES

"Cupboards and shelves behind the glittering mahogany bars, which once housed rows of variegated bottles now shelter rows of books of all sorts. The former saloon has become in many instances, the corner library for the service of the neighborhood.

"In many places former saloons have been turned into stores in which have been installed collections of the best sort of reading matter as branches of the main public library or, as in communities which have lacked library service, adjuncts to the library of the nearest city. This extension of service is encouraged by the American Library Association in its "Books for Everybody" movement, now under way thruout the nation, and it has met general approval. The enlarged program of the Association purposes to spread the doctrine of self-education through libraries by opening avenues of opportunity heretofore closed to a large percentage of the people. It estimated that 60,000,000 persons in the United States today have inadequate library service, and to remedy this, with the aid of other library agencies, the Association aims to bring the best of reading matter within easy access of every man, woman and child in the country.

"Those in charge of the collections established in those places which were once saloons, report a large demand for books, both fiction and on technical subjects. Persons who have never had much acquaintance with books are becoming regular patrons, and the circulation is constantly growing. Promotion of this phase of spreading American ideals through self-instruction is one of the principal aims of the American Library Association. To carry on the work, librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries are obtaining a fund of \$2,000,000 but no intensive drive is being conducted."

WILLIAM F. YUST, in the
Post Express, Rochester, N. Y.

"The function of the public library is to supplement every interest of the community with literary materials and to provide means and methods of contact."

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the S. L. A.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association was held in New York from Wednesday, April 14th, to Saturday, April 17th, with a post-conference trip to the special libraries of New York at the beginning of the following week. Over two hundred and fifty registered at Headquarters, a goodly percentage of this number being librarians from outside of New York, including nineteen or twenty from the middle western states. In addition, many New York librarians who were present at one or two sessions did not register.

The meeting opened on Wednesday evening with a reception and informal banquet, followed by dancing. About one hundred and ten members and friends were present at this function which made a delightful opening to the conference.

At the opening of the Thursday morning session, Guy E. Marion, on behalf of the past presidents of the Association, presented to the President, Maud A. Carabin, a gavel, and in a happy speech congratulated the Association on its having Miss Carabin as President for this important meeting, which opens the second decade of its life as a special library organization.

Miss Carabin then read her presidential address. George W. Lee voiced the opinion of the meeting when he said that Miss Carabin's address was a land-mark in the history of the Association, and that it certainly should be printed. We are glad to give it as the leading article in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The preliminary reports of the special committees appointed in December were then presented. These reports were in the nature of suggestions for next year's work rather than a record of the past year's achievements. Ralph L. Power suggested for the consideration of next year's Publicity Committee, the preparation of a card index of speakers, the organization of an exhibits bureau and a lecture bureau, and continued publicity such as the Enlarged Program Committee of the American Library Association has been carrying on for several months past. For the Committee on Methods, Mary B. Day suggested a clearing house committee and advertisement thru periodicals. Miss Norris, for the Employment Committee reported ten applications for positions and the placing of one ap-

licant. In spite of the year's small achievement, Miss Norris felt that the Committee justified its existence, and said that she had many suggestions to pass on to the Committee for the next year. William F. Jacobs reported that progress on the part of the Survey Committee, has been slow; but that one hundred and fifty periodicals have printed the Survey Committee census request and fifty-one libraries have sent in data as requested. J. H. Friedel, as the representative of the S. L. A. on the A. L. A. Enlarged Program Committee pointed out that the Enlarged Program was putting librarians in a position to carry out some of the work which they had desired to do, but which, for lack of funds, they had not been able to undertake and urged the Association to give its support to the A. L. A. in the campaign for funds on which it has entered. At a later session, the following resolution, introduced by Edward H. Redstone, and seconded by George W. Lee, was passed:

"RESOLVED: by the Special Libraries Association in Convention assembled that we hereby endorse the action taken by the S. L. A. representative and the Executive Board in effecting a working arrangement with the A. L. A. and that we hereby pledge to the Committee on Enlarged Program our support and aid in making the financial drive a success."

The discussion of "the case against the librarians" occupied the Thursday afternoon session. Contributions to a symposium on The case against the librarians, namely that "the librarians knowledge of the business he serves is either nil or superficially theoretical and rarely practical," were made by Josephine B. Carson, Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau; Mary D. Cox, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Agnes F. P. Greer, Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company; Sarah Hallstead, National Bank of Commerce in New York; Eleanor Kerr, Imbrie and Company, New York; Alma C. Mitchell, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; and I. Marie Randall, Simmons College, Boston. From the papers contributed, it would seem that this charge against librarians is not wholly just.

"In order to do intelligent research work," says Miss Carson, speaking from the point of

view of the work of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau, "the librarian should know something of the different divisions of accident insurance and their relation to each other, something of the policies of the Bureau and how the business originates. She should know something of the methods of insurance carriers, the Bureau's relation to them and its relation to the State Insurance Department . . . and have a general knowledge of the work of the departments, and know what declarations of insurance and inspection reports are . . . It is necessary for the librarian to do considerable searching of statistical tables of accidents for purposes of comparison . . . and if she knows a good tabulation from a poor one, it saves a great deal of time." The librarian, according to Miss Carson, must have time for reading and study of the special subjects which her library contains, and the best place to do this is at her desk. In addition to supervising the administration of her department, she must go thru periodicals, lists of publications and any other tools which are of help in getting in touch with literature on developments in industrial accident insurance.

"In a business as large and complex as ours [American Telephone and Telegraph Company]," says Mary D. Cox, "it is obviously impossible for the librarian to have very intimate knowledge of the multitudinous details of administration and operation. . . . Nevertheless, we feel that we must not only be prepared to serve passively, but that we must actively take the initiative in 'selling' our wares." In addition to doing a considerable amount of reference and research work in response to specific requests . . . , "we take it upon ourselves to refer to the appropriate officials' or departments information, which we think will be of interest or pertinent to their work, and we endeavor to discover all such information, no matter in what form it appears, whether in books, pamphlets or newspapers. In order to give this sort of service, it is essential to keep in close touch with the varying needs and interests of our clientèle . . . , to sense the wants of our customers in advance, so that we may be prepared to meet their demands." Obviously, in a library which does this work, the librarian must be always on the alert for significant items, such as forthcoming government reports or an advance summary statement of data which will be later published in detail.

"To compete in knowledge of bank locks with men who have worked with nothing else for forty years, slip over to the carpentry shop and then turn to chain hoist and show equal intelligence, is not possible," says Miss Greer. It is better frankly to admit ignorance, ask questions while visiting the plant, giving several hours, if necessary, to this work. Glancing thru the technical periodicals before routing them and getting the users of the library to talk about their work greatly help the librarian who has not a knowledge of technical processes.

Support of these views is given by Miss Kerr, Miss Randall, and by Miss Hallstead, who says: "In any commercial library, it behooves the librarian to have at hand new material, books, pamphlets and government publications as soon as they appear." Furthermore, since space is a factor which must be considered, it is necessary for the librarian to make a survey of other libraries, public and special, in the neighborhood, so as to prevent duplication of material which is readily available. The librarian who is to do this must have some definite knowledge of the material within the covers, as well as of the method of handling the books themselves.

Miss Mitchell, in demonstrating the librarian's need of a knowledge of the working of the business which she serves, outlined the functions of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, the electric railway system of which serves one hundred and forty-five municipalities, in which are the homes of four-fifths of the population of the state. The librarian, grasping the officials' standpoint and the fact that their work is general, must provide them with material touching upon rate cases, franchise, depreciation and valuation of public utility property, municipal and private ownership, etc. The department heads must be supplied with detailed information regarding their respective departments; and for the employees in general the library offers individual service in suggesting books or articles on certain subjects of interest, preparing reading lists, outlines of magazine articles, digests of books, trade pamphlets, etc.; and draws to their attention books on such subjects as business management and efficiency, by displaying these conspicuously with such signs as "Have you read this?" In order to give adequate service, the librarian, or someone on the staff must be specially trained to take care of the matter of compilation of lists, and to abstract articles and

reviews. The assistant librarian must be able not only to supervise such minor details as filing, indexing, orders and circulation, but also to take the place of the librarian in her absence.

In connection with this discussion, it developed that a very large number of the special librarians are accustomed to obtain help from the local public library and from other libraries in their neighborhood. In this connection special



DORSEY W. HYDE, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE S. L. A.
FOR 1920-1921.

mention was made of the Boston Public Library and the Detroit Public Library.

George W. Lee suggested that these papers should be collected and digested, so as to form a sort of handbook on practice and method, to which reference could be made, so as to prevent the necessity of detailed discussion of these subjects at future meetings.

Discussions on "selling" the library idea followed, and among the suggestions made were: That the librarian should guess what kind of

material is likely to be of interest to the various executives and employees and draw their attention to the resources of the library. This will certainly have the fortunate result of bringing more definite information from these various users of the library regarding their specific interests. Another was that the librarian should learn what are the learned societies or other organizations of which the various executives are members, and consequently find out their main and secondary interests. Again, if the correspondence of the firm were passed thru the librarian's hands, the librarian would certainly be in a position to realize quickly the material which ought to go to each department. Finally, a librarian who foresees some specific need of the firm or of some department and has material ready in anticipation of the request or offers it unasked, should the request not be made, will certainly receive a request for help on the next occasion on which some research work can be done.

Relations with publications and professional societies, reflecting various viewpoints, occupied the Friday morning session. Florence Fowler, librarian of the Studebaker Corporation, reported that there are "fewer deficiencies in technical literature from the stand point of the automobile than perhaps any other real live industry." But on account of the variety of subjects handled and the really vast scope of automobile literature, it is impossible for any one magazine to cover the entire field. . . . A department is needed which shall classify and arrange alphabetically the subjects different articles in about six of the leading automobile publications, which department shall keep statistics in a systematic way and publish periodically an index. The Special Libraries Association, or some other organization might undertake to give this service. Another lack in the automobile publications is a strictly law section, as the laws of the different states vary considerably. The attorney of a large automobile corporation suggests that some publication should publish a law section, which shall give briefly, as soon as they are enacted, the laws pertaining in any way to the automobile industry.

Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Librarian, said that if the S. L. A., whether thru *Special Libraries* or otherwise, could make itself a clearing house of information regarding legislation on the many questions

which, at least in their broader aspects, come up for attention in a large number of states, it would be furnishing a service not now otherwise supplied.

The work of a special patent library and the existing difficulties in the way of those who make patent searches were outlined in William D. Shoemaker's paper.

"Publishers and professional societies could well co-operate with the Special Libraries Association and the Patent Office Society in studying the problem, and particularly in demanding from Congress more liberal appropriations for the index of the 'Patent Office, in promoting the establishing of Trade Catalog Libraries at the Patent Office and in the patent sections of our large libraries and in maintaining on file, at the Patent Office and elsewhere, the complete index of books on technical literature."

The viewpoint of financial institutions, was presented by Alta B. Claffin, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. The subject of banking and finance, said Miss Claffin, form such a small part of the field covered by such services as *Business Digest* and the *Business Data Weekly* the *Public Affairs, Information Service*, and the reference lists in the *Daily Standard Trade Service* and the *American Economic Review*, that the Library of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland started, about six months ago, a semi-monthly listing leading articles which might be of interest to the 830 or more member banks in the Fourth Federal Reserve District.

An inter-library bulletin for the bringing about of some degree of economy of time in the search for new book and pamphlet material seemed to Miss Claffin a very possible project, especially since such papers as *Finance and Industry* of Cleveland, and *Money and Commerce* of Pittsburgh, and even the *New York Times Annalist*, issue no volume index.

Among the useful suggestions made in the course of the discussion which followed were: that special librarians should send to the *Standard Daily Trade Service* the names of periodicals which they would like this Service to index, and that there should be sent to the H. W. Wilson Co. entries for slang terms not usually found in the literature of a subject, but familiar to inquirers regarding that subject. Mr. Wilson, who was present, said that he would be glad to have these terms contributed. There was a strong expression of feeling against the publication of

periodicals without indexes, and against the ruling of some publishing houses that subscribers desiring the indexes of periodicals should write specially to request them.

Two talks on special libraries with regard to "The Citizenry of the American City" were given. Grace A. Kingsland, chief of the Civics Division of the Detroit Public Library, pointed out the obligations and opportunities of the city library and the functions of the municipal reference library in making available for the guidance of public officers, in a way not possible in most public libraries, all information on civic matters. Wayne D. Heydecker, director of the Research Bureau of the American City Bureau, gave an account of the work of that Bureau in providing for subscribers and others material on all phases of city life, and showed how the files and the library proper of the Bureau are efficiently correlated, so as to give the maximum service.

The first meeting of the Committee of Seven, appointed jointly by the S. L. A. and the A. L. A., was held on Friday afternoon, as reported on page 417 of this issue.

Some of the features contributing to the enjoyableness of the meeting were the allowing of time for the informal group discussions and other "get-together" activities, and the reprinting in the March number of *Special Libraries* of most of the main papers, so as to facilitate and expedite discussion.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., librarian, Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit; first vice-president, Helen E. Hemphill, assistant librarian, Engineering Library of the Western Electric Company, New York City; second vice-president, Ralph L. Power, librarian, College of Business Administration of Boston University. These, with the retiring president, Maud A. Carabin of the Detroit Edison Company, Secretary, Estelle L. Liebmann, of the Ronald Press Company, New York City, Edward H. Redstone, Massachusetts State Librarian, and Helen Norris, Librarian of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, form the Executive Board. The retiring members of the Board are: J. H. Friedel, whose term has expired, Ellwood H. McClelland, who resigned because pressure of work prevented his serving longer on the Board.

The Advisory Council as appointed last year still holds office; tho one or two changes, due to the officers' changes of position may be made, and committees retain their respective chairmen.

Recent Articles on Library Work

SINCE the publication in the April 15th issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL of a short article calling attention to the considerable amount of library literature which has appeared in various magazines during recent months, the following articles have come to our notice:

- Advertising and Selling.* April 10. "Re-selling Old Ideas and Ideals" by J. Ray Johnson.
American Gas Engineering Journal. April 3rd. "Books as Tools."
American Jeweler. March. "Technical Books as Tools" by E. A. Goeway.
American Lumberman. April 3. "When a Lumberjack Turns Bookworm" by Clara Savage.
American Machinist. April 8. Page 786. "Books as Tools" by E. A. Goeway.
Billboard. March 27. "The Library Gets Its Clue" by Clara Savage.
Bookman. April. "Books on Lonesome Trail" by Hildegard Hawthorne.
Camera News. March 28. "Books for Everybody."
Dry Goods Guide. March. "Books as Assets" by T. S. Da Ponte.
Druggists' Circular. April. "Aiding Americanization" by T. S. da Ponte.
Engineering and Contracting. March 24. "Books

as Tools" by E. A. Goeway.

- Gunner Bulletin.* March 10. "Books for Everybody."
Inland Merchant. March. "A Library Costs Nothing, Takes but Little Time or Space and Brings Business to the Shore" by T. S. da Ponte.
Jewelers' Circular. April 7. "More Books for the Use of the Jewelry Trade" by John S. Thorp.
McCall's. April. "Booking Your Way" by Mary Frank.
Outlook. April 7. Pages 609-611. "The Library Renaissance and the American Library Association" by Joy Elmer Morgan.
Publishers' Weekly. March 20. Page 932. "Books for Everybody."
Review. January 24. Page 7. Editorial.
Seaman's Journal. March 17. "A Library on Each Ship."
Seaman's Journal. March 17. "Books and Education," Editorial.
Scribner's. April. "The Point of View" by Mary Shipman Andrews.
Southern Textile Bulletin. March 25. "Books as Tools."
The World Magazine. April 11. That Blessed Book Wagon. By René Gibbs.

Sea Book Shelf

THIRTY books of the sea in the order of their popularity as voted for at the National Marine Exposition in New York, April 1920, are listed below. Landsmen and seamen were invited to record their choice of the ten best books of the sea at the special exhibit of the Merchant Marine Department, American Library Association, given in connection with the exposition. In addition to the following list, twenty other titles received four or more votes, and 250 titles received one, two and three votes each:

1. Treasure Island. Stevenson.
2. Two Years Before the Mast. Dana.
3. Sea Wolf. London.
4. Captains Courageous. Kipling.
5. Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. Verne.
6. Cruise of The Cachalot. Bullen.
7. Under Sail. Riesenbergh.
8. Mr. Midshipman Easy. Marryat.
9. Lord Jim. Conrad.
10. Nigger of The Narcissus. Conrad.
11. Typhoon. Conrad.
12. Robinson Crusoe. Defoe.
13. Wreck of The Grosvenor. Russell.
14. Westward Ho! Kingsley.
15. Toilers of the Sea. Hugo.
16. Sailing Alone Around the World. Slocum.
17. Pilot. Cooper.
18. Dauber. Masfield.
19. Kidnapped. Stevenson.
20. Seven Seas. Kipling.
21. Salt Water Ballads. Masfield.
22. Cruise of The Snark. London.
23. Many Cargoes. Jacobs.
24. Moby Dick. Melville.
25. Youth. Conrad.
26. Tom Cringle's Log. Scott.
27. Clipper Ship Era. Clark.
28. Masterman Ready. Marryat.
29. The Greenland. Cupples.
30. Ancient Mariner. Coleridge.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1920



COMING events are casting shadows before, but there is good reason to believe that what seemed to be dissensions in the library profession regarding the Enlarged Program and constitutional revision will receive such illuminating discussion at the Atlantic City Meeting and before the A. L. A. Conference at Colorado Springs as to bring together for united effort those who have seemed to be wide apart. While the differences of opinion have been real, those representative librarians who signed the recent circular have disclaimed intention of opposing an enlarged program, and have sought to make clear that they favored constructive work under certain modifications of the Program and limitations as to its methods. In several localities librarians have felt that the local needs were such that they could not undertake to raise money for general purposes, and this limitation must be recognized. But most of these have candidly said that they did not mean to stand in the way of local co-operation with the general effort; and the admirable statement as to the future work of the A. L. A. printed by Mr. Yust in a Rochester paper excellently illustrates this position on the part of one who has been counted as definitely opposing the whole scheme. That there are currents and counter-currents within the library profession is a fact not to be ignored, and indeed is a sign of the times, for out of the war has come a general ferment of opinion as to men and measures, which is not only nationwide but indeed world-wide, has shown itself within the membership of most associations. We may hope, all the same, that as the old order changes it will give place to a new order in which service during war and the enforced unity of the war period will be developed into a service in peace which will outreach into a natural and permanent union of spirit and effort.

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THE recent conference of the Special Libraries Association proved the most notable in its history in bringing together over two hundred and fifty librarians chiefly from business concerns, a number which would doubtless have

been larger but for the transportation difficulties about New York. The gathering was the best evidence of the extraordinary growth in this portion of the library field, which is emphasized by the fact that the Association is but ten years old and that in its beginning the importance of the special librarian was evident to but few of the imaginative pioneers. It is one of Mr. Dana's achievements in progress that he became the prophet and promoter of this movement. At the present rate of growth it may not be many years before business librarians as a class equal in number and exceed in average salary the public librarians of the country. They will then have no reason to feel that they are a minority in the library profession, in which already they are so important and progressive an element. The consideration of the Enlarged Program and the duty of special librarians in respect to it brought out an interesting discussion of the relations between the Special Libraries Association and the American Library Association, and it was gratifying to observe how general was the recognition among leaders that the original organization should remain as the inclusive representative of the profession without detracting from the dignity or importance of the specific organization in this newly developed field.

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WITHIN the past few weeks death has taken a heavier toll from the library profession than in many a twelvemonth hitherto. The passing of Miss Isom was not unexpected to those intimates who have known that she has been suffering from an incurable disease, as to which she was bravely silent. From the time of her library school graduation she very quickly made her way to the top, until as chief librarian at Portland, Ore., she made its library one of the most forward looking in the country and honored her sex by her success as an executive, while she helped to knit together her chosen calling by her many friendships. Mr. McLenegan had come into the library profession, like Mr. Legler, from school life, and as head of the Milwaukee Public Library promptly took rank in

his new profession. Dr. Owen, tho more interested in historical than in library work, became the most notable figure in the history of library development in Alabama, a state which, except for progress in Birmingham, has yet to do him credit by accepting its full share of library responsibilities. Mr. Flagg, as a library school graduate, had done good work in several important libraries before finding his place at Bangor, Me., where his experience was doing good service for its public library. The Association has rarely suffered so many losses from its front ranks as in this short time.

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THERE are two sides to most questions, and sometimes the wrong side gets uppermost. We are assured, on excellent authority, that the LIBRARY JOURNAL did injustice in a recent editorial paragraph to the North Dakota political situation, and was in error, also, in debiting the change at Pasadena last year to "politics." The Pasadena Board is made up of trustees of the highest quality, and while the retiring librarian had the general good will, it was thought that a change in the librarianship would make the library more modern and more effective, a hope which is said to have been verified by the result of the work of Miss Jeanette Drake, the new incumbent. The situation in North Dakota cannot be as clearly stated, but we are informed that the blame is not all on one side and that the library system of the state has not been subjected to the demoralization which was at first feared.

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I N meeting the needs of the general public for vocational help, individual initiative has very often preceded the organized work of public schools and libraries. No one can look thru a city's office buildings and see the innumerable business schools without wondering when the public schools and nights schools will fully fill this demand, and no one can contemplate the enormous number of vocational books that are supplied thru channels developed by magazine advertising without wondering when the public libraries will meet the needs of ambitious young America. These vocational needs have been much more strongly sensed in the recent war work than in any other period of self-examination that libraries have had, and as city institutions are stepping forward to meet these needs more fully, it is interesting to pause to note in what directions individual initiative is making its appeals. The full-page advertisements in the popular magazines are an interesting key to the public's interest. These pages offering books, or series of books, or books with corres-

pondence features attached, cost a vast amount of money for the numerous insertions made, and can be supported only by returns commensurate with the expense. When display advertising on a set such as Ridpath's "History of the World" can be carried steadily for over twenty years, it seems a pretty sure indication of the public's interest in history. When a book like "The Power of the Will" can carry hundreds of dollars worth of advertising per month for several years, it would seem that this form of selfmastery appeals to a great many people. In one recent issue of the *Review of Reviews* there are over thirty pages of self-culture and book advertising. In the field of general culture we notice the "Five Foot Bookshelf;" Ridpath's "History of the World;" three encyclopedias; an atlas; a course in music and one in public speaking; a two year high school course; one in authorship, and a general course in English. The Eliot "Five Foot Bookshelf" has been going on for many years and still makes a strong appeal. Public speaking has been a very common form of study, and also the courses in English and authorship. In the field of what one might call personal development, we notice the Pelmanism course, two memory training plans; the well-known "Power of the Will" volume; and a physical culture course. Whatever one may think of this form of bootstrap levitation, there is no doubt that the library shelves could supply material which would help to supply similar inspiration. The field of practical business training is perhaps the most active of all, an excellent sign in the present conditions, and in this field we notice The Hamilton Institute complete course; a complete business library; courses in business management, in efficiency, in accountancy, three courses in law, one in selling, and a manual of corporate organization. There will always be a demand for correspondence courses with their well planned advertising that arouses the individual and stimulates his ambition, and much of this demand apparently could be well filled by the public libraries when they are functioning at their best.

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LIBRARIANS have undoubtedly been watching with anxiety the steady upward trend of the cost of books, and the spring reports give evidence that prices must go even higher. Book paper is now bringing three times what it cost three years ago; and printing, plate making and binding have doubled in two years. These facts should be kept in mind in presenting requests for funds to the bodies which appropriate library funds.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

ADVANCE ATTENDANCE REGISTER

An advance attendance register will be printed as usual. The list will be compiled from hotel bookings made thru the A. L. A. representative at Colorado Springs. All who expect to attend, and who do not make their hotel reservations in this way, should send name, library position, home address, and Colorado Springs address, not later than May 15th, to Manly B. Ormes, librarian, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.

LIBRARY SCHOOL DINNERS

All library school dinners and reunions will be held on Saturday evening, June 5th. Dinners at 6:30 at *The Antlers*. All those in charge of these dinners should confer with the Secretary of the A. L. A. at once, notifying him that a dinner will be held, who is in charge, and how many (approximately) will be present.

COUNCIL

There will be two meetings of the Council, probably open to members of the Council only.

The first session, on Thursday afternoon, June 3, will be devoted to the one topic: "What activities under the enlarged program should be undertaken first?"

The second session will be held on Monday morning, June 7, following adjournment of the last general session, provided there is business that needs to come before the Council.

GENERAL SESSIONS

First Session, Wednesday afternoon, June 2

Address of Welcome. Hon. Charles E. Thomas, Mayor of Colorado Springs.

President's address. The A. L. A. and the library worker. Chalmers Hadley, librarian Denver (Colo.) Public Library.

Modern Medusa. Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian Columbia University.

Some local history of the Pike's Peak region.

Mrs. Jarvis Richards.

Second Session, Wednesday evening, June 2

Business.

Presentation of various features of the Enlarged Program:

Library work for the blind. Lieut. Frank Schoble, of Washington, who was blinded in service.

Outlook for special libraries. Dorsey W. Hyde,

president Special libraries Association and librarian Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit.

Other features of the Enlarged Program will also be discussed.

Third Session, Thursday, morning, June 3

Business.

The revised Constitution.

Fourth Session, Friday morning June 4

Committee reports.

Staff Problems; symposium and discussion:

The inarticulate library assistant; can fuller expression be provided? Marjory Doud, St. Louis Public Library.

How can the beneficence of libraries be directed more successfully toward their assistants? Lora Rich, Chicago Public Library.

Choosing a librarian from the assistant's viewpoint. Jennie M. Flexner, Louisville Public Library.

The library assistant and the library board. Speaker to be announced later.

Sunday evening, June 6

On Sunday evening at 9:00 o'clock, Fred Clatworthy, of Estes Park, will show in a lantern lecture, his wonderful collection of views of Estes Park and vicinity, taken by color photography.

Fifth Session, Monday morning June 7

Adventures in Oriental bookshops. Cornelia Marvin, librarian Oregon State Library.

New needs and responsibilities. John Ridington, librarian of University of British Columbia.

Resolutions Committee.

Report of Tellers of Election.

Unfinished business.

Installation of new president.

Adjournment.

TRUSTEES SECTION

Friday evening, June 4

Duty of trustees regarding the Enlarged Program.

County vs. the library unity.

Standardization.

Salaries and pensions.

Civil service.

CATALOG SECTION

Saturday Morning, June 5

Organization and administration problems of a catalog department.

How to do everything—and cataloging.

Layman's views of a catalog.

Short cuts in cataloging. Informal discussion.

Labor saving devices for the catalog department.

County libraries and their catalog problems, including discussion of central bureau for cataloging for county libraries.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

Saturday afternoon, June 5

The program for this section has not been completed.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

Thursday evening, June 3

The topics for discussion at the round table have not been chosen.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

Friday evening, June 4

State war documents in the Library of Congress.

Dena M. Kingsley, Documents Division, Library of Congress.

Discussion of the work which the state historical and archives departments are doing in connection with the war literature.

Library service as suggested by Miss Edith Guerrier. A. P. Tisdell, Superintendent of Documents office.

Report on Printing bill. Chairman of Documents Committee.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Saturday afternoon, June 5

The program for this section has not been completed.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

First Session, Thursday evening, June 3

The subjects for consideration have not yet been determined. (Chairman, Elizabeth Knapp, Detroit Public Library.)

Second Session, Friday evening, June 4

(Joint Session with School Libraries Section)

The Public Library and the School Library—a joint opportunity. Harriet Wood, supervisor, school and public libraries, St. Paul, Minn.

Recent Books of Importance to all Workers with Children. (Speaker to be announced later.)

Buying Books for Children. Gertrude Andrus, manager, Frederick and Nelson's Bookshop for boys and girls, Seattle, Washington.

The Place in the Enlarged Program of School Libraries and Library Work with Children. Carl H. Milam, secretary, A. L. A.

Note: During conference week, a room or part of a room will be reserved where all persons interested in library work with children may meet and discuss informally problems connected with their work.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Thursday afternoon, June 3

What of the Summer Library School as a Factor in Professional Training? Harriet E. Howe, assistant professor library science, Simmons College Library School.

Discussion led by Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian, Nebraska University Library, and Phineas L. Windsor, librarian, University of Illinois Library.

Report of Committee on Professional Training. Alice S. Tyler, chairman, director Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland.

Reports of new forms of work, or interesting features of the curriculum, from directors of various schools and instructors in charge of large training classes.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

First Session, Thursday afternoon, June 3

A round table conference is planned for those in attendance and its usefulness will be greatly advanced if those expecting to be present will please notify the chairman immediately of their dates of attendance. Address Martha C. Pritchard, 509 West 121st St., New York City, Apartment 802.

Second Session, Friday evening, June 4

The session on Friday evening will be held jointly with the Children's Librarians Section. (For program see Children's Librarians Section.)

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Thursday evening, June 3

Epoch Making Books in Agriculture. Speaker to be announced later.

Beginnings in Agricultural Literature in America. R. H. True.

Discussion on survey of agricultural libraries, led by Charlotte A. Baker, librarian, Colorado State Agricultural College Library.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee on Nominations has presented its report to the Executive Board, and nominated the following members to the elective positions to be filled at the Colorado Springs Conference:

For President: Alice S. Tyler, director Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland, O.

For First vice-president: H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

For Second vice-president: Louise B. Krause, librarian of The H. M. Byllesby Company, Chicago.

For members of Executive Board (for a term of three years each):

George B. Utley, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Frank P. Hill, librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.

For members of council (for a term of five years each):

Mary Eileen Ahern, editor, *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

W. O. Carson, inspector of libraries for the Province of Ontario, Toronto.

Luther L. Dickerson, in charge Library Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

C. F. D. Belden, librarian Boston Public Library.

Julia Ideson, librarian Carnegie Library, Houston, Texas.

For Trustee of the Endowment Fund (for a term of three years.)

W. W. Appleton, New York City. (For re-election.)

The Committee on Nominations comprised the following:

Samuel H. Ranck, Chairman; Mary F. Isom, Theodore W. Koch, Frank K. Walter, Charlotte Templeton.

Section 2 of the by-laws to the Constitution provides that the "Committee shall report to the Executive board, which shall after adoption of the report publish its nominations in the *Bulletin* at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association."

The report was duly presented to the Executive board and a correspondence vote requested on its adoption. The board is not unanimous in its vote, and therefore, by the constitutional provisions under which correspondence votes are taken, the report is not yet approved.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

As the railroads have refused to grant a special rate for the Convention, the date of meeting has been changed from May 31st to June 5th, to June 2nd to June 7th, inclusive, so that delegates may avail themselves of the summer excursion rates effective June 1st.

By leaving Chicago shortly after midnight, May 31st, provided enough people apply to secure a special train, the special party can reach Colorado Springs for breakfast on June 2nd, the day the Convention opens. If it is not possible to concentrate at Chicago a sufficient number to secure a special train, those from the East cannot arrive until after the first session is over unless full fare both ways is paid, and start made before the summer rate goes into effect.

It is therefore especially important this year that all who can possibly arrange to do so should immediately send in application to join special party, if you have any thought of attending the meeting.

Railroad tickets will have to be purchased from eastern points to Chicago, one way at regular rate, and the Travel Committee will arrange for summer excursion tickets from Chicago to Colorado Springs and return, including any other points in the West or to the Pacific Coast that delegates may desire to visit before returning home. As most of the saving on a summer rate ticket is between Chicago and points West, this arrangement will be almost as good for eastern delegates as if they waited for the summer rate to take effect at eastern points and thus were forced to miss the opening days of the convention. The summer excursion rate can be roughly estimated as approximately a fare and one-third for the round trip.

One-way railroad and sleeping-car rates from principal Eastern points to Chicago, including war tax and with Pullman rates based on increased costs in effect May 1st, are as follows:

Railroad fare—from Cleveland, \$11.03; New York, \$29.42; Philadelphia, \$26.47; Boston, \$33.05; Washington, \$25.53; Buffalo, \$16.92.

Pullman

Lower berth—from Cleveland, \$2.70; New York, \$6.48; Philadelphia, \$5.94; Boston, \$7.29; Washington, \$5.94; Buffalo, \$4.05.

Upper—from Cleveland, \$2.16; New York, \$5.18; Philadelphia, \$4.75; Boston, \$5.83; Washington, \$4.75; Buffalo, \$3.25.

Compartment—from Cleveland, \$7.56; New York, \$18.36; Philadelphia, \$16.74; Boston, \$20.52; Washington, \$16.74; Buffalo, \$11.34.

Drawing room—from Cleveland, \$9.72; New York, \$22.68; Philadelphia, \$21.60; Boston, \$25.92; Washington, \$21.60; Buffalo, \$15.12.

New England Party

New England Party will leave Boston on May 30th, at 1:30 p. m. from South Station, N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R., joining the New York party either at New York City, or, as later may be found more convenient, at Philadelphia. Registration from Boston and New England points should be made with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston 17, Mass., before May 15, enclosing Pullman fare to Chicago; and Pullman from Chicago to Colorado Springs should be paid to John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, Ill., before May 20.

New York and Washington Party

The New York party will leave Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. City, May 30th, 8:30 p. m., leaving Philadelphia 10:50 p. m., and Pittsburgh at 8:50 a. m., May 31st., due in Chicago at 9:30 p. m., May 31st. Washington delegates will leave 7:15 p. m., May 30th, joining party at Pittsburgh. Those starting from New York, Phil-

adelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, should register with C. H. Brown, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Sixth Division, Washington, D. C., and send money for Pullman to Chicago, before May 15, and Pullman from Chicago to Colorado Springs to Mr. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, before May 20.

St. Louis Special Party

The special party, for those desiring to go via St. Louis and Kansas City, will not join the Chicago party at any point en route, but will leave St. Louis at 9:00 a. m., Missouri Pacific R. R., June 1, arriving at Colorado Springs at 1:58 p. m., June 2. Please register and send Pullman fare to Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., not later than May 15th.

Chicago Party

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Burlington Route) for special train from Chicago to the Colorado Springs Convention. This train will leave Chicago at 12:10 a. m. (midnight), June 1st, arrive at Omaha 1:40 p. m. June 1st, leave Omaha 1:50 p. m., June 1st, and arrive Colorado Springs 7:30 a. m., June 2d. Special train will be made up in Union station about 10:00 p. m., May 31st, to enable members of party to board same and retire before time of departure.

Summer tourist round-trip railroad rates from Chicago and points West to Colorado Springs, with stop-over privileges and good until October 31st, sleeping-car rates one-way in effect June 1st, are as follows:

Railroad fare—from Chicago, \$44.82; St. Louis, \$39.42; Omaha, \$28.62; Kansas City, \$28.62; Duluth, \$50.49; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$43.20.

Pullman

Lower berth—from Chicago, \$7.83; St. Louis, \$7.29; Omaha, \$4.59; Kansas City, \$4.59; Duluth, \$9.18; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$7.29.

Upper berth—from Chicago, \$6.26; St. Louis, \$5.83; Omaha, \$3.67; Kansas City, \$3.67; Duluth, \$7.34; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$5.83.

Compartment—from Chicago, \$22.14; St. Louis, \$20.52; Omaha, \$12.96; Kansas City, \$12.96; Duluth, \$25.92; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$25.92.

Drawing room—from Chicago, \$28.08; St. Louis, \$25.92; Omaha, \$16.20; Kansas City, \$16.20; Duluth, \$32.40; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$25.92.

Delegates from points north of Chicago such as Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, cannot avail

themselves of tourist rates in time to reach Convention for first session.

Registration for special trains must be made before May 20th, and price of Pullman reservation must accompany the request as deposit. For further information regarding the special party from Chicago, address John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Special Notice

Registration for this trip, with deposit of \$15.00 should be made with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., at the earliest possible moment.

The change of date for the A. L. A. conference necessitates a slight change in the post-conference trip as outlined in a previous issue.

The post-conference party will leave Colorado Springs, via Denver & Rio Grande R. R., June 7, 2.08 P. M., due in Denver at 4.40 P. M., transferring to a Denver hotel for the nights of June 7 and 8. Owing to congestion in all hotels, the party will probably have to be divided during stay in Denver. Mail address will be Care of A. L. A. party, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo.

June 9. Leave Denver in late morning by automobile for Estes Park via Lyons, lunch en route. Arrive at the *Crags Hotel*, Estes Park.

June 9-14 at the *Crags Hotel*, Estes Park, where mine host Joe Mills promises home-cooked meals family style, running water in rooms, electric lights, and a good time for all who are ready for the outdoor mountain life at an altitude of 7500 feet.

June 14 a. m. Leave Estes Park by automobile for Denver via Big Thompson Canon and Loveland, lunch en route. Arrive Denver in time for afternoon and evening trains east.

The expense of the entire post-conference trip, based on two in a room without bath, covering hotel at Denver, automobile trip, transportation to and from Estes Park, five days room and meals at the *Crags Hotel*, two automobile trips from Estes Park, and all meals except those in Denver which are at individual expense, \$55.00. As it is very difficult to transfer trunks to Estes Park, arrangement should be made to store them either at the Denver hotel or Union depot.

Note: It is expected that Yellowstone Park will open June 15, so that any desiring to return, following this post-conference trip, via Yellowstone, can do so by providing on their summer excursion tickets from Chicago or St. Louis, to include return from Denver via Cody. The five days automobile trip thru the Park, including hotels and meals, costs about \$52.00.

"BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY" FUND APPEAL

STATE DIRECTORS

The following is a list of State Directors to date:—

California: Charles S. Green, Free Library Oakland; Assistant Director, Joseph F. Daniels, Public Library, Riverside.

Florida: Joseph F. Marron, Free Public Library, Jacksonville.

Georgia: C. Seymour Thompson, Public Library, Savannah.

Idaho: Ruth Cowgill, Public Library, Boise.

Kansas: John B. Heffelfinger, Arkansas City.

Maine: Henry E. Dunnack, State Library Comm., Augusta.

Minnesota: Gratia A. Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis; W. Dawson Johnston Public Library, St. Paul.

Massachusetts: John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

Montana: Elizabeth Powell, Public Library, Missoula.

New York: Rev. W. J. Betts, D.D., Public Library, Syracuse.

New Mexico: Evelyn Shuler, Public Library, Raton.

North Dakota: Winnie Bucklin, Public Library, Fargo.

North Carolina: Anne F. Petty, Ass'n. Sec'y. Lib. Comm., State Normal College, Greenboro.

Nevada: Ernest H. Damon, Free Library, Reno.

Ohio: Carl P. P. Vitz, Public Library, Cleveland.

Oklahoma: Ruby Canton, Central State Normal School, Edmond.

Rhode Island: Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, Providence.

South Carolina: Robert McMillan Kennedy, South Carolina University, Columbia.

South Dakota: Hiram E. Beebe, Public Library, Ipswich.

Texas: Julia Ideson, Lyceum and Carnegie Library, Houston.

Utah: Mary Elizabeth Downey, Dept. Public Instructors, Salt Lake City.

Virginia: Henry R. McIlwaine, Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Vermont: Rebecca W. Wright, Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

Wyoming: Agnes R. Wright, State Library Cheyenne.

Wisconsin: Emil Baensch, Pres. State. Lib. Comm., Manitowoc.

Washington: Judson Toll Jennings, Public Library, Seattle.

MEETING AT NEW YORK TO DISCUSS THE "E. P."

In view of the proposals of the thirteen protestants signing the memorial on the Enlarged Program and the vote on the post cards sent out by them, President Hadley came east from Denver for a conference, which was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on April 20th. Those signing the memorial had been invited to participate, but they were represented only by Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Sanborn. There were present of the Executive Board, John Cotton Dana, Linda A. Eastman, Frank P. Hill and Adam Strohm, and of the Enlarged Program Committee, besides Mr. Dana, Dr. Hill, Carl H. Milam, Walter L. Brown and Caroline Webster, George S. Godard for the National Association of State Libraries and Grace E. Kingland for the League of Library Commissions. Charles C. Williamson of the Committee on Library Service attended the conference. John Foster Carr and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., were also present and led in the general discussion.

Mr. Carr had prepared, in consultation with members representing various views of the question, a resettlement of the work of the Enlarged Program Committee and of the proposed budget, adopting the proposal that the result of the appeal should in part be invested in an endowment fund. This he read to the conference, and Mr. Coolidge followed with a letter addressed to the Executive Board, discussing the mooted questions as to the appeal and the Program. The conference developed a spirit of conciliation and friendliness, and Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Carr were made a committee, which action was confirmed by the Executive Board at a meeting in the afternoon, to communicate with the several signers of the memorial, in the hope of obtaining general assent to a definite modification of the scheme, which could be presented, first, to the conference at Atlantic City, and ultimately, to the A. L. A. regular conference at Colorado Springs, which possibly might be meanwhile submitted to the whole membership of the Association for a mail vote.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The following program is planned for the Colorado Springs Conference.

First Session, Thursday afternoon, June 3
(Joint session with American Association of Law Libraries.)

Opening Sealed Doors. Frank E. Chipman, Boston.

New York Session Laws. John F. Fitzpatrick, Albany.

A Book-hunter's Search for Everlasting Fame.
C. S. Hook, Atlantic City.

Second Session, Thursday evening, June 3

Welcome. Alice Lambert Rathborne, acting state librarian, Colorado.

Address. Mary C. Bradford, superintendent of public instruction and ex-officio state librarian, Colorado.

President's address. Elias J. Lien, state librarian, Minnesota.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer. Eva May Fowler, state librarian, Illinois.

The Special Libraries Association Meeting in New York. E. H. Redstone, state librarian, Massachusetts.

Report of Committee on Exchange and Distribution of State Documents. G. G. Glasier, state librarian, Wisconsin.

Report on A. L. A. Enlarged Program. George S. Godard, state librarian, Connecticut.

Appointment of Committees on audit, resolutions and nominations.

Third Session, Saturday afternoon, June 5

(Joint session with A. A. of L. L.)

Benefits of a Legislative Reference Bureau to a State Legislature. Con P. Cronin, state librarian, Arizona.

Serving with Law Books the Public of a Whole State. H. C. Lindsay, state librarian, Nebraska.

Observations on Bar Association Reports. A. J. Small, state law librarian, Iowa.

Report of Joint Committee on Legislative Information Service. George S. Godard, chairman.

Fourth Session, Saturday evening, June 5

Report of Committee on Public Archives.

Library Legislation and News. Mrs. Eva May Fowler, Illinois.

County Library Systems. Discussion.

Report of Committee on resolutions.

Report of Committee on audit.

Report of Committee on nominations.

Election of Officers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The following is the program for the Colorado Springs Conference.

First Session, Wednesday afternoon, June 2

President's Address.

Committee Reports.

Committee on new members.

Committee on index to legal periodicals.

Committee on local law journals.

Committee on shelf arrangement of law reports.

Appointment of

(1) Nominating committee

(2) Committee on resolutions

(3) Auditing committee.

Second Session, Thursday afternoon, June 3

(Joint session with National Association of State Libraries.)

Opening Sealed Doors. Frank E. Chipman, president, Boston Book Company.

New York Session Laws. John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library.

A Book-hunter's Search for Everlasting Fame. Conrad S. Hook, Atlantic City, N. J.

Third Session, Friday afternoon, June 4

History of the Social Law Library, Boston. Howard L. Stebbins, librarian.

History of the Library of the Cincinnati Law Library Association. Edwin Gholson, librarian.

Making the Most of Our Opportunities as Law Librarians. Sumner Y. Wheeler, secretary, Essex Bar Association.

Fourth Session, Saturday morning, June 5

The A. L. A. Enlarged Program and its Relation to Law Libraries.

Relation of American Association of Law Libraries to the A. L. A., and National Association of State Libraries.

Report of Treasurer.

Election of Officers.

Fifth Session, Saturday afternoon, June 5

(Joint Session with National Association of State Libraries.)

Serving with Law Books the Public of a Whole State. H. O. Lindsay, Nebraska State Librarian.

Observations on Bar Association Reports. A. J. Small, Iowa state law librarian.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

First Session, Friday evening, June 4

County libraries. (Speaker to be announced later.)

Discussion having reference to extension by contracts, extension to the smaller units, transportation, etc.

Certification and standardization. Harriet A. Wood, chairman, Committee on Certification, Minnesota Library Association.

Second Session, Saturday morning, June 5

Commission and traveling library problems:

Commission publicity;

Library institutes and district meetings;

Minimum of population warranting tax support;

Library buildings for small towns;

Traveling library records, etc.

Miscellaneous discussions.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association has appointed a Committee to draft a County Library Law for presentation to the 1921 Legislature. The Association has tried to get such a bill passed for several years. At the last session the proposed bill was held in committee so long for criticism and re-phrasing that when finally reported, it was too late for action. The present committee comprises Chairman Purd B. Wright of Kansas City, Judge W. K. James of St. Joseph, Lee Montgomery, Attorney and Trustee of the Sedalia Public Library, Elizabeth B. Wales, of the Missouri Library Commission; also Mrs. H. C. McCahan, who has been officially designated to represent the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and G. N. Diemer, the superintendent of schools at Excelsior Springs, who represents the State Teachers' Association, to co-operate with the Committee. It is believed that the interested assistance of these two organizations may be of material weight in getting the bill passed at the next legislature.

The Association has also appointed a committee consisting of I. R. Bundy of Kirksville, Grace Hill of Kansas City, and Roberta Kintrea of Springfield, to investigate financial support of Missouri libraries, and to learn what libraries pay expenses of librarians or assistants to meetings of the Missouri Library Association or the A. L. A.

HAROLD L. WHEELER,
President.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The March meeting of the D. C. L. A. was held at the Public Library at 8 p. m. March 24 in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. The president, Herbert Putnam, opened the meeting; and after reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting he called upon the 1st vice-president, Claribel Barnett, to preside.

Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., discussed the plan of securing funds for the A. L. A. enlarged program.

Lieut. Schoble, instructor at the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, Baltimore, Md., in speaking of the use of libraries by the blind, said in substance:

"The first query of one becoming blind, when being urged to study systems of blind type, is: 'What is the use of studying Braille systems if one cannot get enough Braille books to satisfy the desire for reading?'"

"There are comparatively few books in America published in Braille, and the pace of the blind reader is much faster than the publication

of books for him. It costs eight times as much to publish a book in Braille as the ordinary printed book, and because of that feature the publication of books for the blind must be endowed.

"The blind as a class are not rich and could not bear the entire burden of supporting this class of publication. The blind want to read but where are the books? Libraries and publishers both have to advertise and tempt the general public to read, while the blind man is on the other side of the fence. Instead of needing to be coaxed to read the book published to-day, he wonders if he may have the chance to read it before ten years have elapsed."

Alice Atwood moved that the President be authorized to appoint a committee to co-operate with the A. L. A. to adopt and put in operation plans for raising a D. C. quota for the enlarged A. L. A. program. Seconded and voted.

Mr. Bowerman, second vice-president, took the chair. Eunice Oberly outlined the report of the Joint Committee on Reclassification of Salaries. Miss Thompson discussed the good and bad features of the classification, with particular reference to the library service.

The Wage Advisory Committee of the D. C. L. A., and others in the library service in the District but not affiliated with the Association, were authorized to receive and dispose of criticisms about the classification, with a view to eradicating inequalities.

The Legislative Committee proposed the following resolution upon the classification:

WHEREAS: The Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries has presented to Congress its report embodying both a classification of the positions in the government service and a salary schedule applicable to most of the positions; and

WHEREAS: This report is the result of an elaborate inquiry which sought to take account of all the elements which entered into the problem, and represents a conscientious endeavor to solve it justly and reasonably; and

WHEREAS: In certain features the report carries recommendations which, if adopted, would prove a distinct advantage to the government service; and

WHEREAS: Such discrepancies or imperfections of detail as are apparent or as may appear upon the application of the scheme as a whole, and the obvious injustices in the salary schedules of the library service when compared on the one hand with purely clerical positions requiring less education, training and experience and on the other hand with the scientific and other professional and administrative positions comparable in education and responsibility, would by the terms of the report be susceptible of

later adjustment by the Civil Service Commission;

Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the District of Columbia Library Association endorses the report of the Commission in principle and urges upon Congress its prompt adoption; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the District of Columbia Library Association respectfully requests that the discrepancies and inequalities affecting the library service either be eliminated before enactment, or that the administrative agency set up be empowered and directed to correct such discrepancies and inequalities; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Legislative Committee of the Association be and is authorized in behalf of the Association to appear at hearings of Congressional Committees or take other appropriate action in promotion of any bill intended to carry the recommendations into effect.

The adoption of the above resolution was moved, seconded and voted.

THOMAS P. AYER,
Secretary.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION AND AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

JOINT COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

In February the Executive Board of the American Library Association and the Executive Committee of the Special Libraries Association voted; that "with the approval of the Executive Board of the American Library Association and the Executive Committee of the Special Libraries Association all work under the Enlarged Program that concerns business and industrial libraries be done only under the advice and approval of a committee of seven, three of whom shall be appointed by the Executive Board of the American Library Association and three by the special committee of the Special Libraries Association, these six to choose one additional member who shall be or become a member of both associations."

The membership of this committee which is to have supervision of that feature of the Enlarged Program having to do with the establishment and development of special libraries, is as follows: Louise B. Krause, Samuel H. Ranck, and Ellwood H. McClelland, chosen by the A. L. A.; Elizabeth Vaughn Dobbins, J. H. Friedel, and William F. Jacobs, chosen by the S. L. A., and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., chosen by the Committee.

On April 16th two of the three members of the Committee of Seven appointed by the American Library Association met at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, with the three members appointed by the Special Libraries Association.

After an informal discussion, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., newly elected president of the Special Libraries Association, was chosen as the seventh member. Mr. Hyde was so notified and joined the meeting. With the exception of Miss Krause, all the members of the committee were present.

Mr. Ranck was elected chairman of the committee and Carlos C. Houghton, A. L. A. War Service, with whom the committee is to work, was elected secretary.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of librarians of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association was held in Spokane March 31st, in the Lewis and Clark High School, Belle Sweet presiding. Stress was laid on the need of more adequate library facilities in the rural districts of Idaho and Washington.

Howard T. Lewis, professor of economics in the University of Idaho, spoke of the dangers to American standards latent in isolated rural groups. Caroline W. Flood, county superintendent of Boundary County, Idaho, spoke on "The Rural Teacher and Library Facilities"; R. L. Kirk, superintendent of schools, the Dallas, Oregon, on "School Libraries in Oregon"; and Mary B. Humphrey, reference librarian at Washington State College Library, on "Education in American Ideals and Citizenship."

Mary B. Humphrey was elected chairman of the library section of the Association for the coming year, and Elizabeth T. Stout, Librarian of the Lewis and Clark High School Library, was reelected secretary.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE College Section of the Ohio Library Association assembled for its third Spring meeting in connection with the Ohio College Association, April 2, in the Ohio State University Library. Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, presided.

The program resolved itself into a series of round table discussions on several topics of current library interest in colleges. Duplication of books for required class reading was introduced by Maud Jeffrey of the Ohio State University Library. It was agreed that the ratio of one book to every fifteen students was a good norm to establish. As to the payment for duplicate copies, several methods were in use or suggested for use. One was payment out of library department funds, another was charging a semester or term fee for library reading similar to a laboratory fee, and another was collecting special assessments from large clas-

ses. It was the general opinion that greater care should be exercised by the professor in his selection of books for reserve shelves in order that space would not be taken by books read only a few times or perhaps not at all.

The meeting was of opinion that careful collation of everything received, documents, periodicals, and gifts as well as orders, is the wisest plan of procedure at the present time, altho this method was not universally used in the libraries represented. It was the experience of Mr. Root that publishers were generally willing to replace imperfect copies even of gifts, if the books were in stock.

Other questions considered were: "From what agents for periodicals has the greatest satisfaction been received?" "What is the best place to buy odd numbers of periodicals?" "When publishers are out of books, where shall we go to replace them?" "What about the purchase of German books?"

The following libraries were represented in the meeting: Denison University, Granville; Oberlin College, Oberlin; Ohio State University, Columbus; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; Otterbein University, Westerville; Wittenberg College, Springfield.

BERTHA M. SCHNEIDER,
Secretary pro tem.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE twentieth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association was held on April 5th and 6th in Toronto.

The attendance surpassed that of any previous year, the three hundred people present representing nearly one hundred libraries.

The annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer presented a story of very considerable library activity in Ontario in the previous year, and noted the main lines of noteworthy library progress in Great Britain, United States and other parts of the world. Particular reference was made to the new Public Libraries Act in Great Britain, and to the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A.

The annual address of the President, D. M. Grant, of Sarnia, on the topic "The Public Library as a Centre of Local History Research" was a most interesting treatment, made especially so by extracts from a diary which covered a large part of the nineteenth century.

Pelham Edgar, of Victoria University, Toronto, spoke on "Recent Canadian Poets." Professor Edgar places a high value on Canadian poetry, going so far as to claim for our Canadian poets a place in the front rank of the minor poets of the English speaking world. Some of the most recent of the Canadian poets have

shown a depth of thought and a mastery of form that are indicative of great possibilities.

Frank Wise, president of the Macmillan Company of Canada, discussed "The Public Library from the Publisher's Point of View." This was an unusual standpoint from which to view the library, but proved to be quite worth while. Mr. Wise's main theme was that the library had a great deal to do with both the success of the publisher and the character of the publisher's output. He claimed that libraries should make a comprehensive distribution of their book-buying appropriation, and that all sections of the library ought to be kept in mind. If this is done, not only does a well-balanced library follow, but publishers are encouraged to provide such literature as will cover the range of library activity.

Bruce Taylor, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, spoke at the Monday evening session on "Digging Up One's Parents." This was neither a genealogical nor a gruesome treatment, but was a discussion of the advisability of an author's use of his personal and family history in providing material for his books. It also touched on the question of using one's neighbors or public personages as characters for books.

Among other papers and addresses given by members of the Association was one on "Peeps into Bookland" by Mary J. L. Black, Fort William, which gave a very comprehensive yet compact presentation of the work of Canadian writers of 1919. E. A. Dickenson, of Wallaceburg, presented the topic "The Advantages of a Well Organized Library," and was followed by Agnes Lancesfield, Windsor, on "The Building of a Really Representative Library." These two papers, and an address by the Rev. J. J. Patterson, Sarnia, on "The Clergyman and the Public Library" were the occasion of a very animated and valuable discussion.

The Tuesday afternoon session was given up to a round table conference on Reference Work, conducted by Frances Staton and Elizabeth Moir, of the Reference Department of the Toronto Public Library.

The incoming officers are making plans for the next annual meeting whereby the Association can fittingly celebrate its coming of age.

The officers for the coming year are as follows: President, B. Mabel Dunham, Public Library, Kitchener; 1st vice-president, W. J. Sykes, Carnegie Library, Ottawa; 2nd vice-president, W. H. Murch, the Public Library, St. Thomas; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Hardy, Collier Street, Toronto.

E. A. HARDY,
Secretary-treasurer.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

FOR thirty years the annual visit of the Library school, alternating between New England and the southern libraries in and around New York, Philadelphia and Washington, has been a feature of the School's curriculum. This year a small party of seniors went on the southern trip while the principal party, with the Director, spent seven very busy days on the New England itinerary. Six public libraries were visited, at Northampton, Springfield, Hartford, Boston, Providence and Brookline. Five college libraries, all in new buildings, at Harvard, Smith, Brown, Trinity and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, afforded a variety in size, type and special work. The Athenæums of Providence and Boston afforded examples of typical proprietary libraries. An afternoon was spent at the Riverside Press and in the Goodspeed Book Shop. Of particular interest and profit were six special libraries as representative and as different as those of the Insurance Association, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the John Carter Brown Library.

The very cordial welcome everywhere accorded, the hearty hospitality which found frequent expression in luncheons and teas, and the careful preparation for the School's visit by each library, added much to both the pleasure and the profit of the week. The School enjoyed especially the new acquaintanceship with and the personal attention of the librarians of the nineteen libraries visited:

On return to Albany, the seven student committees reported on different lines of work and upon interesting comparisons noted on the trip.

W. S. Biscoe who has been ill since early in March is recovering from an operation performed several weeks ago, but is not expected to be able to resume his work in the School for some time yet. In the interim, James Sullivan, the state historian, will conduct Mr. Biscoe's course in History of Books and Foreign Libraries, and Dr. Wyer will continue the course in Subject Bibliography.

On the afternoon of March 26 the faculty of the Library School, with a few of the students who were not away for field practice work, had the pleasure of welcoming the students of the Library School of the New York Public Library who were accompanied by Miss Sutliff and Miss Tiemann.

Charles A. Flagg, whose death was recorded in the last issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, was

born at Sandwich, Mass., in 1870. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1894, and received the degree of M. A. from George Washington University in 1902. He was principal of the High School in Hopedale, Mass., 1894-95, when he resigned to enter the New York State Library School, from which he received the degree of B. L. S. in 1899. In 1896 he was appointed to a position in the New York State Library, remaining there till 1900, when he went to the Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress, where he specialized in American history. In 1913 he became librarian of the Bangor Public Library.

Mr. Flagg was the compiler of bibliographies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York history and of genealogies of the Flagg, Allcott and Rockwood families. He was also associate editor of the *Massachusetts Magazine*. On the appointment in 1916 of the A. L. A. Advisory Committee on the Decimal Classification, he became one of the most active members and was at the time of his death its secretary. As one of the sub-committee to prepare a classification for the European war he devoted much time and study to the subject and was chiefly responsible for the carefully worked out scheme which served as the basis for that published in the tenth edition of the Decimal Classification. He was also chairman of the A. L. A. catalog section for the present year. An enthusiastic librarian, an earnest and conscientious student and a kindly gentleman, Mr. Flagg's death will be felt as a serious loss in both professional and personal circles.

EDNA M. SANDERSON, *Acting Vice-Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

CLASS instruction in the advanced courses closed on March 30. The work in these courses consisted of class meetings, supplemented by readings, problems, quizzes and examinations. In some instances the problems were of a practical nature, involving, for instance, the working up and the carrying thru of a program for a round table, the mapping out of an outline of lectures on vertical filing, the framing of an examination for use in connection with a graded library service, and the choice of a collection of children's books for the use of English and American children in a foreign country. It was attempted in this way to render the outside work such as might have to be planned and

carried thru by an experienced member of a library staff.

In the open course relating to the artistic side of book-making, a lecture upon printing was given in March by Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum; a lecture on types by T. M. Cleland; a lecture on historic book bindings by Ruth Granniss, librarian of the Grolier Club, New York City; and one on collectors and collecting by Henrietta Bartlett, bibliographer. The open course in administration included a lecture on library commission work by John H. Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, a lecture on the relation between the librarian and the bookseller by Frederic G. Melcher, vice-president of the R. R. Bowker Company; and three lectures on the principles of management by John B. Edgar, instructor in the School of Commerce, New York University.

The registration in the various open courses was 266, the actual number of persons enrolled being 152. Of the total number 12 came from as far away as North Carolina, Ohio, and Quebec, about 70 came from the New York District, exclusive of the New York Public Library, and about 70 from the staff of the New York Public Library. This count does not include the book selection evenings, of which no record was kept; these evenings were open to all concerned, and the attendance varied from 75 to over 200. The figures seem significant in view of the pressure under which libraries have worked this winter, and in view of the very trying weather conditions which prevailed, particularly in February and March.

The school is indebted to a large number of libraries for hospitality extended to the group of students which visited Albany and New England on the annual tour of inspection, March 26 to April 1. The greatest kindness was shown at all points, and the students profited greatly by the opportunity extended to see the various libraries at work.

The annual commencement exercises will be held at 11 a. m. on Friday, June 11, in the lecture room of the New York Public Library. The entrance examinations for the school year 1920-21 will take place on the following day, Saturday, June 12.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE event of chief interest during the past month has been the annual spring trip. This was the year for our Pennsylvania visit, and instead of playing one night stands thruout the

state, we tried the experiment of spending the week at Philadelphia, making short trips from there. In addition to seeing the Philadelphia libraries, we went to Harrisburg, West Chester, Jenkintown and Bryn Mawr. These, together with stops in Princeton on the way down and at Trenton on the return trip, gave us a week of considerable variety of interest, while it was the least fatiguing and the most inexpensive trip we have ever made. Princeton University, the Free Library of Philadelphia, the West Chester Normal School, the librarians of Harrisburg, the trustees of the Abington Library, the state commission and the public library staff at Trenton all refreshed us when weary and sent us on our way rejoicing.

The work of the third term has been somewhat revised this year. The course in book selection has been extended into this term and the work with children has been concentrated in it. The lectures by Clara W. Hunt and by Annie Carroll Moore, formerly given in the second term, are to be given in April, together with four lectures on Children's books by E. Mildred Fish, formerly of the Queensborough Public Library, now in temporary charge of our own children's room. The course in the history of classification has been made elective, and those who desire may spend that time on children's books.

Our own school and that of the New York Public Library have united in two courses this term, the Pratt School going to New York for Mr. Reece's lectures on Library Buildings, while the New York school is coming over here for Mr. Stevens' course on the History of Libraries. Both schools are enjoying this opportunity of becoming better acquainted.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

DURING the last section of the college year, from the end of the Spring vacation, to Commencement Day, June 14, the School will have the benefit of talks from a number of outside librarians.

The staff of the Boston Public Library this year has made most valuable contributions to the lectures.

On March 25 the College graduate class attended Miss McCurdy's talk on the Order department given to the Thursday morning class of the Boston Public Library staff. On April 8 Mr. Ennis spoke of the "Patents" to the Document class. Lectures are also promised by Mr. Chase on Reference work, Mr. Chevalier on Cataloging, and Mr. Hannigan on Periodicals,

and one by Mrs. Derman, a Simmons graduate now connected with the Library of Congress, who is to speak on May 7 on Russian library conditions.

Among the visits of the last part of the year are those to the Boston Athenæum and Massachusetts State Library, the libraries of Worcester, and the Brookline High School Library.

During the Spring vacation Miss Sutliff and a delegation from the New York Public Library School visited the Simmons Library School quarters, and on April 8 the Syracuse University Library School Seniors spent the afternoon at the School.

Appointments of the Class of 1920 made so far are:

Emily Ethell, assistant in the Colorado State Normal School, Gunnison, Colo.

Gertrude Morse, children's librarian of the Oak Park Public Library, Oak Park, Illinois.

Marion Rust, cataloging assistant, New York Public Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The school had the pleasure of having a lecture from Hugh Walpole on March 1st on the Modern Novelists. After the formal lecture Mr. Walpole was the guest of the faculty and students at luncheon and the informal conversation of the luncheon table really became a delightful round table discussion of modern English fiction and its writers.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE class, accompanied by the Principal, visited the Detroit library system, the normal school at Ypsilanti and the University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, during the week of March 29. The students had the opportunity of seeing the new library building at Detroit in process of construction and the recently completed library building of the University of Michigan, where the departmental library system is of especial interest.

Werrett W. Charters of the Carnegie Institute of Technology and Lincoln R. Gibbs of the University of Pittsburgh lectured to the school during the month on "Books on Education" and "Books on General Literature" respectively. The lectures were given in connection with the course in advanced reference work.

J. RUTH CARPENTER,
Editor of Publications.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI NOTES.

THE Bureau of Recommendations of the Drexel Institute is now turning over to the Library School Alumni Association all library positions to be filled. As is the case in all library positions, the demand is greater than the supply for so many other fields of work are attracting people from the library field. In order that the President may know what graduates are now in active library work will all the Drexel Library School graduates who have not already done so communicate with Mary P. Farr, librarian-in-charge of the Southwark Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia?

MARY P. FARR,
President.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

SEVERAL changes are announced affecting the faculty of the Library School. Anna G. Birge has asked to be relieved as instructor in book selection, her mother's death in December making it necessary for her to devote her entire time to home duties. Corinne Bacon has been secured to give an intensive course in book selection, covering the classes that remain to be considered: literature, sociology, fine arts, religion and philosophy. Miss Bacon will come for three weeks, May 10-31.

Jessie Welles, because of illness in her family, was compelled to leave the school April 10 and has gone to California for several months. Harriet C. Long, who returned from overseas in January, takes Miss Welles' place. Miss Long is a graduate of New York State Library School, 1910, has had charge of county work in Santa Barbara, California, and has been librarian of Kern County, California, and of the Van Wert county library, Ohio. She helped to organize the traveling library service on the Mexican border, and later was stationed successively at the A. E. F. University, Beaune, France, at Marseilles and at Coblenz. Miss Long will give the course on Buildings and equipment.

Reference work and Public documents are being given, as usual, by Clarence B. Lester; Library extension, by Julia W. Merrill; School library work, by Mrs. Davis; Subject bibliography, Periodicals, Printing and Editions, by Helen Turvill.

In the Library and the Community course, directed by Miss Merrill, talks have been given on the public health nurse, by Mrs. H. H. Morgan, director, Bureau of child welfare and public health nursing, State board of health, and on the Y. M. C. A., by F. O. Leiser, secretary, Madison Y. M. C. A.

Bibliography subjects are assigned as follows:

- Miss Alford—Ojibway Indians in Minnesota and Wisconsin
 Miss Anderson—Operation of censorship during the war
 Mr. Bernardo—Business books for a reference collection
 Miss Bruns—Use of newspapers and magazines in the schools for instructional purposes
 Miss Cross—Effect of propaganda on news
 Miss Daland—Chronological outline of English literature, 1894-date
 Miss Dodd—History of the Near East, 1870-date
 Miss Ewing—Relation of China and Japan since 1914
 Miss Farrand—Social degeneracy
 Mr. Flack—Political conditions and development in Russia since 1914
 Miss Froggatt—Political conditions and development in Germany since 1914
 Miss Gipp—Sugar trust—Sugar prices
 Miss Haberman—Books for younger readers
 Miss Hinners—Fairy element in Dunsany
 Miss Holden—History of the Near East, 1870-date
 Miss Kolbeck—Community drama
 Miss Landt—List of books for children in kindergarten and primary grades
 Miss Lieberman—Joseph Conrad
 Miss Lodwick—Censorship of moving pictures
 Miss McQuaid—Irish question since 1860
 Miss Morgan—Postage on second class mail matter
 Miss Muckel—State insurance
 Mr. Munda—Municipal taxation
 Miss Niemi—Social conditions on the Missabe Range, Minnesota
 Miss Niemie—Parent-teachers associations
 Miss Nyhuus—Romain Rolland
 Miss Oberheim—Contribution to a bibliography on William Morris
 Miss Paulson—Book reviewing in American newspapers and magazines
 Mr. Perez—Oriental politics
 Miss Powell—Electricity on the farm
 Mr. Rodriguez—League of Nations
 Miss Rutzen—Social degeneracy
 Miss Sander—Community music, 1915-date
 Miss Smith—Selected stories and novels illustrating the value of co-operation
 Miss Tanke—Freedom of speech and liberty of the press in the U. S.

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE outstanding event in the past month was the biennial visit of the Illinois Library School, conducted by Mr. Cleavinger and Miss Boyd. The visitors met in the Central Library on the morning of April 7th, and listened to an introductory lecture by Dr. Bostwick on the work of the Library. This was followed by a tour of the Library building conducted by students of the St. Louis Library School. Automobiles were at hand for a visit to Crandon and Divoll branches and this was followed by a staff tea at the Central Library given in honor of the visitors. The students of the visiting school were then guests of the Children's Department at an exposition of the painting of a picture given to children of the neighborhood by E. H. Wuerpel, director of the Washington University Art

School. On the following day, the Cabanne branch was visited.

The School has listened during the past few weeks to lectures by Willis H. Kerr, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Education, on the work of the Committee; by O. B. Mangold, director of the Missouri School of Social Economy, and author of "Problems of Child Welfare," on the literature of sociology; by Archer Taylor, assistant professor of German in Washington University, on the literature of folklore; by Mrs. H. C. January, secretary of the Consumers' League of Missouri, on women in industry; by Robert Cortes Holliday, editor of the *Bookman*, on some experiences of an editor; and by J. E. W. Wallin, director of the Psycho-Educational Clinic of the St. Louis Public Schools, on the subnormal child in school. Mrs. E. C. Rowse, who was a student in the New York Library School, while it was still connected with Columbia University, also gave a talk on library work in the nineties.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Director.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

REGISTRATION for the spring quarter showed an increase of three over last quarter, two former students returning, and one new student entering.

Already calls for assistants from the libraries in the Northwest indicate that the graduating class will be much too small to supply the demand.

Mildred Pope, librarian of the Broadway High School, and supervisor of High School Libraries, Seattle, opened the course of special lectures, April 8th, with a talk on "High School Librarianship—its Opportunities and Problems."

W. E. HENRY,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE elective courses in library work with children and schools and high school libraries have been unusually successful this year. In addition to the thirty lectures with required reading on books for children required of all students, given by Jasmine Britton, other aspects of children's work have been treated by Faith E. Smith, Gladys Spear Case, Gladys Crowe and Lenore Townsend of the Los Angeles Public Library staff, and special lecturers. Miss Smith's course dealt with the relationship of the public library to the public schools, and the work of the School and Teach-

ers' Department. Mrs. Case gave the students practice in writing annotations for children's books and lectures on vocational books. Miss Townsend, Miss Crowe, Virginia E. Graeff of the Cleveland School of Art and Stephani Shutze gave examples of the art of story-telling to different types of audiences.

Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of schools in Los Angeles, Marjorie Van Deusen, librarian of the Los Angeles High School, Winifred E. Skinner, librarian of the Pasadena High School, Blanche Coveney, formerly librarian of the Glenville High School in Cleveland, and Elizabeth Riddell, librarian of the Elementary School Library in Long Beach have added to the value of the school library course by lectures based on their experience. Practice in the high school libraries in Los Angeles has been arranged for students who have elected Miss Horton's course in high school library methods and wish to secure state certificates.

A recent visitor to the school was Mildred Schaer, 1917, librarian of the Hanford Public Library. She talked informally to the school about the work of a library in a ranching community.

MARION HORTON,
Principal.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
State Librarian.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

AN interesting event of the month was the talk by Kate M. Foley, home teacher of the blind, describing her work and some of its results. Robert Rea, Librarian of the San Francisco Public Library discussed the qualifications of a successful librarian. May Cheney, appointment secretary of the University of California, described the work which bureaus of occupation are planning and carrying on thruout the United States. A most delightful lecture on Walt Whitman was given by Charles Pease. The lecture will be followed by readings from the poet at a later date. Eleanor Hitt, of the Yolo County Free Library, has begun her course of lectures on modern fiction.

At the Vocational Conference conducted by the Bureau of Occupations of the California Alumni Association at Berkeley, Mabel Gillis, assistant state librarian, presented library work as a vocation for women. It was encouraging to note that the subject of library work called forth a larger audience than many of the subjects offered.

The students attended the luncheon and meeting of the fifth district of the California Library Association in Sacramento, March 27th.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

The City Service Commission of Milwaukee, Wis., will hold an examination to secure an eligible list for the position of librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library.

A definite date has not been set for the examination; but it has been determined that it will be non-assembled, or at least partly non-assembled, and will be open to applicants from anywhere who are citizens of the United States. Applications will be received at any time and definite announcement mailed as soon as the details are decided upon.

The salary for this position was \$5,000 per annum.

*City Hall
Milwaukee*

MARK H. PLACE,
Secretary.

Wanted, an assistant librarian with ability in cataloging in preparation of bibliographies and in general research work for the library of the American Red Cross. Salary \$1200 to \$1400. Address: H. C., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, assistant librarian for a small university library, a cataloger to begin at \$1,200.00. One month's vacation this summer if place can be filled immediately. Address: R., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

Experienced librarian and bibliographer, with many years executive experience, desires to hear of a position as librarian of a college or public library, preferably in the Atlantic States. Address G. S., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Frenchman with thoro knowledge of spoken and written English wishes appointment as university librarian in American university. Graduate of the Ecole Nationale des Chartes, Paris; librarian of the city of Bourges (Cher) for three years, and since 1910 archivist of the Département des Côtes du Nord. Address: D. N., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

LIBRARIANSHIP A PROFESSION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

At a meeting of the Librarians' Guild of Portland, Oregon, on March 4th, it was agreed, in order to make known the principles held by our organization, for the benefit of other library assistants who might be interested in such organizations, that a statement of these principles be sent to you.

The following is an outline of the Guild's position:

Since public libraries are a part of the educational system of the country, we believe that they should be administered by boards chosen for their fitness, rather than thru the medium of the civil service, and that the consensus of opinion within the library profession is opposed to civil service for librarians.

The Guild maintains that library service is a profession rather than a trade, because it demands special fitness, requires a good education and specialized training, and serves to advance the enlightenment and education of the community.

The work parallels most closely that of teachers, and salaries should be on a par with those of teachers of equivalent training.

We believe that organization of library workers is highly beneficial, and that such organizations should co-operate with library boards to awaken the public to the value of libraries and to enlist generous support for their maintenance. Such co-operation is a better means of advancing the working conditions of librarians than are strikes and antagonistic conduct.

THE PORTLAND LIBRARIANS' GUILD.

THE LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Like Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, I have read, with much interest the communications of "L. W." However, I disagree with him in his question as to the advisability of creating such an agency; since the A. L. A. expects to put into effect some sort of certification at some future date. Such certification is going to be a tremendous task, difficult of accomplishment, expensive and hardly possible to carry out for a long time. If there is a question of any duplication, the A. L. A. scheme will, to a great extent duplicate the work of the library schools, and not that of the L. W. A., that is, if the scheme includes an "employment bureau."

The Library Schools are established employment bureaus for their graduates; the Library Workers' Association will almost certainly be an established employment bureau for non-library school graduates long before the A. L. A. plan can be definitely laid out. Why not, therefore, take advantage of this opportunity, while waiting for another possibly greater one to appear?

Were I in Mr. Thompson's library and he had recommended that I stay out of the Library Workers' Association, so as to take full advantage of the A. L. A. Certification scheme, I should remind him of that old proverb: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The Library Workers' Association is started. While I may not wish to leave my present position, I am certainly not averse to hearing of other openings. Let me then join the Library Workers' Association to derive all the benefits there I may and when the A. L. A. plan finally materializes, I shall expect to come in for my place in that scheme also.

MARIAN C. MANLEY.

*Free Public Library,
Newark, N. J.*

DEMOCRATIC VOTING IN THE A. L. A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Whether the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. is a good thing or a bad thing, whether a rosy future for public libraries in this country and a position of dignity and importance for the library profession depend upon its adoption or upon its rejection, restriction or failure, the Program and the small cyclone of discussion and agitation which it has produced have done one thing, at least, which can be made a benefit to the Association, and, thereby, to the profession. It has brought into high relief the essential lack of democracy in the transaction of A. L. A. business and the need for revision of the constitution to make the operation of the Association really democratic in actual fact as well as in theory and intent.

It is interesting to observe that both the pro-Program and the anti-Program factions resorted instinctively (or was it with malice aforethought?) to democratic methods when they really wanted to know what the rank and file of the Association desired. The Enlarged Program Committee sent out 4,000 post-cards to 4,000 members of the A. L. A. and received 400 replies. Great, it is said, were the disap-

pointment and disgust of the Committee that so few members replied. But why should they be disappointed? Why should they expect larger results? The Association membership is not used to democratic expression of opinion. It has never had an opportunity for democratic expression. Officers are nominated for them, (which practically means elected for them) and they are unable to vote on constitutional amendments, officers or any other question coming before the Association unless they chance to have the price and the time of a trip half way across the continent—or more, or less, as the case may be. How can they be expected overnight to take on the ways and manners of a self-governing group? Would you bring up a puppy on predigested food till he reached a mature age and then ask him to gnaw a large bone for dinner? If you did, his organs of mastication and digestion would probably refuse to function.

Let us have a constitution that will not require a railroad ticket and a hotel bill as qualifications for voting. Let us have a constitution that will enable every member of the Association, without leaving his own library-side, to take part in the nomination of officers, the election of officers, and above all, in the adoption of constitutional amendments, and by-laws, and the decision about all important matters that should properly be referred to the whole membership. We can have this, and without undue delay, if every member of the Association who believes in applied democracy, as well as oratorical, will let the committee now

in charge of the revision of the constitution know what he desires.

It will not be necessary for a research expert to delve into recondite places to discover a method of democratic voting. The "Programs" and the "Anti-Programs" have shown us the way, if voting by mail had not before been amply demonstrated and proven feasible.

We want this, not so that we can elect better officers and pass better amendments—we may get worse ones, for we have had very good officials selected for us. We want it for the effect it will have on the members of the Association, the feeling that it will give each member of being a part of and taking a part in the group, and the resulting interest that each member will take in the Association. We take an interest in the things that we feel are ours, our responsibility, ours to think for and work for. As it is now probably ninety per cent of the membership has no feeling of responsibility about the A. L. A. For subconsciously they all realize that what they do or say or think has no effect on the Association. They pay their dues and get a receipt and the *A. L. A. Bulletin*. There their conscious part in the A. L. A. ends.

In the proposed way, we may not get better officers or wiser decisions but we should, by all the tenets of the psychologists, get a more live, vigorous and devoted membership.

M. LOUISE HUNT.

*Free Public Library,
Newark, N. J.*

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BIXBY, Alice P., I. 1900, formerly with the General Staff College, Washington, has become a member of the staff of the Technology Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

BOGLE, Sarah C. N., whose appointment as assistant to the Executive Secretary of A. L. A. we announced in our last issue, went to Chicago on April 26 to take charge of the work at the A. L. A. office until Carl H. Milam takes charge in July.

BURNETT, Marguerite, P. 1913, assistant at the National City Financial Library, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank.

CAMPBELL, Donald Kenneth, N.Y.P.L. 1915-17, assistant, Library of the Association of the Bar, N. Y. C., resigned. Appointed assistant,

Merchant Marine Department, A. L. A. Enlarged Program, N. Y. C.

CARNEW, Elsie M., D. 1909, appointed to filing position with the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, N. J.

CLEMENT, Ruth E., Simmons Summer School 1906, associated with W. H. Ballard & Company, real estate and insurance brokers of Boston.

GALARANEAU, Aldina A. L., S 1912, appointed librarian of the Fiske Rubber Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

GLOVER, Abbie G., S. 1917, librarian of the Junior High and Graded Schools, Somerville Public Library staff, resigned. Appointed librarian of Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

HALL, Eva S. W., C. P. 1918, children's librarian of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio, appointed first assistant in School and Children's Department, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

HAWKS, Blanche L., N. Y. S. 1907-08, appointed assistant cataloger Kansas City Public Library.

ISOM, Harry Frances, librarian of the Library Association of Portland, (Ore.), died last month. From Pratt Institute school of Library Science, she went to Portland in 1901 to catalog a recently acquired special collection and the following year was made librarian.

Under her early administration the Library Association was changed from a private subscription library to a public library, and in 1903 the Library was made a county library serving the entire Multnomah county instead of merely the city of Portland. The library now has seventeen branches and forty-one stations. In 1912 the present central library building was planned under her direction and its admirable arrangement is largely due to her foresight and ability.

Miss Isom was one of the organizers of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, being its second President (1910-11); a member of the Council of the A. L. A. and the second vice-president in 1912-13; and a member of the Oregon State Library Commission from its founding.

During the war she spent six months in organizing libraries in the American Hospitals in France. She was appointed by the A. L. A., Director of war work in Oregon and the five southern counties of Washington; and the very

successful book work in the spruce camps was organized by her.

LANE, Beatrice, S. 1919, appointed librarian of the information service of the New England Division of the Red Cross, headquarters in Boston, Mass.

LAWRENCE, Edith. W. R. 1909, formerly in the University of Chicago Library, now first assistant in the Catalog Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

LONG, Harriet C., N. Y. S. 1910, recently returned from A. L. A. war service overseas, has joined the staff of the Wisconsin Library Commission for three months, and will give instruction in the University of Wisconsin Library School.

LOVIS, Marion, S. 1909, appointed librarian of the Waltham High School, Waltham, Mass.

MCCOLLOUGH, Ruth D., N. Y. S. 1915, librarian of the public library of Appleton, Wis., resigned. Appointed cataloger of the public library of Evansville, Ind.

SLOAT, Minnie Farnham, N. Y. P. L. 1917-18, with U. S. Ordnance Department, resigned. Appointed to take charge of the Research Department of the National Retail Drygoods Association, N. Y. C.

SMITH, Jessamine M., N. Y. S. 1910-11, has resigned her position with the Ferguson Library, Stamford, Conn., to become first assistant in the public library at Middletown, Conn.

STEEL, Edwina Mildred, C. P. 1916, children's librarian of the Homewood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, resigned.

TAPPERT, Katherine, —P. 1910, assistant librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland, appointed to a position in the information department of the New York *Evening Post*.

THURSTON, Elizabeth, S. 1913, is to become librarian of the Queen Anne Branch of the Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Washington.

WRIGHT, Edith I., P. 1914, assistant in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library, resigned. Appointed cataloger in the library of the Interchurch World Movement.

WYETH, Ola M., who has been assistant to Miss Webster in the A. L. A. War Service Hospital Department, sailed on April 17th, for A. L. A. work in France and Germany.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The Trustees of Boston University have announced plans for a Boston University Club house to be established in one of the University's buildings located two blocks from Copley Square. The Club will occupy the entire four story structure. On the first floor provision is made for a library of standard books and a browsing corner. The fourth floor will be given over to the reading room, and books and current magazines will be shelved there. \$10,000 has been appropriated for the furnishings of the Club.

R. L. P.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. The report of the librarian of Yale University for 1918-1919 shows no developments as regards a new library building, but the matter is still engaging the careful attention of the library committee and staff. Among the important bequests to the library during the year was one of rare books from the collection of John W. Sterling. This included a Carmelite Breviary of the fifteenth century, a Roman Breviary with illuminations printed at Venice in 1482, Walton and Colton's "Complete Angler," the 1836 edition, besides fifty-six volumes of the works of Thomas Frognall Dibdin—all of them in fine condition.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. The twenty-second annual report of the Brooklyn Public Library covering the year 1919, records a decided increase in the Circulation Department, altho the total is still 610,627 less than in the banner year of 1917. In 1918 the circulation dropped to 4,954,193; in 1919 it rose to 5,333,671, an increase of 379,478.

Book purchases were fewer than usual, firstly because of a smaller appropriation, and secondly because of the increased price of books and bindings. \$78,345 was expended for books and \$30,000 for binding as compared with \$92,993 spent for books and \$30,648 for binding in 1918. During 1919, the Cataloging Department sent 82,838 volumes to the various branches, 11,250 volumes less than the previous year's record. Deducting the 65,525 books which were lost and discarded during the year, the net gain to the library amounts to but 17,313 volumes, and the active number of volumes in the system totals 962,522.

The reference use of the library increased during the year until it resumed pre-war pro-

portions. But little development in the department of traveling libraries was reported, altho a start in providing library service to public institutions was begun with the establishment of a weekly library hour for the prisoners at City Prison. The number of traveling libraries sent to organizations was 1,212; the number of books included in these libraries 58,559; and the circulation 187,228. The number of borrowers registered during the year was 118,271, making the total number of registered borrowers 344,099.

The receipts of the library for the year totaled \$569,564, of which \$481,323 came from the City Appropriation. Of this amount \$271,522 was expended for the salaries of 398 librarians; \$44,195 was expended for other salaries, \$55,193 for maintenance, and \$78,345 for books (as above mentioned).

VIRGINIA

The General Assembly of Virginia at the session which closed in March passed Senate Bill No. 254 providing that if the City of Richmond will give a suitable lot of land the State of Virginia will erect thereon a building to cost not more than \$2,000,000.00. To that end an annual appropriation of the next two years of \$250,000 is required. The remainder of the sum is to be secured by a deed of trust on the above property and the improvements thereon in the sum of \$1,500,000, for which bonds running for a term of 30 years shall be issued, to be retired annually by a sinking fund to be provided by the General Assembly. This building will also contain an auditorium as well as proper memorial tablets and trophies of Virginians who served in the World War.

In addition to the great memorial library building, a fireproof annex to the present library building in which to care for the archives till the memorial building is ready for use was provided for, to cost \$40,000. This building will be put up at once.

The State Library also secured a special appropriation of \$500 to enable it to make an equitable distribution of the 4000 books sent to the State Library by the American Library Association out of the surplus books collected by the Association during the War.

Senate Bill No. 147, providing for a system of local memorial libraries, was not reported out of the House Appropriations Committee, after it had been passed by the Senate, because

it was thought that sufficient appropriations had already been made by the State for the next two years. This bill provides for a system of local libraries by giving the boards of supervisors of any county, or the council of any city, power to levy an annual tax of not exceeding two mills for providing the building and for maintenance of a memorial library. This tax when so collected is to be known as a "library fund," the expenditure of which is under the exclusive control of the local school board for library purposes. The State Library Board, a corporation, acts in an advisory capacity, but merely in order to aid the various localities. State aid annually of the sum of \$500 may be given to any locality spending a similar amount except that in places of over 10,000 inhabitants a similar expenditure may be made not to exceed \$5000. In order to meet these requirements it was proposed that \$25,000 for each of the next two years be appropriated to the State Library Board and \$2500 a year for an employee of the State Library Board to supervise and organize local library work. The bill will be brought up for further consideration at the next session of the General Assembly.

MICHIGAN

Menominee. The Spies Public Library is developing one phase of the American Library Association's Enlarged Program. A contract was signed by the Menominee County Board of Supervisors and by the Trustees of the Spies Public Library on October 15, 1919, the second and the third sections of which read as follows:

SECOND—This contract shall be binding upon the parties hereto for a period of five years beginning on the first day of January, 1920; provided said second party shall have the privilege of terminating the same and withdrawing therefrom on the first day of January in either of the years 1922 or 1923 by giving said first party six months previous written notice of such termination.

THIRD—In consideration of the service so to be rendered by said first party said second party hereby agrees to pay one-half the expense of maintenance and operation of the said Library for the period of this contract, *Provided*, that the portion to be paid by said second party shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000 per annum. . . .

Active service as a county library began for the Spies Library on January 1, 1920. More than 2000 books were purchased and other necessary supplies sufficient for the use of twenty-five stations were received.

In February library substations were installed as indicated: At Carney in post office; Nadeau in a store; Ingalls in a store; Wallace

in Post Office; Daggett in hotel; Stephenson in drug store.

In March stations were installed in Barnat in a store; Nathan in a store; Hermansville in barber shop; Spaulding in a store; Powers in the Spaulding School and in a store; Wilson in a store; Harris in a store; Faithorn in a store.

During the week of April 5th, stations were installed at Cedar River, Arthur Bay and Ingallston.
H. S. LE F.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. A Latin-American evening was held at the St. Louis Public Library on April 15, and was the third of the series of Visitors' Nights devoted to the welcome of non-English-speaking residents. About 150 persons representing almost all the Latin-American countries were present. Among them were the consuls, or consular representatives of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua and Colombia. A brief word of welcome from Dr. Bostwick brought a response from Sebastiao Sampaio, consul of the Brazilian Republic, to whose wholehearted co-operation with the Library much of the success of the evening was due. The whole party then adjourned to the Children's Room, which had been decorated for the occasion with the flags of the South American countries and Mexico. Under the personal charge of Mr. Sampaio, there was a dual program, the first part consisting of five-minute addresses by the consuls, part in English and part in Spanish, and the second of music, vocal and instrumental, by Latin-American composers, varied with poetical recitation and with the clever off-hand "Pan-American" cartoon-drawing of Mr. Leal, a native of Mexico. Addresses in English were also made by F. Ernest Cramer, chairman of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and by James A. Troy, secretary of the Bureau. In the intermission between the two parts, the guests were conducted thru the Library building by members of the staff. The evening is expected to result in greater use of library material by the Latin-Americans and in an increase of Latin-American material due to suggestions and contributions from those present.

A. E. B.

CANADA.

Calgary, Alta. The report of the Public Library for 1919 shows a total circulation of 227,645; a total membership of 13,925; and a book collection of 32,255. The total expenditure for the year was \$23,761, \$20,200 of which was appropriated by the city. The expenditure for salaries was \$12,918; that for books \$3,204, and that for binding \$1,776.14. Among the activities of the juvenile department is story-telling to 4,717 children belonging to 81 different groups.

Special Libraries

By RICHARD HOLLAND JOHNSTON*

Librarian, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.

WHAT is a special library? When the Special Libraries Association was founded the one matter that was not then and is not now satisfactorily settled was that of a name that would connote a type of organization dealing largely but not solely with printed material in its application to business, industry and finance. Webster defines a library as "a collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company." The term "special" denotes a definite field, a scope different from that of others or designed for a particular purpose or person.

It is evident that if a special library is only a special collection of books not only the library of the Surgeon General, the Association of the Bar library of New York, the Drew Theological Seminary library are special libraries, but so also are the collection of business books exhibited at the Louisville conference of the American Library Association, the business branches of the public libraries, the special collection on chess in the possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia and the various other collections on special subjects described in Dr. Dawson Johnston's monograph on the subject in the Bureau of Education Bulletin No. 23. If a special library is a collection designed for particular persons, one must include the Athenaeum, the Mercantile library, the Apprentices library, the Railroad Employees library, the university library and libraries for the blind and other special classes.

In fact one would have to go still further, for the public library has for its purpose the service of the people of a particular city. In Grand Rapids this purpose leads to the selection of a class of books that would not be duplicated elsewhere unless a library were started at High Point, North Carolina. In the branch libraries of the larger cities particular care is taken to have them serve the locality in which they are placed.

There is also in operation a distribution of the labor of collecting from the tremendous output of the press such material only as falls within

the more and more defined scopes of the individual library in the larger cities, in order to avoid waste of funds and duplication of effort. Thru the agency of collective catalogs similar to that now under Dr. Richardson's care, this specialization will in the course of time obtain thruout the entire United States.

It is not intended to convey the idea that a special library is not a special collection of books or that a special collection of books either in a public or other library or standing by itself may not be a special library. It is only intended to convey the impression that the special collection on a special subject does not in itself constitute a special library. The library of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit has no books at all; there are vast numbers of libraries which we consider special where there are but few books, while there are others which possess exhaustive collections of books, pamphlets and other printed material. The number of books or even the absence of books does not either make a special library or exclude the organization from the special library class. While it is unfortunate that we must use the term "library," a term intimately associated in the public mind with a collection of books, it is nevertheless a term which relates this newer work to an older work to which it is closely akin.

Nor must the term "special" be stressed too much. The old Fisk and Robinson library which ceased some years ago, altho still listed occasionally as among the living, was probably as much confined to the subject of finance as was possible. After many vicissitudes the contents of that old collection has been made a part of the library of the Guaranty Trust Company where it fits into another special collection, but neither that library nor that of the National City Bank, both presumably interested primarily in finance, can be intelligently described as merely financial libraries. The Bureau of Railway Economics library cannot confine itself entirely to railway economics; the fact that the railroads have to run to earn a living necessitates that this library take cognizance of the technical aspects of transportation as well as the collateral subjects of labor and finance. A li-

*Read before New York Library School December 13, 1919.

brary does not cease to be a special library because it covers in its work more than a single subject or industry.

Speaking generally the book is not the unit by which the special library is built up. It is quite true that such libraries often have a dual interest but the book as concerned with the record of past achievement is of less interest than the miscellaneous printed and unprinted material dealing with today's problem. The face of the special library is turned towards the future, towards what is to be done, and its interest in the past and the present is restricted to the way in which the past and the present tend to influence and affect the future. The scholar and the historian will usually find but little in the special library to detain them unless that library, in addition to its functioning as a special library, also functions as a special collection.

It is the pamphlet dealing with today's problem, the periodical article bringing information down to date, the thesis in course of preparation, the address about to be delivered, the letter or the telephone conversation with the expert, on which the special library is built up. These in turn are of value only as bearing on the practical problems of the particular business. One comes nearer to a definition of a special library in the term "applied library" than in any other definition, tho this is not a desirable term because of some of the implications.

One can purchase any kind of electric lights at electric supply stores, but without the services of the illumination engineer the effects of a Hippodrome performance would be impossible. One can purchase drugs at the apothecary's, tho ordinarily one expects to use them on the advice of a physician. The business man can visit the business branch of the public library; if the librarian can overcome the inevitable diffidence in disclosing the object of the visitor's search, books and papers are placed before him and the business man works out his problem. But this business man is accustomed to work thru the agency of others, thru an organization established to take from him such of his work as can readily be done by a subordinate official so that he may be left time and strength for the direction of the business as a whole. When it occurs to him that he can have the work he is doing at the business branch of the public library done by some one connected with his company and when such an official is appointed, whether he groups around him some of the same books he

can use in other libraries or adds current material he cannot so use, the special library is born. Henceforth the librarian of that business acts for the head of the firm in relation to the securing of certain facts and information just as his salesmen or buyers act for the head in their special capacities.

It will readily be seen that such work is beyond the scope of the public library. The city library may establish business branches, it may add to its collection books pertaining to the various industries or the single industry of a town, but it cannot apply public funds to the close approximation of the individual needs of any single corporation. In fact so closely is this matter watched that in most of the larger libraries accomodation is provided for assistance to an extent not compatible with the expenditure of public funds by referring such inquiries to some worker whose character and ability are known to the city library or to some member of the library staff willing to do research work out of regular hours, and a charge is made for this service at a rate approved by the library.

Let us consider a special library accordingly not as an entity but as a service, as the application of books and other printed or unprinted informational material to the practical ends of a commercial, industrial or financial organization thru the medium of an individual or an organization, tho not always known as a librarian or a library.

Let us therefore examine some of the essential characteristics of this type of service, bearing in mind that the growth of this class of library is comparatively recent, that there is as yet only a tendency towards uniformity of method and that while many methods known and used in the general library are also employed in the special library, they must be interpreted in relation to the ends for which employed, which are not necessarily identical with the ends to which they are put to use in the general library. We must remember also that some of the larger special libraries endeavor to maintain a general reference work and relationship with the general library field in a broad interpretation of their functions as pertaining to an industry in general.

First of all one must treat of the librarian: he is sometimes the Economist, the Statistician, the Research worker, the Chief of the Division of Information and Files. In point of fact many of the special librarians feel that the term is a

handicap. But under whatever name he works, it is his business to apply current information to the daily problems of the business as they recur from day to day. It is inevitable accordingly that the special librarian shall be first of all someone intimately acquainted with the business or industry. The exceptions to this rule are for the most part only apparent. It follows that only in isolated instances is the special librarian one who has had much experience in library methods. While there are ways in which this lack may be corrected, thru association with those working in similar fields, thru proper use of the sessions of the Special Libraries Association conferences or thru attendance at short terms of the library schools, it yet remains that in the special field the prime requisite in the librarian is a knowledge of the business in which he is to function.

In some of the most important special libraries the organization gets no further than the appointment of a librarian, but in others it is possible to erect an organization in which a knowledge of library methods is a great aid in furthering its ends. Yet it must be added that even in such happy circumstances it is imperative that the associates in the library organization be chosen first on account of their general education and special economic training and secondly because of their professional library training. This is due to the primary fact that a special library is a service and, while methods are of great importance, they are as useless without knowledge as the Kantian categories without the content of experience. Taken as a whole it may be safely stated that in special libraries the staff is proportionately larger than in the public library as it is also true on account of the educational requirements that their salaries are higher.

Coming next to the material most used in the special library and the methods of acquiring it: It will be found true of all special libraries that the material predominating in them is the pamphlet, the magazine excerpt, the clipping, the work sheet, correspondence and memoranda. The trade periodicals of the industry will form the principal class, and these will be clipped or preserved with appropriate indexing; this class is supplemented by excerpts from periodicals of other classes of collateral interest or from the more general periodicals which only occasionally touch the field of the special library. Where the general library, because it is

general, can subscribe to a larger number, the special library subscribes always to the periodicals of its own class, generally to those of the collateral classes but rarely to the general periodicals. These must be purchased issue by issue as they contain material of interest, in order to keep down expense which starts with the serial record and persists until the record of discard is made. Most of this class of material may possibly be found in the general library, possibly not the extremely technical class journals, but there is a distinct difference in their use. To the public library the article in the magazine is sufficiently indexed if included in the excellent Wilson guides; in the special library the value of the article is at its highest point on the day of issue and its importance declines day by day and totally disappears when the newer article appears. If the book or article has not been obtained and the necessary treatment accorded it prior to the appearance of the library aids associated with the names of Bowker and Wilson, it is rarely necessary to purchase it unless the special library is also maintaining a special collection.

The most important bibliographical aid that could be furnished to the special libraries would be a pre-print of the tables of contents of the forthcoming magazines. The matter has been mooted, certain difficulties will have to be met, but a committee of the Special Libraries Association is at present taking the matter up with the McGraw-Hill firm.

In the meantime, however, there is laid upon the organization of the special library the need of unceasing vigilance in the reading of newspapers, the perusal of the proceedings of associations within the special library's scope and of many in collateral fields. It is necessary to keep in touch with those speaking and writing on its subject, with university men at work on theses on topics connate, and with the expert whose knowledge proceeds from daily association with his task.

How can this be done? It is ordinarily supposed that the special library consists largely of newspaper clippings. The special library uses newspaper clippings as a means to an end and in certain instances, such as special articles, gives them as respectful treatment as any other component part of its collection. But it is thru the newspaper clipping that the special library is advised of the address, the progress of a hearing, the publication of a report. Some libraries

employ the clipping bureau. The library over which the speaker has the honor to preside finds it not only keeps the members of the staff informed and interested but conserves more of the important material appearing in this form to subscribe to a considerable number of dailies and have them read by the staff as a part of their daily work. A similar use is made of the news sections of the trade periodicals to keep in touch with those writing and working in the field of the organization and an interchange of information is frequently had between special libraries working in different fields. The railway periodicals frequently have articles relating to the telephone and to fire prevention and fire losses while the class periodicals of the telegraph and telephone or of fire insurance will likewise have occasionally articles relating to railways.

Much of the material reaching the special library is the result of personal contact; the investigator who has used the special library will naturally send in the results of his work and as the special library increases in usefulness and becomes more widely known there gravitates to it naturally a large amount of current material of interest and value.

When the special library also maintains a special collection, the library pursues also the ordinary methods of acquiring literary material, thru inspection of booksellers' stocks, second-hand catalogs and checking of sale catalogs and the placing of bids. It is almost inevitable that no matter how concerned the special librarian is with the present day problem there is some aspect of his subject concerning which he must have practically all of the printed material available.

It may be urged that an increasing number of general libraries are collecting pamphlets, posters, circulars and charts which formerly were considered unworthy of preservation. Libraries are now paying large prices for some of the older pamphlets to which time has given an important relative value in the growth and development of history, politics and science; but the library has heretofore been satisfied to allow the course of time to evaluate this class of material. But while the libraries are now preserving this class of material in the thought that the years will justify it at least in some instances, it is not given the care or treatment and above all the direct application to present day use that obtains in the special library. There

is a tremendous flood of this class of material. When divided into special subjects the subdivisions are not so overwhelming, but where shall the general library stop? or how shall it make selection of the more important material?

How is this material cared for? Physically it is for the most part kept in the vertical file now a common part of the equipment of most libraries. When this material is to be "routed" it is secured against hard use in various ways such as mounting on manilla cardboard, putting it in Gaylord binders, or collecting it in scrap books. But these matters tho relatively important are secondary to the methods of use.

It must, of course, be classified and indexed, and as the material to be so classified and indexed is always new, always with its principal bearing not so much on what has already been written as on its relation to the present problem and its solution, it will be evident that the classification of the special library is herculean; it is in constant flux. In point of fact the classification is not classification as generally understood so much as it is indexing and assigning material under headings. Therefore the special library must be constantly inventing new headings; it must anticipate thru the trend of affairs the manner in which the newer material will be asked for. It is not enough to classify material under such a heading as Democratization of Industry; it must be more minute, it must be classed under the Miller plan, Whitley report, shop committees. The Library of Congress, for instance, classifies all of this under Labor Representation in the Regulation of Industry, seemingly now revised to Employees' Representation in Management. For the general library this is sufficient, but to the special library the demand comes in the more particular form. Similarly terms must be employed which are likely to be superseded or even lead to confusion if not carefully watched.

One can readily understand that in a railway library the heading employed in the Library of Congress "Railroads and State" includes what for the special library are the important subjects of Government ownership, Government control, Government operation, Regulation and so forth and that a classification of material under headings such as Equipment exported, Equipment ordered, Excess railroad earnings, Fair return, Fair value, Federal manager, Fortress trains, Franchise value, Value of service, while necessary for the special library would be

beyond the range of any general library.

But it must be remembered that the special library may also be a special collection, so that there is necessary the ordinary use of one or other of the principal classification schemes. The Arthur D. Little Co. employs an expanded Decimal system, the Stone & Webster firm have a form of decimal classification accommodated to its own uses, the Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics employs the L. C. classification. One of the results to be obtained thru greater intercourse between the special and general librarians will be an improvement in the established schemes due to the more exhaustive material accruing to the special libraries. This is much to be preferred to an attempt on the part of the special library to perfect a new scheme rather than benefit the profession as a whole by collaboration with the specialists in classification.

When one comes to the cataloging of the special library any attempt to describe a uniform practice is sure of failure. Cataloging in the special library may take the form of *précis* writing; it may mean only the addition to an already prepared card of figures or words indicating an addition of material, or the placing of the material in the proper folder may be the very last detail work to which the new material is submitted. It will also include cataloging full enough to satisfy the card division of the Library of Congress as usable by general libraries in the special library also maintains a special collection.

But when one comes to describe the actual practical application of the special library to the practical work of the organization with which it is associated the difficulties begin. One sees the special library issuing bibliographies perhaps more specialized, both in scope and selection of sources, but still just such bibliographies as libraries in general issue. The research worker applies to the library and is given practically the same treatment as he would receive in a general library except that he will probably find much material for which the general library does not seek. The special library borrows from and lends to other libraries, it answers inquiries from them, it maintains exchange relations for the acquisition of new material and for the disposal of duplicates and distributes material which it can easily obtain and which the large libraries are glad to have without the organization necessary to collect it.

It will of course cross the mind that here is the same work, of a definitely special nature, which is being done by the general library; after all the special library is only a specialized library or a special collection.

It is extremely difficult to meet this criticism. During the course of ten years the criticism has occurred and recurred that the special librarians were threshing out old straw and rediscovering ancient things. If you will bear in mind, however, that these special libraries are not public libraries, that is to say, that they are supported by private funds it will be seen that their real functions are the private possession of the business. One does not expect the Arthur D. Little Co. to make public the results of the investigations conducted by its chemists; one does not even expect to see the results of the work of legislative reference bureaus whose work is produced for the benefit of state or federal legislators. While the special library digests, culls, collects opinions, and applies them to the problems of a new food, a new method of manufacture of paper, a proposed section in the legislation affecting the business, the resulting work belongs as privately to the organization as any other work of its other departments. At times the results of these applications of information find the light in the form of monographs prepared for public consumption, but for the most part they have their application with the firm or organization, serve their purpose and may not even return to the files of the special library. If the automobile manufacturer is experimenting on some new form of carburetor, some new type of differential, all of the steps taken including the digest of all available information from individual engineers, from the usage of other manufacturers are the private property of the manufacturer; the public sees only the new carburetor or the new differential.

Let us accordingly bear in mind that what one sees issuing from the special library is for the most part what is produced while it is functioning as a special collection and that not a peep is ever heard from some of the most important special libraries in existence.

In this account of the methods of special libraries it will be noted that nothing is said of serial records, of accession books, of shelf lists or even of catalogs. There is probably no special library that keeps an accession book; bills for books are treated in much the same fashion as bills for other business purchases. Few keep

serial records and most of these are on sheets on which are arranged dailies, weeklies, monthlies or quarterlies by themselves in fashion so that delays can be quickly caught up with. Of shelf lists there is little to be said except that no business library can afford the paper and space needed for a sheet shelf list; where a shelf list is maintained it is invariably on cards.

The catalog, where there is one, is not in the main intended as is the public library catalog for the use of an inquirer or reader; it is almost invariably for the use of the library staff. Such catalogs are as often as not in the librarian's desk—occasionally in his head—and consistency in headings unknown, tho one will invariably find those headings appropriate to the present day aspect of the subject in hand. Yet inconsistency in catalogs is not unknown even in the general library, altho consistency is maintained for much longer periods. The cards and trays in use are almost universally the standard single drawer and 3x5 card, tho there are still maintained some 5x8 cards, as tho to say to the subject "the better to eat you." These cards have the undeniable advantage of presenting at one view more items for selection or inspection.

In short the only uniformity among special libraries is their attitude of application of all possible material to the furthering of the business of the organization to which they are attached.

The movement resulting in these special libraries is due beyond question to the specialization in industry and commerce. This intensifying of industrial life led first to the establishment of the class journals, but even these could not fully fill the new needs—for the most part these journals recorded what was done while the business man was figuring on what he had to do. With the development of his organization it was inevitable that the business man provide for informational assistance.

This was necessary because work of the character required was quite beyond the legitimate scope of the general library with its responsibilities to the public for the expenditure of public funds and accordingly it is not in the slightest degree an indication of failure on the part of the general library that special libraries have arisen in greatest numbers in localities where the largest libraries are found. It is difficult to list all of these special libraries but the names of some of the more important may be given as:

Financial: American Bankers Association, Bankers Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Old Colony Trust Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Pliny-Fisk Statistical Library.

Industrial: Detroit Edison Co., American Brass Co., E. I. Dupont de Nemours Co., Brighton Mills, B. F. Goodrich Co., General Electric Co., General Motors, Studebaker Corporation, National Cash Register Co., Scovill Manufacturing Co., Bancroft Mills, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Western Electric Co., Arthur D. Little Co., United Drug Co., National Industrial Conference Board.

Commercial: Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Reuben H. Donnelly Co., National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Community Motion Picture Bureau.

Insurance: Insurance Library Association of Boston, National Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

Transportation and Public Utilities: American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Stone & Webster Corporation, United Gas Improvement Co., the Philadelphia and Boston Rapid Transit Companies, Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Motor Truck Research Bureau of the Packard Motor Car Co.

In addition practically all of the legislative reference libraries are conducted on special library principles of service and an increasing number of government departmental libraries are tending towards these methods.

As the membership of the American Library Association was drawn from the general or public libraries, the nature of the questions raised in its discussion meetings was necessarily determined by this class of membership. Libraries of the special class, feeling the need of co-ordination and comparison of methods of working and the means of exchanging their ideas on the working out of their various problems, established an association of their own in 1910 under the title "The Special Libraries Association." This association has held sessions annually, at first apart from the American Library Association but later, after affiliation with the latter body, during the same period as the convention of the general library association. In addition to this means of association and co-ordination the spe-

cial librarians of various cities have formed local associations of great aid to the local libraries, these associations corresponding more or less to the state and city associations of the public librarians.

The Special Libraries Association has published continuously since 1910 a valuable monthly organ, ten numbers to the year, styled *Special Libraries* in the pages of which are to be found descriptions of many of the important special libraries as well as papers covering many of their problems. The Association has held high ideals; it has aimed to bring the work of special libraries into closer touch and coordination with the established library collections and with library methods; it has worked unceasingly with but small financial assistance to increase the numbers of special libraries, to intensify their usefulness and to assist business houses in inaugurating and conducting such libraries. It has, however, had the enthusiastic labor, without money but at much cost to the individual special librarian, of a rapidly increasing membership and has seemingly at last won recognition, already generously accorded in individual instances, from the public library world.

With proper safeguards for the adoption of the aims and objects of the Special Libraries Association and assurance that those who have borne the burden and heat of the day and have acquired a type of experience appropriate to these aims and objects, will have a part in carrying them on, there now seems possible a coordination of all library work under the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association. Some minor points still remain to be adjusted; what has been acquired by hard and unremitting toil must be safeguarded. As the Special Libraries Association thinks far less of its organization than of the results that organization has been articulated to produce, it may well be that with its desires fully adopted, backed with the financial and organized strength of the larger organization it may cease to function as a separate tho affiliated body.

But the special library is just beginning its career. That form of organization which is driving out the type of librarian of the Spoford period has within it the germ of its own destruction. The Departmental type of organization in business has given place to the divisional and in due course of time our larger libraries will consist of a number of special li-

braries with an executive officer appointed by the librarians. There may be some instances of an abstract executive ability that may be turned to advantage to any type of business but the successful business executive is not ordinarily of that type; he is successful in the business concerning which he is most minutely informed. Yet what man can in these days claim such knowledge of libraries numbering millions and covering all subjects under the sun?

Under certain limitations some of which will be nullified by time, the special library field is an inviting one for the trained librarian. As indicated in what has already been said the prime requisite in the special librarian is a knowledge of the subject with which the special library is concerned. This will always limit the number of places to which a special knowledge would accredit the librarian. On the other hand the principle obtaining in business of recognizing the increasing value resulting from length of service and of the reward given labor in proportion to output and value of service enables the librarian to follow a career within these narrower limits. Thus the advantage obtaining to one with training in the public library service of having hundreds of libraries in which his or her training will be equally applicable, is largely offset by the greater frequency of promotion thru the greater value of his or her labors by length of service and thru the extending of the work of his or her library in usefulness to the organization.

While it is true that at present the larger proportion of these conducting the special libraries are men and women without previous library training due to this primary demand for special information there is no reason why this condition should continue. For a time it was difficult to convince those with library training that accepting pay from any sources save from federal, state or municipal organization was unprofessional—a condition which I assure you was far from imaginary—these untrained librarians have been seizing every opportunity not only to acquaint themselves with the progress of library methods but have been glad to take into their organization, in not too great proportion as to dilute unduly the special knowledge of the library organization, those with library training whose background of education, economic rather than literary, gave promise of combining the primary necessity of the special librarian with the general training that is so essential in

efficiently conducting the work of the special library. In a few instances this procedure has left in charge of special libraries individuals who have entered the special library field in exactly this fashion.

In fact this gradual taking over of the special library field is extremely important. There is an ever increasing danger that specialization may become overspecialization. It is possible to have an extremely minute hold on details of the issuance of stocks and bonds and yet fail to grasp general financial conditions, business expansion and depression which have tremendous

bearing on the stock and bond market. In fact more and more the special libraries are including within their scope much collateral work, but there is still greatly needed that safer specialization based upon broad economic foundations. Granted such fundamental educational training, a supplementary special knowledge of some special business, a training in library methods, it cannot be gainsaid that for an occupation granting fair reward for properly applied labor and contentment in seeing direct and practical results of one's toil, none in the library field can equal that of the special librarian.

Prevocational Training for Librarianship

By MARY E. BAKER

Head of Catalog Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

REPEATED requests for information regarding the college courses which should be selected in preparation for library work have led to the compilation of the accompanying table which it is hoped may prove useful as a very brief summary of present requirements and recommendations. Catalogs and circulars of the eleven* schools comprising the Association of American Library Schools have been carefully examined, items dealing with a particular school have been submitted to that school for revision and the whole has been rewritten to incorporate the amendments suggested. If error or ambiguity still exists, which is of course possible, may it not be a warning to the compilers of these catalogs and circulars to seek still greater clarity in statements which are intended primarily for those not yet of the profession and unfamiliar with its phraseology?

It has been difficult to present in one table schools so differently organized and it has only been possible to arrive at a very general statement concerning the character of the prevocational training proposed. As a means of comparison three groups have been recognized: schools requiring a college degree for entrance; schools requiring examination, and schools making some exceptions for college graduates.

Pittsburgh, Simmons, Syracuse, Western Reserve and Wisconsin co-ordinate their courses with the academic courses of the institutions

with which they are connected in such a way that students of these institutions may receive credit toward academic degrees for work taken in the Library School. Where college work precedes the library course, and all emphasize the desirability of it, altho three of the eleven give the degree no special recognition, this tabulation shows that it should cover as wide a range of subjects as possible. Literature, history, general information, social sciences, pure and applied science are advised, and especially literature and history, while every additional modern language is always considered a distinct asset.

New York State advocates thirty credits in languages, history and literature, while Illinois suggests a three year course of 102 credits in specified topics leaving the fourth year free for other subjects if desired. Wisconsin's proposed subjects agree with those of Illinois in the main but hours are not indicated.

While the chief purpose of this tabulation has been to determine the academic subjects which should be chosen by prospective library school students, it may be added that all the schools insist upon a knowledge of typewriting and expect some proficiency in it to be acquired, either before entrance or before graduation, altho Pratt is the only one including it in the entrance test. It is not considered the function of a library school to teach it. Preliminary practice work is also required by most of the schools but it may follow the examination.

*This article was written before the inclusion (just announced) of the University of Washington Library School in the A. A. L. S.

<i>Name—Length of Course — Degrees Source of Information</i>	<i>Entrance Requirements</i>	<i>Recommended preliminary curriculum.</i>
New York State Two years Bachelor of Library Science Circular 1919-20	Degree from college registered by the University of State of New York, requiring at least 15 hr. credits for one college year in foreign languages, three of them French, three some other modern language, and advising 15 about equally divided between history and literature.	Literature, foreign languages, history, social sciences, pure and applied science.

Illinois University Two years Bachelor of Library Science Circular 1918-19	Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science from University of Illinois, or its equivalent.	Undergraduates who intend, on the completion of their college work, to apply for admission to the Library School, are requested to select their courses so as to conform in general to the following recommended program of studies preparatory to library work. English literature, 102; rhetoric, 6. Latin, 8, in addition to four years of high-school Latin. German, 12, in addition to two years of high-school German. French, 8, in addition to two years of high-school French. German and French begun in college instead of in the high-school should be continued for a longer period. Medieval and modern European history, 6; history of England, 6; history of the United States, 6. Economics, 6; political science, 4; sociology, 6. Philosophy, 4; general psychology, 4. Zoology, 6; botany, 4; chemistry or physics, 6. The total of this work is 102 semester hours, leaving the equivalent of one year of a four-year course free for work in other subjects or for more work in the subjects named.
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Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga. One year. Certificate Circular 1918-19	Minimum requirement four year high school course or equivalent plus examination. No exemptions specified.	Examination covers history, general literature, general information and current events and one modern foreign language, preferably French.
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Library School of the University of Wisconsin One year. Certificate Catalog 1916-18 and Supplement 1919	Minimum requirement high school course or equivalent plus examination. No exemption from examination.	Examination designed to test knowledge of history, literature, current events, one modern foreign language, either French, German or Spanish. College course strongly emphasized and should include: English and American literature, especially survey courses and courses dealing with types, i.e., drama, short story, composition and rhetoric, modern languages, especially French and German; European history, medieval and modern; United States history; English history; Economics, political science and sociology; Psychology, philosophy, pedagogy; One or more of the sciences; Public speaking.
Pratt Institute School of Library Science One year. Certificate Circular 1919-20	Minimum requirement high school course or equivalent plus competitive examination. No exemption from examination.	Examination designed to test general information, knowledge of literature, history, current events, French and some other modern foreign language. Test in typewriting included.
Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh One year. Certificate Four years. Diploma and Degree from Carnegie Institute of Technology Catalog 1919-20	No one with less than two years college work advised to attempt the examinations. College graduates meeting other requirements exempt from examination.	Examination covers literature, history, and general information and two foreign languages.
Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library One year. Certificate Circular 1920	Minimum requirement two years college plus examination. College graduates meeting other requirements exempt from examination.	Examination covers literature, history, current events and general information, with sight translation from one modern foreign language which may be French, German or Spanish as preferred.
Library School of New York Public Library One year. Certificate Two years. Diploma Circular 1919-20	Minimum requirement examination plus high school course or equivalent. College graduates meeting other requirements are in some cases exempt from examination.	Examination covers history, current events, literature, general information, sight translation of French and one other modern foreign language. Preliminary courses should include literature, history, social and natural sciences.

Simmons College One year program and four year program Bachelor of Science Announcement 1918-19	One year program minimum requirement at least three years college work including once science and two languages one of which must be modern. Four year program minimum requirement is in general the subjects included in a four year high school course.	Collegiate work should emphasize English, history, modern languages and science. Economics, sociology, political science, psychology, education, art are among the electives suggested.
Syracuse University Two years. Certificate Four years. B. L. E. degree course Bulletin April 1920 Degree B. L. S. has been conferred twice for two year technical course plus college course	Certificate course requirement 15 units high school work plus examination. Unit being five recitations a week for one year in one subject. Degree course requirement 15 units high school work.	Certificate course includes about 15 hours academic work. Degree course about 66 hours the subjects being English, history and modern languages and one science.
Western Reserve University One year. Certificate Catalog 1920	Minimum requirement high school course or equivalent plus examination. Examination waived for university or college graduates whose standing is acceptable.	Examination covers general literature, general history, current information and two foreign languages, one of which must be modern, both of which may be. General courses in art, education, sociology, psychology and science recommended, in addition to history and literature.

THE POST OFFICE AS LIBRARY

A SUGGESTION for the circulation of books in localities where books are difficult or impossible to attain is made by Frederick S. Delenbaugh in the *New York Times*. "My suggestion," he says, "is that the Fourth Class Post Office should be made a public library as well, with the Postmaster filling the office of librarian. This duty would be very light, for there would not be a large number of books to take care of, and all that would be asked of the borrowers would be their promise to return a book within a stated time or suffer the penalty of a slight fine—the method in vogue in most small libraries.

"The Fourth Class Post Office would have a book shelf of, say 100 books, provided by the Government or by the people of the whole country. Every two weeks twenty of the books would be forwarded by parcel post to the next Post Office of the same class, and the sending office in turn would receive twenty books from another Post Office.

"Thus the shelf of 100 books would be constantly changing and every ten weeks would find no book on the shelf that was there originally unless some one desired specially to retain a book. In case duplicates were received such duplicates would immediately be sent on by parcel post, from office to office, till they found a place."

Recruiting for Librarianship

THE demand for library workers has so far outstripped the supply, and affairs, therefore, have reached so serious a point that it behooves every librarian, whether of public, school or college library, to feel called on personally to conduct a campaign of recruiting for librarianship.

As the result of a questionnaire sent out in January by the A. L. A. office in New York, 46 libraries reported 323 vacancies on their staff, not of the lower grades but of positions commanding—or if in these days of affluent artizans “commanding” be thought too strong a term—offering salaries of from \$1100 to \$2750. That jobs paying only \$1000 to \$1200 should go begging might indicate merely that library salaries are increasing in an encouraging way, but for many \$1500 to \$2000 positions to be vacant shows that the supply of competent persons is perilously inadequate. The pressure on the library schools tells the same story. The office of one library school has had during the month of April alone 42 letters from librarians or trustees asking for library workers, in many cases reporting three or four vacancies, so that from 60 to 75 positions with salaries ranging from \$1000 to \$2000 were offered to the school in one month alone. To meet this demand the school is graduating a class of 18 students. Something must be done if the standard of service is not lowered the country over.

Two questions naturally arise—what is the cause of this shortage, and what can be done about it? The first and obvious answer to the first question is that library salaries are too low for the grade of education and intelligence demanded by the work. That has been true indeed in the recent past tho there has been a marked improvement in the matter of library salaries amounting to about 33 per cent during the past year, but it is not a complete answer; nor are library schools alone in finding a great falling off in candidates for admission. The head of a very successful school of filing in New York told me recently that the filing schools were also experiencing the same difficulty. She said that industrial and financial concerns were going to the girls' colleges and offering employment to the graduates with no training whatever, paying them a salary while teaching them the routine of their

special business. For the college woman's own sake the danger of this too easy method should be pointed out. She will learn only the routine of a particular office; when she reaches the limit of her usefulness there she will have to begin over again elsewhere; she will not have the backing of a professional school to help her find new and better positions, and when in a time of depression, business becomes slack, she may be stranded with no professional training to fall back upon. It is up to the college librarians to see that the graduates be warned of this danger and that the advantage of library training that can be applied either in business or regular library work be pointed out to them.

The dearth of promising candidates is also bound to have a serious effect on library schools; those supporting them may become discouraged. In proportion to the numbers that can be cared for, a library school is expensive to operate and to keep up overhead expenses for a faculty capable of handling fifty students for a class of 25 is from the point of view of trustees of funds dubious business. Already there has been some questioning among them, and the establishment of adequately supported new schools will be made much more difficult.

Now what can be done about it? The A. L. A. Enlarged Program has put down recruiting for librarianship as one of its activities, but that is contingent on the outcome of the campaign, and it can hardly be set in motion in time to affect the situation for the coming school year. But if every state commission were to make an effort to reach the colleges and summer schools in its state and put this call to service before the students, immediate results might be obtained. And if each librarian made it his or her business to present library work before the students of the high schools and private schools of his community, emphasizing the many openings and the improvement in financial return, the educative value to the individual and the opportunity it gives for self-development and expression as well as the service rendered by the library to society, the tide might be turned toward the profession.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

Foreign Exchange Again

In completion of my announcement in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of March 15, word comes from Otto Harrassowitz that the expected action had been taken at Berlin. An *Ausfuhrverbot für Bücher* has been issued, making the Boersenverein's discriminatory plan against foreigners the law of the realm. All consignments abroad and invoices are to be subject to the Government's control.

Harrassowitz will himself not charge anything for postage, packing and insurance, thinking thus virtually to annul the required 20 per cent *Teuerungsaufschlag*, especially since postal rates were trebled beginning April 1.

Under these circumstances libraries will nurse no further illusions, but acquaint themselves thoroly with the plan, so as not only to decide upon the extent of their German purchases, but also to discover the most economical way of buying what they will get.

And while attention is thus fixed on Leipzig, they will do well to keep the back doors locked as well. There is precisely the same opportunity for profiteering in English, French

and Italian publications. I have seen bills for English periodicals of 1920 charged at 25 per cent more than we paid London, while the price in the case of French and Italian journals was 100 per cent more than our outlay in December! There has not been at any time during the past six months any excuse for converting the shilling at more than 21 cents, the franc above 13 cents, or the lira over 12 cents, and during most of that period the rate should be far lower. This is after allowing the American agent to use the formula, $\frac{3}{4}$ current rate plus $\frac{1}{4}$ normal rate, to obviate loss in exchange, tho this makes his price considerably higher than that of his foreign competitor, as set forth in the article above cited.

There is one simple expedient that the library should adopt in the case of every foreign item. Require that the price in foreign money also be shown, so as to check up the rate of exchange. There is no mystery about this business. It is a simple review in arithmetic.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
*Librarian of The Johns
Hopkins University.*

The Library Workers' Association

DRAFT OF ORGANIZATION ADOPTED AT ATLANTIC CITY, APRIL 30, 1920.

Introduction

Since the need of organization is felt among the 10,000 or more library workers in the United States without special training, we desire to form an Association:

1. Which shall be a Bureau of Information for library workers, whose success depends on experience rather than training.

2. Which shall be a Bureau of Information for librarians who have need of recommended workers fitted to fill vacancies in their libraries.

3. Which shall supply such information as freely to other employment agencies and institutions as it does to libraries.

4. Which shall follow and give publicity to legislation related to library workers.

Perhaps in view of questions raised it may also be well to state our purpose negatively: We desire to form an Association:

1. Which shall not become a labor or trade union as defined in the *Century Dictionary*.

2. Which shall not create any unfortunate distinctions between different groups of persons employed in library work.

3. Which shall not in any way depress standards of library work. The friendliest appreciation of special training leads us to recognize the advantages of workers with special training and so to organize against our own disadvantage.

4. Which shall not oppose Standardization and Certification of library service.

5. Which shall not duplicate work performed in an adequate manner by any official bureau of the A. L. A. For the A. L. A. as the parent association of librarians this Library Workers' Association has a fitting respect. With the A. L. A. it will affiliate at once and co-operate always.

We move that pending permanent organiza-

tion the following informal Draft of Organization be adopted in lieu of a Constitution. We move that this be done with the understanding that at a meeting in the fall, probably the New York State Library Association meeting, these articles shall automatically become non-operative.

We suggest that at that time such articles as shall have been found suitable shall be re-adopted and other necessary articles incorporated in a permanent constitution. We also move that officers now elected shall be considered as temporary until that time when they may be reelected or resign office. Should the organization fail to develop, it may then formally disband. In this case funds left in the treasury would be returned pro rata.

ITEM I. NAME.

This organization shall be called the Library Workers' Association.

ITEM II. PURPOSE.

The purpose of the Association shall be to promote the well-being of library workers who have not enjoyed the benefits of library school training.

ITEM III. MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 1. Anyone in sympathy with the aims of this Association shall be eligible for membership.

Sec. 2. The temporary secretary will enroll at this meeting and at bulletined hours, the names of all those desiring to become charter members.

Sec. 3. To each member who now enrolls or who later enrolls blanks will be sent. These applications will be filled out with full information about members and returned to the Secretary.

ITEM IV. DUES.

Sec. 1. The dues shall be two dollars annually for members receiving annual salaries under \$1,000, five dollars for members receiving annual salaries between \$1,000 and \$1,500 and ten dollars for members receiving annual salaries over \$1,500.

Sec. 2. Dues for libraries and other institutions shall be two dollars annually for those with annual income under \$25,000, five dollars for those with income between \$25,000 and \$50,000, ten dollars for those with income between \$50,000 and \$100,000, fifteen dollars for those with income between \$100,000 and \$150,000 and twenty-five dollars for those with income of \$150,000 or more. Dues are to be based upon report of preceding year.

ITEM V. OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer.

ITEM VI. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The officers and the Committee on Preliminary Organization shall constitute a Board of Directors for the transaction of business.

CATHERINE VAN DYNE,

5, Washington Street,
Newark, N. J. Secretary.

Suggestions for the Name of a Ship

To the Members of the American Library Association:

There is the possibility that the Emergency Fleet Corporation will give the privilege of naming one of their ships to the American Library Association, as they have done to others of the six organizations with whom we were associated in war work. We are asked to suggest four names in the order of preference, and we are instructed in making these selections, to remember that

"The name may not be

- (a) That of any individual, living or dead;
 - (b) That of any organization;
 - (c) That of a city or town; and that
- The name must not conflict with the name

of any other ship, except in cases where the vessels are very dissimilar as to tonnage."

It is understood from members of the corporation that the second restriction, (b), does not prohibit the use of any word formed from the initials of the organization.

The Executive Board would like to have suggestions from the members of the Association. Will you send yours as soon as possible?

The names already submitted include ALA, ALABOOK, AMERLIBRAS, ALAMAYDE, USALA, THE OPEN BOOK, THE BOOKWORM.

CARL H. MILAM,

Secretary.

Temporary Address: 24 West 39th St.,
New York City.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

May 15, 1920



THE Colorado Springs Conference will need to give its chief attention to the two important matters of revision of the Constitution and the shaping of the Enlarged Program. The Special Conference at Chicago made mince meat of the revision plan and imposed upon the Committee the difficult duty of making a redraft out of conflicting opinions. It is to be hoped that the Colorado Springs Conference will leave the matter in such shape that it may be passed upon finally at the conference of 1921, as is necessary under the constitutional requirements. As Mr. Dana pointed out forcibly at the Atlantic City meeting, no large body can deal successfully in general debate with the minutiae of provisions and phrases. Apparently the membership in general favor the plan of greater concentration of responsibility in the Executive Board, so that the work of the Association shall not be at loose ends, reasonable safeguarding against expansive action by the Board without assent by the Association, as well as against hasty and ill-considered action by the Association itself and preservation of the Council with such modifications as will make it a deliberative advisory body. On such lines as these, the Conference ought to express its opinion, but details of phraseology cannot be debated, as was done at Chicago, without flagrant waste of time and effort.

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THE air was cleared to a considerable extent regarding the Enlarged Program thru the discussions at Atlantic City, and the representatives of those criticising the enlarged plan have joined with its advocates in urging that the money appeal, wherever this can be made practical, shall not be hindered or postponed. The main difference upon which compromise was necessary was with respect to endowment, and it has been agreed that, so far as practicable, half of the sum raised shall be set aside for this purpose. It should not be forgotten, however, that many persons are less willing to

give for endowment than for immediate and specified activities, and that nothing should be put in the way of assigning specific gifts to specified purposes. Unspecified donations may, of course, be utilized in such wise as the Association may determine. The resignations of Chairman Hill and Mr. Dana from the Committee on Enlarged Program take from it two of the most effective members, who have been chiefly responsible for the vigorous shaping of plans to which the whole Committee have given days and weeks of careful study, but both these are busy men, the exigencies in Brooklyn especially pressing upon Dr. Hill, and they have felt that without the united sentiment of the Association behind them, they ought not to spare further time from duties pressing in their immediate work. The response by post card to the protest prepared by Mr. Leete has exceeded a thousand, and tho some signatures were given under misapprehension, this unusually large referendum vote will doubtless influence Colorado Springs strongly in favor of making a permanent endowment fund an essential feature of the Enlarged Program plan, thus insuring the continuous flow of large and active work by the Association after the two or three years over which the work was originally distributed.

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LIBRARY workers who are not graduates of library schools have hitherto foregathered only in the unbridled festivities of the non-descript club, in rivalry with library school dinners, at New York State meetings. At Atlantic City, a more serious organization was started under the title of the Library Workers' Association, which, tho inclusive of library school graduates, has the especial purpose of assuring adequate opportunities of employment to those who, tho without professional training, have earned their status in the profession by actual experience. The organizers of the

movement have been commendably cautious and conservative, recognizing fully that professional training gives definite advantage when coupled with experience, and making clear that the new body will "affiliate at once and co-operate always" with the American Library Association. Probably those who are not graduates of library schools are super-sensitive in fearing that they have not a fair chance for rising in their profession; juniors in any calling are apt to overlook the fact that executives are always on the lookout for promising helpers worthy of larger scope than their present placing affords. This is one of the reasons why the elders are glad to see and hear the younger folk at all library meetings. The scheme of the new Association includes the interesting feature of a membership fee graded by salary, and libraries are invited to become institutional members on a corresponding basis, that they may avail themselves of the facilities of the employment agency, which is to be a chief purpose and feature of the new Association. Experience only can determine whether such an agency will be more effective than the means already at the disposal of the profession for finding places for people and people for places, among which the Library Opportunities column, freely placed at the disposal of all by the LIBRARY JOURNAL, may, it is hoped, prove one of the most useful.

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DESPITE every desire on the part of American libraries to come into satisfactory relations since the close of the world war with those recently our enemies, German publishers and booksellers have unfortunately made the resumption of relations most difficult. One bookseller took the extraordinary course of announcing that prices in marks, already much depreciated, would mean the same number of dollars to American customers. Only one degree less absurd is the announcement by a new German periodical, priced at 25 marks for Germany and German-Austria, 20 drachmas for Greece, and at 25 francs for the rest of the world except the United States, that the subscription price for American subscribers would be \$10. This is equivalent to 40 cents per mark, nearly twice the cost of German periodicals to American subscribers before the war, in spite of the fact that the mark is quoted in this country at less than 2 cents, which would mean 50 cents subscription for the periodical—as much too little as the \$10 is too much. American librarians are disposed to accept some middle

ground which would be fair to German publishers, for it is recognized that printing conditions and costs in Germany, even more than in France and Great Britain, make the situation difficult. Librarians are in the position of trustees, who must spend to advantage the money entrusted to them, yet they are willing to be not only just but generous in their purchases of German periodicals and books. They cannot, however, assent to any scheme which will treat America as a gold mine, to be looted by absurd demands, such as those indicated above. The burning of the warehouse at Leipsic, in which war issues of German periodicals were stored on behalf of American subscribers thru the Stechert firm, has been a serious misfortune, but Mr. Hafner promises to do his best to replace the missing numbers. The question of resuming relations with the German book-trade thru the Boersenverein by official action of the A. L. A. may come up for discussion at the Colorado Springs Conference; but it is by no means certain whether there should be an attempt at official action or whether the question should be left an open one, pending the resumption of normal trade relations with Germany. Certainly American librarians would not be justified in paying higher prices than the rest of the world, and it is to be hoped that German correspondents will be ready to do the fair thing and invite renewal of trade on a just basis.

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THE development of special libraries is happily supplemented by the increasing use of books on business thru public libraries, and no line of development is more important, especially in commercial and industrial centers. American publishers are more and more finding that this is a field in which development is especially worth while; indeed, several houses of growing importance are specializing on business and industrial lines of publication. Inquiry is also coming from abroad, particularly from Great Britain, as to American books on business, and English libraries are taking a hint from America in specializing in this field. One especial advantage of open shelves well filled with this class of books is that they attract men users as much as women readers, and thus the position of the library is strengthened by making the men of the community quite as eager as women readers that it should be given full support for the extension of library facilities by increasing appropriations from public funds.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE BUDGET

January 1, 1920—June 30, 1921.

European headquarters	\$ 75,000
Merchant Marine	225,000
Ex-service men	110,000
Blind ex-service men	20,000
Public health service hospitals.....	150,000
Coast guard and lighthouses.....	45,000
Industrial war work industries.....	75,000
	<hr/>
	\$700,000

A. L. A. LIBRARY IN PARIS

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. has authorized Mr. Frothingham, attorney, to proceed with the incorporation of the A. L. A. Library in Paris and has invited Arthur L. Bailey of Wilmington, Del., Herbert Putnam and Burton E. Stevenson to act as incorporators.

COMMITTEE ON ENLARGED PROGRAM

William N. C. Carlton has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Enlarged Program, effective Monday, May 17th, and will give his full time to the promotion of the appeal for funds between now and the first of July. The committee now stands as follows: W. N. C. Carlton, chairman; Charles F. D. Belden, Walter L. Brown, George S. Godard, Frederick C. Hicks, George Winthrop Lee, Grace E. Kingsland, Carl H. Milam, Caroline Webster.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENLARGED PROGRAM ON THE APPEAL FOR FUNDS, APRIL 27, 1920

I. ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the country for the appeal for funds is about seventy per cent completed insofar as the general organization is concerned. In various localities local organization has proceeded to the point of the collection of funds. One city has paid the amount accepted as its share, and another reports that it expects to have its amount raised by May 1st. The amount accepted in this case is \$10,000.

Letters from state directors in various sections show a steady progress without expression

of doubt or discouragement. Others enumerate difficulties but indicate progress in spite of these.

In the Middle Southern region James B. Rutland, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., has accepted the regional directorship, succeeding the late Dr. Owen and will proceed with the organization.

In the Central region delay was experienced in obtaining a regional director, who now, however, is proceeding with the organization, has two state directors, and a regional meeting of trustees has been held this week.

In the South Central region the regional director had difficulty because of local problems of librarians and the scarcity of publicity on account of the lack of paper stock for the newspapers. However state meetings of assistant directors are being held and improvement is marked.

In the Atlantic region one state shows the greatest progress to date. The District of Columbia Library Club has approved the movement and authorized the appointment of a committee to have charge. Raymond B. Fosdick has accepted the Chairmanship for the City of New York and is proceeding rapidly with the organization of a strong committee.

Other states in this region are being slow to organize owing to local conditions but conditions are gradually improving.

In the Atlantic region, Southeastern region, Southwestern region, South Central region, North Central region, and Pacific region, meetings of trustees have been held. In most of these regions there were official delegates present appointed by the governors of the several states.

In the Northwestern region a meeting of librarians and interested friends was held.

In the New England region a meeting attended by 225 persons was held on April 22nd. Invitations were issued by the governors of the different states and the meeting was attended by delegates from all over New England who endorsed the movement and gave it their support.

At the seven trustees' meetings already held, resolutions approving the "Books for Everybody" movement and calling upon friends of libraries to support the appeal for funds, have been adopted. The following is a typical resolution adopted at Charleston, South Carolina:

RESOLVED:—That we, library trustees and other friends of library service, meeting in

Charleston, South Carolina, March 15th, 1920, endorse the Books for Everybody movement of the American Library Association as an educational and civic effort worthy of popular support and call upon the people of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida to support it to the extent of their ability.

In various states assistant state directors and state treasurers have been appointed and state councils, composed of prominent persons, have accepted service. In the state of Arkansas, the Governor himself has selected the state director.

National organizations of all kinds are offering co-operation thru their local bodies and publications. The Elks will send out a letter to all lodges. The Rotary Club thru a regional governor and the American Legion have indicated that they will co-operate. The movement is gathering momentum every day and at the present rate should advance steadily to a successful conclusion.

The regional directors are as given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 15th, p. 173, with the exception of Carl B. Roden, who is in charge of the Central region; and James B. Rutland, who fills the vacancy in the Middle Southern region caused by the death of Thomas M. Owen.

The state directors are reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 1st, p. 414, except for the following who have been appointed since that report was issued:

Missouri director, Harold L. Wheeler, librarian of the University of Missouri, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla; assistant director, Helen Harris, 1620 South Kentucky Street, Sedalia.

New Hampshire. Mrs. William B. Fellowes, librarian, Tilton.

Arkansas, Daisy Delaney, 616 Rock Street, Little Rock.

District of Columbia, Lewis Barrington, 130 East Capitol Street, Washington.

Mississippi, W. F. Marshal, librarian of the State Library, Jackson.

Tennessee, John Trotwood Moore, State librarian, Nashville.

West Virginia, Clifford B. Meyers, librarian, Department of Archives and History, Charleston.

The responses to the invitations to become members of the National Advisory Council have been most gratifying. Many of those accepting have given cordial expression of belief in our program. The following persons have accepted to date:

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Chairman, Boston, Mass.; Nathan D. Bill, Springfield, Mass.; Marion L. Burton, president of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Hon. Asa G. Candler, Atlanta, Ga.; P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation Women's Clubs, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Henry P. Davison, New York City; Cleveland H. Dodge, New York City; Stephen P. Duggan, director, Institute of International Education, New York City; John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, Albany, N. Y.; Raymond B. Fosdick, New York City; Henry E. Huntington, Los Angeles, Calif.; Albert Johnson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Bishop Frederic Keator, Olympia, Wash.; John R. Mott, Y. M. C. A., New York City; Josephine Corliss Preston, president National Education Association, Olympia, Wash.; Hon. William C. Redfield, New York City; Charles M. Schwab, New York City; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert Ernest Vinson, president of the University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; His Excellency Hugh C. Wallace, ambassador to the Republic of France, Paris, France; Judge John Bradley Winslow, Madison, Wis.

II. PUBLICITY.

Newspapers, magazines and periodicals of all sorts have opened their columns generously to the American Library Association publicity. It is estimated that two thousand newspapers in small cities and towns in the United States have printed articles and pictures having to do with the "Books for Everybody" movement and the \$2,000,000 appeal. A great many clippings have been received and it is estimated that in this class of newspapers perhaps three or four thousand columns of space have been obtained.

While it is gratifying to receive support from the smaller newspapers of the United States, it has been highly pleasing to obtain the endorsement and the active co-operation of many of the larger newspapers of the country. During the four weeks just passed many papers of standing have printed articles setting forth the aims of the Enlarged Program and not a few of them have printed strong editorial endorsements. Such papers as the *Washington Post*, the *Providence Journal*, the *Chicago Post*, the *World* (New York), *Springfield Republican*, *Cincinnati Inquirer* may be especially mentioned.

Demand for material on the part of editors of periodicals has been so great that the comparatively small staff is unable to handle it. Recently articles, many of them illustrated,

have appeared in such publications as *Leslie's Weekly*, the *Bookman*, *Magazine of Wall Street*, the *Outlook*, *Review*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *System*, *Review of Reviews*, *Dry Goods Economist*, *Dry Goods Guide*, *Advertising and Selling*, *American Gas Engineering Journal*, *Engineering and Contracting*, *Metropolitan*, *Survey*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Inland Merchant*, *Red Cross Magazine*; and in a great many others.

Many farm papers, some of them with very large circulation, are asking for illustrated articles and several of them have printed important articles. Among these are the *Daily Driver's Telegram*, *Farmer and Breeder*, *Orange Judd Farmer*, *Ohio Farmer*, *Rural Manhood*, and others. At present about fifty orders from general magazines, class, trade and technical journals, are in the office of the publicity director. Many editors now have in hand articles sent to them on request, which are to be printed in early issues.

With some exceptions the following recent magazine articles about libraries as well as those noted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 15th (p. 355-6) and for May 1 (p. 407) are direct or indirect results of Enlarged Program publicity efforts:

Bakers' Helper for April 15, "Books as Tools."

Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal for April, "Books as Tools," by E. A. Goewey.

Business Philosopher for April, "Books for Every Service Man," by J. S. Thorp.

Chemical, Color and Oil Daily for February 7, A brief article.

Daily Drivers' Telegram for February 25, "To Open Farm Libraries."

Erie Railroad Magazine for April, "One of the Discoveries of 1919," by Marion Humble.

Exhibitors' Herald for March 6, "How to Tie Up with Libraries," by T. S. da Ponte.

Farm Journal for April 16, "Books for Everybody."

Journal of Education for February 12, "The New York State Library School," by Joy E. Morgan; and for March 18, "New Program of the American Library Association."

Literary Digest for April 24, "Books for Everybody and the Navy."

McCall's for April, "Booking Your Way," by Mary Frank (illustrated).

Metropolitan for April, "The Business of Living," by Clarence Day, Jr.

National Laundry Journal for April 15, "Books as Tools," by E. A. Goewey.

National Marine for February, a brief article.

Nautical Gazette for April 10, "What Are the Ten Best Books of the Sea?"

Ohio Farmer for March 13, "Current Comment."

Painters' Magazine for April, "Books to Help the Painter."

Pennsylvania Gazette for April 2, "Books in the War," by T. W. Koch, reviewed by Asa Don Dickinson.

Pictorial Review for March, "Is This True in Your City" (Alarm Clock).

Pictorial Review for May, "This Needs Your Support" (Alarm Clock).

Power for April 6, editorial.

Review for April 24 and for May 1, contributed display advertisements.

Review of Reviews for May, "Books for Everybody."

Revista Americana for March, article by T. S. da Ponte.

Rock for April, "Books for Everybody."

Sheet Metal for April, "Putting Heads on Mechanics" and "A Campaign to Make More Efficient Mechanics."

Shipping for March 17, "The American Library Association" (illustrated).

Social Service Review for October-December, 1919, and January-March, 1920, "An Enlarged Program for Public Library Service," by Wallace Meyer; and for April-June, 1920, "The American Library Association's Great Work," by T. S. da Ponte.

Survey for April 3, "Under the Orange Sign: the Spirited Story of the County Library Service in Santa Barbara," by Rebecca N. Porter.

Textile World Journal for April 17, "Books for Everybody."

Underwear and Hosiery Review for April, "Reading Leads to Industrial Advancement," by T. S. da Ponte.

Wilson Bulletin for March, "Books That Encircle the Globe," by F. B. Spaulding.

Woman's Weekly for February 21, "A Library on Wheels," by Charlotte H. Clarke (illustrated).

The Woman's and Infant's Furnisher for May, "Books Make Better Citizens (illustrated).

Material is gladly received by the editors of newspapers or magazines in various languages. The clippings in the office show that publications appearing in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Czech, Russian, Jewish and Scandinavian have carried our material. Requests from papers published in other languages are in the office and orders will be filled soon.

Some of the larger publications in the country have accepted our display advertising and have agreed to run it without charge. Among these publications are the *Atlantic*, the *World's*

Work, Garden, Country Life, New Republic, the Dial and Review of Reviews. House organs have sent in written requests for articles and display ads and have scheduled them for appearance in early issues.

Editors of all classes of publications, large and small, seem to be deeply interested in the movement now under way.

Librarians thruout the country are co-operating and many columns of material are being printed in newspapers every week as a result of their efforts.

III. FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENLARGED PROGRAM TO MARCH 31ST, 1920.

Summary Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

Received from the American Library Association\$202,340.00
Total disbursements to March 31st. 57,987.63

Balance in Bank, March 31st,
1920\$144,352.37

Details of Disbursements by Main Accounts

Organization Account	\$23,622.37
Publicity Account	23,301.16
Office Account	3,686.62
N. Y. City Organization Account...	900.00
Regional and State Organization Account	5,170.99
Revolving and Advanced Expense Account	1,306.49

Total Disbursements to March 31.. \$57,987.63

THE E. P. APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The following circulars have been sent to the members of the A. L. A.:

May 6, 1920.

To Members of the A. L. A.

A forward step was taken at Atlantic City, as shown by the two enclosures. These enclosures mean

That the campaign is to go on without the slightest interruption or change of campaign plans. The Compromise Committee is in full accord that the campaign for funds must not be delayed;

That the operation of the Enlarged Program is, and always will be, subject to modification by the A. L. A.; and that the machinery for recommending such modification has now been set up;

That the Association, at Colorado Springs, will decide whether at least half of the money

is to be put into a permanent endowment.

Dr. Hill and Mr. Dana have resigned from the Committee on Enlarged Program, because they have found it impossible to continue to give the amount of time required by that Committee. Mr. Belden has been appointed to fill one vacancy; the other is yet to be filled.

The A. L. A. is pledged to a great public service and we are counting on your continued support and your active efforts during May and June, to make the Appeal for Funds a great national success.

CHALMERS HADLEY,
President.
CARL H. MILAM,
Secretary.

Action of the A. L. A. Executive Board May 1, 1920.

The Executive Board, after consideration of the circular letter of March 31st, signed by Edwin H. Anderson and twelve others—

(a) Voted: That a joint committee be appointed to consist of the Committee on Enlarged Program and the four persons named (Messrs. Montgomery, Craver, Sanborn and Bailey)* or any other four persons whom they may select,** to examine and review the Enlarged Program in the light of the first resolution accompanying the letter of March 31, 1920; this joint committee to make a report with recommendations in season for action by the conference at Colorado Springs before its final adjournment.

This is the resolution referred to above:

"That the American Library Association limit its campaign to the raising of funds for those professional objects which may not reasonably be expected to be financed by the community or the organization served, and which cannot be placed by other means upon a self-sustaining basis."

(b) Voted: That the Executive Board recommend at the next annual meeting of the A. L. A. that at least fifty per cent of the money received in consequence of the present authorized appeal shall be set aside as a permanent endowment.

(c) Voted: That the members of the Association shall be kept informed concerning the nature of the financial campaign and the method of conducting it, and to effect this the Executive Board shall make monthly financial reports thru the library periodicals.

*These were the four signers of the letter of March 31, who were present at Atlantic City.

**Appointments to date are: Harriet P. Sawyer, St. Louis, Charles C. Williamson, New York, and William R. Watson of Albany.—Ed. L. J.

May 6, 1920.

To Members of the A. L. A.:

Enclosed you will find a statement of action taken by the Executive Board of the American Library Association. The undersigned are in hearty agreement on this basis, and urge you to make every effort to carry the financial appeal of the Association forward to success.

But the degree of the success depends on the co-operation of librarians, trustees and other friends of libraries, and especially on each individual member of the A. L. A. Some money has been received. Several hundred thousand are actually in sight. But to get the full two million called for will require the earnest individual effort of every A. L. A. member.

Will you not do everything in your power to help?

Yours very truly,

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

CHALMERS HADLEY,
President.

COMMITTEE ON ENLARGED PROGRAM

CARL H. MILAM,
*Secretary.*SIGNERS OF THE LETTER OF MARCH
31ST, WHO WERE PRESENT AT
ATLANTIC CITY MEETING:ARTHUR L. BAILEY,
HARRISON W. CRAVER,
THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,
HENRY N. SANBORN.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE,
JOHN FOSTER CARR.CHAIRMAN HILL RESIGNS FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON ENLARGED PROGRAM

April 28, 1920.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, President,
American Library Association,
Public Library,
Denver, Colo.

My dear Mr. Hadley:

It is indeed very gratifying to learn that the Nominating Committee appointed to name officers of the American Library Association has included my name in the report for re-election to the Executive Board. I feel that such a recommendation is an endorsement of the work of the Committee on Enlarged Program and it is because of this endorsement that I am sorry to be obliged to decline the preferment.

With this declination to accept office as a member of the incoming Executive Board must be coupled my resignation as a member of the Committee on Enlarged Program, to take effect May 3, 1920.

The reason for taking this action is one you will readily appreciate. Since the first of January library duties have demanded more of my time than usual; (a) because important questions have arisen between the Board of Trustees of the Library and the Board of Estimate of the City which need close and immediate attention, and (b) because of a suddenly aroused interest on the part of many prominent citizens in the completion of the Central Building, a project which has been delayed for many years.

The Committee on Enlarged Program has completed its organization for putting into effect the resolution adopted by the Association at Chicago and the work is so far advanced and so well systematized that I feel that my resignation at this time, for the reason given, will not injure the progress of the campaign.

Regretting the necessity for the above action and assuring you that I shall be ready at all times to do what I can to further the interests of the American Library Association, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK P. HILL.

MR. DANA'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION FROM THE
ENLARGED PROGRAM

April 27, 1920.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, President,
American Library Association.

My dear Mr. Hadley:

I hereby request that you accept my resignation as a member of the Committee on Enlarged Program, to take effect at once.

In view of the pressing nature of the affairs of both library and museum of which I have charge, I yielded, last June, to the urgent request that I become a member of this committee, with great reluctance. I finally consented, because I believed that the members of our association, and especially the more influential ones, were loyal to their organization and that, having, for two years, found it helpful to their calling to follow its leadership, they would continue so to follow it even to the extent of approving and working for entry into a broader field and the assumption of more and more important duties.

I fully realized that a call to librarians, to take up the work of an enlarged program which, even if not new in essence, is new by virtue of its extent and of its large demand on each and every librarian for a wide outlook and for energetic and self-sacrificing activity outside the field of his or her own special duties, would be heeded only if the call were fully and frankly set forth in all its details and all its meanings. In this I found I merely shared the

feelings of all the Committee. From the first, therefore, the Committee used its utmost endeavors to call into council all A. L. A. committees and official bodies and at the earliest possible moment published its conclusions and suggestions, distributed them to all members of the Association and asked each and every member to express freely criticisms and objections to the whole Program or any of its parts.

Altho the meeting of the Association at Chicago on January 1 and 2 showed that hearty approval of the Program was not unanimous, the discussions and decisions left me with the same feeling with which I accepted appointment to the Committee, that A. L. A. success in war work, the obligations still upon it to complete that work, and the great advancement that unity and loyalty had brought to librarianship in the previous two years would surely lead to unanimity of purpose and to a desire to see the Enlarged Program brought to a successful conclusion.

The publication and distribution to every

member of our association, by a self-constituted committee of twelve persons prominent in our calling, of a document which has the obvious purpose of defeating that appeal for funds which is of the essence of the Enlarged Program, added to objections privately expressed, have convinced me that I was in error in making the assumption on which I based my acceptance of the request that I become a member of the Committee on Enlarged Program.

I do not feel moved to transfer, from my own duties as a librarian and a director of a museum, time and thought and energy to work, which is exacting and relatively thankless under the best conditions, for an enlargement and enrichment of the field and for an advancement of the standing of an organization whose members find it impossible to stand united thereon.

Hence my resignation.

Yours very truly

JOHN COTTON DANA.

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

The Atlantic City library gathering of 1920, the twenty-fourth year of these meetings, included sessions in connection with the A. L. A. Enlarged Program, as well as those of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania associations, the American Library Institute and the Bibliographical Society of America. The gathering also offered an opportunity for the organization meeting of the Library Workers' Association. The date Friday and Saturday, April 30th-May 1st, had been changed from the usual days in March, because it was planned that a second special conference of the American Library Association following that at Chicago would be held for the revision of the Constitution and for consideration of the Enlarged Program, but in view of the modifications of the constitution revision proposed at Chicago, the Committee on this was not ready to report, and it was decided not to hold a formal A. L. A. conference. The New Jersey association, discouraged by the change, had proposed to give over its spring meeting altogether, but happily this decision was modified, and the New Jersey Library Association became, as usual, the local host. Over three hundred library people accordingly gathered, as usual, the attendance being, in fact, considerably over the average and far more than was expected, in view of the uncertainties of the meeting.

THE A. L. A. ENLARGED PROGRAM

On Thursday, April 29th, there were consultations with respect to the Enlarged Program, in

which an informal committee, composed of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., and John Foster Carr and two of the signers of the memorial in criticism of the enlarged program Thomas L. Montgomery and Henry N. Sanborn, sought to propose modifications of the Enlarged Program which would be acceptable to the Executive Board, the Committee on the Enlarged Program, the signers of the memorial and the membership of the A. L. A. generally. There were present, also, from the "memorialists" Arthur L. Bailey and Harrison W. Craver, who took part in the consultations which occurred throughout the three days. A meeting of the Executive Board was held on Thursday afternoon, at which modifications were discussed and in general approved, but the consultations continued until the final meeting of the Executive Board on Saturday afternoon, at which the resolutions printed on another page were adopted in their final shape.

Friday morning, April 30th, was given to an informal conference of A. L. A. members to discuss the Enlarged Program. Chalmers Hadley occupied the chair, not as president of the Association, as he took pains to point out, but as chairman of the informal meeting. The discussion was opened by brief talks by R. R. Bowker, on The Call of Service; John Foster Carr on three special features of the Enlarged Program—Better Salaries, The Importance to American Business Interests of A. L. A. Head-

quarters in Paris, and Citizenship and Work with the Foreign-born—and by J. Randolph Coolidge of the Boston Athenæum. He emphasized his text "It's up to You and Me" by urging all to participate actively in the Enlarged Program and the money appeal, speaking much on the lines of his Chicago address.

Mr. Bowker spoke of the desire to do service as the only antidote for the strike infection now prevalent, and urged that librarians should set an example of making themselves each a centre of service in the local community for which the Enlarged Program gave especial opportunity. In Mr. Carr's championship of the special features of A. L. A. work in which he is most interested, he emphasized the fact that certain features are important to certain librarians, and other features less important; that the whole program embraces many forward-looking plans worthy of support by each person because of the special features included. Mr. Coolidge called attention to the methods of procedure in organizations such as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Institute of Architects, each local member contributing to and deriving benefits from the national organization, delegating powers of government to committees, and voting by correspondence.

A motion was made by Tessa L. Kelso that a resolution approving the actions of the A. L. A. Executive Board and Enlarged Program Committee, past, present, and future, be signed by every one present. This drastic motion precipitated an exodus on the part of some who differed as to the Program, and it was laid on the table that general discussion might proceed.

It was unfortunate that those present who had signed the memorial did not speak up in the debate which ensued, but Robert P. Bliss, chief of the Extension Division, of the Pennsylvania State Library, expressed the fear that action by the Association would prove an interference in those states already organized with commissions or their equivalent.

Mr. Dana made an incisive protest, especially with reference to the revision of the Constitution, against attempting to deal in general meeting with details which should be left to the responsibility of those chosen to shape and phrase changes.

William S. Goddard of Pawtucket, R. I., spoke of the difficulties of the Rhode Island situation, in view of local demands there, and C. A. George doubted whether fifty cents could be raised in Elizabeth.

Dr. George H. Locke of Toronto, vice-president of the A. L. A., contributed to the discussion an interesting statement of methods in Canada, in which he said that the new farmer

administration was showing much interest in the promotion of educational features, and cleverly and courteously suggested that democracy in Canada tho technically under a monarchy accomplished, by following leadership, results which otherwise were difficult to obtain.

Another incident in the discussion was an admirably effective appeal by Lieut. Shoble, a blinded war veteran, seconded by Mr. Chamberlain, also blind, in behalf of books for the blind—one of the most interesting features of the interesting morning.

Miss Titcomb resumed the main topic of debate by expressing her belief in the success of the Program appeal and offering to meet Mr. George's trustees and convince them that a money appeal could and should be made effective. This warmed up the discussion and several, including Dr. Hill, Leta Adams for Syracuse, and E. Kathleen Jones for Boston, spoke briefly in behalf of the Program. Finally, Beatrice Windsor renewed Miss Kelso's motion, without the offending pledge, and it was put as a vote of confidence in the Executive Board and carried as such by a vote of 45 to 10.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A. and of this informal meeting, closed the discussion with the statement that the time for "if" is past; that two-thirds of the states are already at work pushing the appeal for funds and the principle of the Enlarged Program; that the work *is going on*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 24th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, Friday afternoon, April 30th, with Henry B. Van Hoesen, president, in the chair.

Dr. Van Hoesen introduced Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "The New Map of Europe," "The New Map of Africa," etc., who spoke about the San Remo Conference.

The minutes of the secretary were omitted because they had already been printed.

In making the treasurer's report Adele W. Lupton called attention to the fact that part of the money paid for 1919-20 dues was used to pay for last year's Atlantic City meeting. She said that, altho the Association has for some time been short of funds, it ought not to be necessary to increase membership dues from fifty cents to one dollar. Total membership in the Association now numbers 250; while the possible membership is 1421. The treasurer's report was followed by Miss Lupton's recommendation for increasing the membership and usefulness of the Association. It was voted to accept the treasurer's report as read, also that

the treasurer's recommendations be referred to the incoming Executive Committee with power.

Arthur C. Mack, president of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library of Edgewater, reported on the work of the Committee on Increased Appropriations. This committee consisted of the following: Arthur C. Mack, Edgewater, Chairman; F. L. Antisell, Perth Amboy, Secretary; Charles M. Lum, Chatham; George M. LaMonte, Bound Brook; R. C. Jenkinson, Newark, 289 Washington Street.

This committee came into existence in accordance with a motion made at the 1919 fall meeting at Passaic. The motion called for a committee of five trustees to be appointed by the president of the Association to draft a bill for increased library appropriations and to bring the matter to the attention of the New Jersey Legislature.

Mr. Mack said a questionnaire was sent out to the president of each library board in New Jersey in order to gain a complete statement of the present financial condition of libraries. The tabulated statistics were based only on figures of libraries receiving municipal support. The investigations made by the Committee led them to believe that the cost of library maintenance is being kept down at the expense of good service and that librarians and assistants are not paid enough to provide satisfactory living conditions. The Committee recommended that an effort be made to amend the state library law which now requires a levy of one-third of a mill on the assessed valuation and allows an added permissible one-sixth of a mill, so that it will retain the mandatory one-third of a mill and change the permissible added one-sixth to a permissible one-third. The Committee stated that libraries should make themselves so valuable that city bodies, because of public opinion, will be ready to grant maximum appropriations when they are needed. The Committee stood ready to propose such an amendment to the State Legislature, should the State Library Association wish it.

In discussing the report Edna B. Pratt suggested that the clause about the permissible added appropriation might be taken out of the law entirely. This would leave the mandatory one-third of a mill and any added appropriation would be possible. Mary G. Peters said that if the mention of permissive added appropriation were taken out of the law, it might mean that libraries would lose even the added one-sixth which many of them now get. Louise G. Hinsdale suggested that the law might be made to read that added appropriation is permitted, without stating any exact amount. A substitute motion offered by Mr. George, that a

committee, of which Miss Pratt and Mr. Mack should be members, be given authority to carry out Miss Pratt's recommendation, was not accepted. Miss Pratt's motion was put to vote and lost. A motion was made and carried to reject recommendation of the Committee. After further discussion C. A. George, librarian of the Elizabeth Free Public Library, moved that the report of the Committee be received with thanks. This motion was seconded and carried. Mr. George then made a motion that the rejection of recommendations made by the finance committee be reconsidered and the report of the committee be laid on the table until such a time as it may be thought advisable to bring the matter before the state legislature. William L. Bamford, trustee of the Belmar Free Public Library, said that the legislature has been granting increased salaries and is likely to consider the need favorably at this time. Mr. George accepted Mr. Bamford's suggestion that the first part of his motion, namely, that the association reconsider its rejection of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, be considered a separate motion; this motion was seconded and carried. Mr. Bamford's motion, that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee of the Association with the request to report at the next meeting, was seconded and carried. Miss Askew moved that members of Mr. Mack's Finance Committee be appointed an Advisory Committee to act with the Executive Committee in its consideration of the recommendations of the Finance Committee. This motion was seconded and carried.

The following are the officers for the coming year: President, M. Belle Kil Gour, librarian, Free Public Library, Kearny; first vice-president, Edward A. Farr, Wenonah, N. J.; second vice-president, Dorothy Pinneo, Free Public Library, Elizabeth; secretary, Florence Bowman, librarian, Free Public Library, Plainfield; treasurer, Martha A. Burnet, librarian, Free Public Library, Dover.

Mr. Bamford moved that the Executive Committee be asked to prepare and report at the next meeting a minimum wage that the Association would recommend for librarians. Mr. Peck read statistics taken from the 1917 *American Library Annual*, showing the per cent spent for salaries and books by a number of libraries. In almost every case the per cent for salaries was higher than the New Jersey average of 46 per cent, in one case the salary per cent was as high as 79 per cent. Mr. Bamford's motion was amended to include salaries of assistants as well as librarians and the motion was carried.

MARY PRESCOTT PARSONS,
Secretary, 1919-20.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The Friday evening program was in charge of the Pennsylvania Library Club, Luther E. Hewitt, librarian of the Law Association of Philadelphia and president of the Club, presiding. Thomas L. Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania State Library, outlined recent Pennsylvania library activities, the main points of which we are glad to be able to give in the Library World department of this issue. "Twenty-five Years of Civic Interest" was the title of an interesting paper by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, president of the Civil Service Commission of Philadelphia, and, until a few months ago, secretary of the National Municipal League, tracing the development of the new attitude of co-operation between officials and other persons interested in promoting good municipal government, as shown by the growth of bureaus of municipal research and of municipal reference libraries.

In his illustrated account of "A Day in Kim's Wonderful Walled City of Lahore," Asa Don Dickinson took with him the audience on an observation trip round the scenes which he passed daily during the time he spent in organizing the library of Lahore University, the trip being made doubly enjoyable by Mr. Dickinson's minimizing the *ennuis* and happily emphasizing the great picturesqueness of the City.

ORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

The meeting to organize the Library Workers' Association was held on Friday afternoon, April 30th. About 100 people were present. Mary G. Peters, librarian, Public Library, Bayonne, N. Y., presided, and Adeline T. Davidson, secretary, Public Library, East Orange, acted as secretary.

Miss Peters opened the meeting by calling on Catherine Van Dyne, reference assistant, Public Library, Newark, N. J., to give the purpose of the organization. In a brief outline Miss Van Dyne stated that the object of the Library Workers' Association is to provide for competent library workers without library school training, a bureau thru which they can get information about openings which they are qualified to fill, and for librarians a reliable bureau which will be prepared to recommend names from its files of workers available for positions.

The chairman then asked if it was the pleasure of the library workers present to form the proposed association. A motion to that effect was made and carried.

Miss Hedwig Roghé, librarian, Brownsville

Branch, Public Library, Brooklyn, then read the proposed draft of organization (given on another page), the meeting voting on each item as it was read and discussed.

General discussion followed. The question was raised whether members of this new association would withdraw from the A. L. A. The reply was that as there are 10,000 workers without library school training and only 4781 members in the A. L. A. this new organization need not detract from A. L. A. membership. On the contrary, it would foster a professional attitude which would react favorably on the older organization. The matter of affiliating with the A. L. A. was brought up, and the point was made by Miss Van Dyne that it was the intention of the association to affiliate at once with the A. L. A. and always to co-operate. Several others, among them Charles C. Williamson, chief of Economics Division, Public Library, New York, and Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, emphasized the need of working with the A. L. A. and receiving recognition from it.

Tessa Kelso, librarian, Baker and Taylor Company, New York, said that when girls asked her advice about going into library work she always told them to go to library school; that the library school acted as a real fairy godmother and looked after its graduates from the moment they embarked on their library career until it was ended. The untrained library worker had no fairy godmother to stand sponsor for her. This new association would supply that lack.

Beatrice Winsor, assistant librarian, Public Library, Newark, told the meeting that the Newark Library, in trying to fill vacancies, always wrote directly to library schools. Why? "Because we do not know where else we can get assistants."

Frank P. Hill, librarian, Public Library, Brooklyn, asked what had been done by the A. L. A. Committee on Certification and Standardization for the certification of untrained workers. Dr. Williamson replied that the Committee had not yet reached that point; that the idea was to certify workers on basis of work now being done; that library school graduates would receive the lowest grade certificate; that they too must make good before receiving higher grade certificates.

Miss Ahern said that she hoped this new association would prove a clearing house for "library workers who are not yet articulate"; that the library worker could not go out and advertise herself—if she did she was misapprehended; that if there were a strong central bu-

reau of information at headquarters and that if it made good, it would have all necessary support, local and general.

Forrest B. Spaulding, A. L. A. Library War Service, asked if the A. L. A. Enlarged Program did not cover the work of this proposed bureau. If at some future time the A. L. A. was ready to undertake this work the question of merging would be considered. The reply given was that due to the many activities of the A. L. A. there seemed to be little assurance that the Employment Bureau could be given first consideration. On this account the Library Workers' Association was reluctant to wait.

Sarah B. Askew of the N. J. Public Library Commission, asked for state chapters which should keep in close touch with the state library commissions.

A motion was carried that the nominating committee be appointed by the chair. Emma V. Baldwin, formerly secretary, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Florence Overton, supervisor of branches, New York Public Library, and Marian C. Manley, Public Library, Newark, were appointed. Upon the report of the committee the motion was made to accept the ticket as presented. The motion was carried. Those elected were as follows: President, Grace Miller, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.; vice-president, Mary G. Peters, librarian, Public Library, Bayonne, N. J.; secretary, Catherine Van Dyne, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.; treasurer, Hedwig Roghé, librarian, Brownsville Branch, Brooklyn Public Library. Executive Committee: Ella F. Corwin, librarian, Public Library, Elkhart, Ind.; E. Kathleen Jones, A. L. A. Library War Service Representative, Boston Public Library; Adeline B. Zachert, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles W. Sumner, librarian, Public Library, Sioux City, Iowa; Arthur L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

The meeting was then adjourned.

ADELINE T. DAVIDSON,
Temporary Secretary.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The American Library Institute held an open meeting on Saturday morning, with an interesting program, which was enjoyed by many members of the other visiting associations, as well as by members of the Institute. William N. C. Carlton, president of the Institute, gave an address, "Democracy and Learning," dealing with the structural changes in political and economic outlook resulting from the War, and pointing out the necessity of Learning's taking its proper place in guiding Democracy, and in

helping it to remedy its main weaknesses, namely, narrowness of vision on the part of its leaders, inexperience in administration and organization, lack of discipline, and distrust of experts.

The attitude of Democracy towards Learning bears on the attitude of Learning towards Democracy, said George Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library. Continuing, Dr. Locke spoke briefly on the attitude of the recent established farmer government in Ontario towards Learning. This Government offered the portfolio of Education to a librarian, and has shown itself in every way willing to be guided by experts regarding education in general, and in particular making provision for library maintenance. Mr. Keogh instanced the increased university appropriations made recently by Australasian labor governments as indicative of democracy's attitude towards learning and Dr. Shearer pointed out that Soviet democracy in Russia had already achieved an organization to give education to ninety-seven per cent of the Russian people.

Andrew Keogh, librarian of the Yale University, gave his conclusions as to what endowment is necessary to keep in proper condition a new building. Mr. Keogh considered briefly such questions as what is upkeep, and how the cost is conditioned by region and year by year, by the age of the building and the quality and condition of its equipment, the use of elevators or of human motor power in reaching the upper floors of the building, the difference in the standards of cleanliness and repair, and the cost of money. The items included are the cost of repairs and alterations (often quite heavy even in new buildings) the replacement of furniture and equipment, heating, light, power, water, supplies, janitor service, cleaning, insurance and miscellaneous, such as, for example, a check room for parcels and coats. From statistics, compiled for the most from the figures for 1919, Mr. Keogh estimated that two and one-half per cent of the original cost of the building is required for upkeep as he defined it. Assuming that about five per cent is a safe income to expect on capital invested, this means that an endowment equal to .50 per cent of the cost of building will be required for upkeep.

Frederic C. Hicks, law librarian of Columbia University, brought before the meeting the work of the Institute of International Education which in contrast to so many bodies to-day offers gifts to librarians rather than asks for gifts. Mr. Hicks outlined those aims and objects of the Institute, which are of special interest to librarians, told of the presentation of the

subject by Professor Duggan, its director, at a meeting of the Eastern College Librarians in New York last November, as a result of which that association passed a resolution heartily approving of the work of the Institute and appointed a committee to consult with the Director of the Institute on means of co-operation (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January 1, p. 33). Professor Duggan again brought the matter before librarians at the special meeting of the American Library Association at Chicago in January, and again the matter was received with enthusiasm. Notwithstanding this, little has been done towards taking advantage of the help offered by the Institute.

The Committee appointed by the Eastern College Librarians considered its functions to be: the acceptance in some specific way of the co-operation offered by Dr. Duggan, the suggestion of larger plans of co-operation, the preparation of a preliminary report, and giving publicity to the whole project among librarians.

One of the specific ways of co-operation suggested by the Committee in its preliminary report are: the publication of specific union lists, such as a list of statistical annuals based on a preliminary list prepared by Isadore G. Mudge, Reference Librarian of Columbia University, which the Institute could distribute to libraries for checking and addition to entries, providing for the consolidation of returned lists, the publication of the results in the form of a union list and the wide distribution of these union lists to libraries. Another union list suggested is one of duplicates and university publications available for international exchange, the cost of making the lists, and the accumulation in different centres and the shipping of such books as are made available in this way to their respective destinations being borne by the Institute. Among "Larger Plans of Co-operation" suggested by the Committee are: a comprehensive union catalog of American libraries, and special union lists, for example, lists on international law, consular reports, foreign commercial law, foreign law in general, foreign relations, foreign educational reports, foreign trade and industrial reports, source material on Latin America and foreign newspapers.

Mr. Hicks concluded by asking members of the A. L. I. to make suggestions to the Institute of International Education thru Dr. Richardson of Princeton, or Dr. Putnam, librarian of Congress, who are members of both institutes.

Dr. Richardson again brought before the Institute the question of poverty of American Re-

search libraries in the matter of research books and the need of co-operation between their research libraries of the country so that the books required by research students may be readily located. A little capital is necessary for this co-operation, but this outlay will eventually prove to be an economy to the libraries contributing.

Dr. Richardson presented Dr. Gerould's statistics for university libraries from 1912 to 1918 and Mr. Hanson's notes on Pit-falls of Comparative Statistics. Dr. Gerould's own comments on his figures will be published in the *Papers* of the Institute for 1920.

Dr. Van Hoesen gave an account of his trip abroad to buy books, and included many incidents and experiences in regard to stocks and prices of books in Germany, France, and Italy.

The meeting ended with a biographical sketch of Charles Henry Gould, one of the founders of the Institute, who had died since the last meeting. The sketch was written by Miss Ahern, who knew Dr. Gould well, and will be published in full in the *Papers* of the Institute.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Bibliographical Society of America held a meeting on Saturday evening, May 1, with the president, George Watson Cole, in the chair. In his presidential address: "Bibliography—a Forecast," Mr. Cole reviewed the present and forecast the future status of bibliographical research. Many of the bibliographies of to-day contain data gathered from many sources, but too often copied directly from previous works of a similar kind and not to any great extent from the books themselves; and therefore serve chiefly as hints that such and such books exist, leaving us to search further if we desire fuller information. Modern requirements call for fuller details and such as are derived from the books themselves, in other words, the bibliography of the future is "scientific bibliography"—using the word scientific as defined in the Century Dictionary namely: "Concerned with the acquisition of accurate and systematic knowledge of principles by observation and deduction: as scientific investigation." One branch of scientific bibliography is "anatomical" bibliography, for the bibliographer "not satisfied to consider the book as an entity, anatomizes, or examines it minutely and considers it leaf by leaf and sheet by sheet in order to discover the relations that each bears to the complete volume." This requires of the modern bibliographer a knowledge of all the processes employed in transferring the manuscript of the

author into the finished book; for example, paper and paper making, types, typesetting and printing; binding and binders. The record made after the bibliographer has made a thorough examination of the book might be termed descriptive bibliography and distinction must be made between books "described" in detail, or "recorded" or merely "noted." But the bibliographer of to-day is not satisfied with an anatomical examination of a single copy of a book, especially if it seems to contain any abnormal or unnatural features; therefore as well as anatomical bibliography the work of the future will consist more and more in collecting, classifying and digesting the mass of information to be found in the bibliographies of the past and in the location, if possible, of copies of every different edition, thru which any given work has passed. Illustrating this, Mr. Cole gave in some detail an account of the methods of procedure employed in the cataloging of the Huntingdon Library and mentioned the fact that the English Bibliographical Society is now compiling a complete title list of all books by English authors, printed in England or abroad down to and including the year 1640 and it has planned to give in it the location of a copy of every title recorded. It is estimated that this work will comprise about 30,000 titles. Mr. Cole suggests that "a similar work ought to be undertaken here so that we may learn definitely what was done by the presses in our own country, say down to 1750 or 1800, and where copies of every work recorded may be found," using as a basis for this the works of Evans, Hildeburn, Paul Leicester Ford, Sabin and others.

Augustus H. Shearer, librarian of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, followed with a well-told tale of his twenty years search for the almost mythological *Courier de l'Amérique*, which is mentioned by Hildeburn in his "Issues of the Pennsylvania Press" and by Scharf and Westcott in their "History of Philadelphia," but which could not be found in the libraries of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Albany, New York, Boston, Cambridge, Worcester, Montpelier, Concord, Hartford, Providence, New Haven or Madison. There was no entry for it in the Catalogue Générale of the Bibliothèque Nationale, nor in its catalog of L'Histoire de l'Amérique, to which numerous references were made in Philadelphia newspapers of 1874, especially bearing on two incidents important in the history of diplomacy and politics. From these references, Dr. Shearer reconstructed for his audience the life of the *Courier*, namely that it "was established in July, 1784, continued about twice a week un-

til October, that it was interested in Pennsylvania affairs with a leaning toward the Democratic Party; and that altho published in French (by Boinot and Gaillaird) it was anti-monarchical." In 1917 among the transcripts from the Spanish Archives at Seville in the Ayer Collection in the Newberry Library, Chicago, there were found transcripts from ten distinct numbers of the *Courier* which had been included in the dispatches of the Spanish Minister at Philadelphia to the King of Spain. But still no actual copy of the paper had come to light.

In December, 1919, however, a part of the file of the *Courier* was offered at public auction at Henkels. The lot, consisting of nine issues, was purchased by the Library of Congress for \$650 or about \$73 per number. Of the twenty-six issues which appeared the Library of Congress has nine and eight more are at Seville; three only are in both places.

A communication was read from Seymour de Ricci in which he asked the opinion of the Society on the advisability of the pooling of resources by bibliographical societies for the publishing of those monographs of general interest which are the welcome tools of the librarian, the bibliographer and the student, but which are so difficult to produce in these days of high costs of book-manufacture. M. de Ricci asked that any suggestions of the members might be sent and assured the Society of the willingness of the Bibliographical Society of London to co-operate in any scheme of this kind which might be adopted.

The officers for the coming year are: President, George Watson Cole; first vice-president, William W. Bishop; second vice-president, J. C. M. Hanson; secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, and treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon.

This session closed the official program of the meeting, the busiest, perhaps, in the long series of Atlantic City meetings; but no sooner was the ballroom (in which the sessions were held) cleared than it was again filled, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

OTTAWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

On March 18th a meeting of Ottawa librarians organized the Ottawa Library Association. The officers elected for the first year are: President, W. J. Sykes, librarian Carnegie Library; first vice-president, Mrs. O. P. R. Ogilvie; second vice-president, F. W. H. Jacombe; secretary, B. W. Welling, librarian for the Research Council; treasurer, M. Sinclair. The club aims to include in its membership all persons doing professional library or bibliographical work in the city, as well as others inter-

ested in library work. Meetings will be held monthly. Ottawa has more than her share of libraries, which include not only the Parliamentary Library and the Carnegie Library, but also quite a number of libraries thruout the government departments and the different commissions, as well as several maintained by different societies and educational institutions. While the purposes for which the libraries are maintained and the consequent character of their work differs widely, it is felt, nevertheless, that sufficient community of interest exists to make the program of such a society very interesting and useful to those engaged in this line of work.

The April meeting of the Association proved one of great interest. Efforts were made to send announcements of the meeting to all librarians of the city, and, as a consequence, in spite of the fact that the evening was marked by perhaps the heaviest downpour of rain of the season, twenty-five librarians assembled at the Carnegie library.

The president, Mr. Sykes, occupied the chair, and, in opening the meeting, gave a short outline of the organization and objects of the Association and suggested a number of projects that might be taken up. Among these were the compilation of a list of libraries of the city, the exchange of lists of subject-headings, the promotion of inter-library loans, the exchange from time to time of lists of books received in the respective libraries and the formation of a collection of professional library literature to supplement that already available in the libraries of the city.

Notice of motion was given to change the name of the Association to "The Ottawa Library Club."

The compilation of a list of the libraries of the city was then taken up by A. A. Masson, cataloger of the Carnegie library, and B. W. Welling, of the Research Council library. Miss Masson referred to the convenience such a list would be in referring enquirers to libraries where literature on special libraries was most likely to be obtained, and cited the list of "special" libraries now being prepared for the whole of the United States by the Special Libraries Association, largely in response to the need shown during the war, and Miss Welling spoke particularly of the usefulness of such a list to those not already familiar with the libraries of the city.

Further discussion was given to the project, special mention being made of the usefulness of a list of government libraries in Ottawa, published some time ago by the Toronto Public Library, and it was decided to appoint a

committee to carry on the work of compiling the list, the committee being composed of Misses Masson, Welling, Argue (of the Normal School Library) and a representative of Ottawa University.

The matter of an exchange of subject-headings was discussed by I. A. Campbell, librarian of the Commission of Conservation, and F. W. H. Jacombe, of the Forestry Branch, Interior Department. Such lists of subject-headings, it was pointed out, would practically constitute a short table of contents of the respective libraries, and would enable searchers to locate literature with considerable exactness. It was agreed to leave with the different librarians the matter of preparing such a list and submitting it to the Association.

JOINT MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The summer meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be a union meeting with the other library associations of New England at the Isles of Shoals, Thursday to Saturday, July 1-3, 1920. The hotel at Star Island will be available for the exclusive use of librarians and their friends. Rates will be \$3.50 per day, either for one person in a single room, or for each of the two persons who may share a double room. Also, there will be available about eight or ten rooms with private bath, for which the rate will be two dollars a day, additional.

The associations in charge of sessions are: Thursday evening, New Hampshire; Friday morning, Massachusetts; Friday afternoon, Maine and Vermont; Friday evening, Rhode Island and Connecticut; Saturday morning, General session.

Reservations should be made directly with the Oceanic Hotel, addressing correspondence to the manager, V. D. Harrington, at Philadelphia Academy, Andover, Mass., before June 15th, and after that date at the Oceanic Hotel, Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, N. H.

The Isles of Shoals are about 10 miles from the main land and are reached by steamer from Portsmouth, N. H. The meeting should be a good one, as aside from the library interest there are possibilities of attractive excursions to the sea shore resorts of New Hampshire, Southern Maine and Northern Massachusetts. Portsmouth is famous for its beautiful old houses, as the home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and as the scene of "The Story of a Bad Boy." York Beach and Ogunquit, Maine, are within easy reach of Portsmouth over what William Dean Howells has called the most beautiful trolley trip in the country. Rye and Hampton

Beaches in New Hampshire are only a few miles distant from Portsmouth by trolley. The Isles of Shoals themselves are beautiful and have been made famous by Celia Thaxter whose home was there. All who go should read beforehand her "Island Garden" and "Among the Isles of Shoals." The privilege of spending the Fourth of July at the "Shoals" should be an added incentive to a large attendance.

Further information as to program, rates and means of reaching the "Shoals" will appear in the June *Bulletin* of the Massachusetts Library Club.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Russell Library, Middletown, on February 27th.

Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library, Springfield, spoke on "Getting the library used," pointing out that running a library was like running a business, and that we should apply the same acuteness and interest must be applied to it.

J. Maud Campbell, director of the Work with Foreigners, Massachusetts Free Library Commission, spoke on "What the library can do for the foreign born," pointing out that a majority of the immigrants to this country between 1900 and 1910 were over school age. These should be fitted to earn a living, to make a home, and be enlightened regarding democratic ideals of government. Reading in their own language as well as in English should be encouraged. Miss Campbell gave a valuable list of books on Americanization.

Edward F. Humphrey of Trinity College, followed Miss Campbell, speaking on "American Democracy and Education."

At the evening session J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, spoke on "Libraries and the business man." Mr. Coolidge spoke largely on special libraries. He gave a list of books which are particularly helpful to those who wish to help the business man in research and described in detail the contents of these books, in some cases quoting from them. In closing Mr. Coolidge said that the business man now realizes the benefit of libraries to others, and for that reason he believed that the enlarged program of the A. L. A. would be a success.

An invitation from the library in Westport to hold the spring meeting there was accepted.

DOROTHY WHITING,
Secretary.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Executive Board was held

recently in New York City, at which, in addition to the officers, several chairmen of committees were in attendance to help in planning for the annual conference. Representatives of certain resorts under consideration for the meeting place were present to urge their claims for selection. After due consideration it was decided to hold the conference at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, during the week of September 20th.

LUCIA TIFFANY HENDERSON,
Secretary.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 21. At the Public Library, Westport, Conn.

Spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association.

Sept. 2-4. At Portland, Ore.

Annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

June 2-7. At Colorado Springs, Colo. Headquarters at the Hotel Antlers.

Forty-second annual conference of the American Library Association.

Sept. 20-25. At Lake Placid, N. Y.

Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

July 1-3. At the Isles of Shoals. Headquarters at the Hotel Star Island.

Joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, and the New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut associations.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, for a small library in the Southwest an assistant librarian. Salary \$1200. Address: M. P. L., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, for a college library of 40,000 volumes situated in the Southwest, a reference and accession assistant. Initial salary \$1400. Address: L., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a cataloguer for a college library in Ohio. College and library school training required. Good salary. Address O, care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, director of children's work, at \$125, to begin July 1, thoroly trained and experienced. Present circulation, 169,000, including large proportion of school work. Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library.

“Notable Library Buildings”



Eugene Payette, Architect

Montreal Civic Library

This building is equipped with five tiers of Snead Standard Stacks, and the Snead Special Open Bar Adjustable Shelves; accommodating 270,000 books, and 5,000 newspaper volumes.

The leading Architects and Librarians have consulted with us in connection with their library and book storage problems.

Our 271 page clothbound catalogue contains many plans and illustrations of library buildings, and technical articles on library and stack construction written by leading experts. This book will be sent free on request to the Librarians, Architects and Owners who have need for same.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ABRAMS, Eva, C. P. diploma 1919, appointed technical reference librarian of the Morris Knowles Engineering Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BELDEN, Charles F. D., librarian of the Boston Public Library, appointed to the A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program, in place of John Cotton Dana, resigned.

CARLETON, William N. C., has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Enlarged Program, and from May 17th will give his full time to the promotion of the appeal for funds.

CRANDLE, Inez, librarian of the Dimmick Memorial Library, Mauch Chunk, Pa., resigned. Becomes librarian of the Public Library, Du Bois, Pa., May 15.

ESPY, Rectina St. Croix (Cockfield), died on April 21, 1920, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Espy went to Harrisburg to join relatives after the death of her husband in 1863 and travelled with her little daughter thru the lines from Louisiana. She was later appointed as an additional clerk in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania and was sent to Chicago to take charge of the post-office in the Pennsylvania Building in 1893 at the time of the Chicago Fair. Returning to Harrisburg she acted as secretary to William H. Egle in the copying of material for the Archives, and in 1895 was made the desk clerk in the State Library and has seen twenty-five years' service with that Institution.

FOSDICK, Raymond Blaine, recently chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, has accepted the chairmanship for the City of New York Committee for the rais-

ing of funds for the "Books for Everybody" movement of the A. L. A.

FERCUSON, Kate, in charge of the A. L. A. headquarters at Coblenz, sailed on May 14th for the United States.

HAWKINS, Eleanor E., of the Cataloging Department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library, appointed editor of the Cumulative Book Index.

KUDLICKA, Hosefa, formerly librarian of the William Ives (Polish) branch of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, has been with the American Red Cross Commission in Poland and has completed an investigation of conditions in the city of Czesochowa. "The training in research work and the making of surveys received in the course of her professional duties . . . has greatly enhanced her usefulness to the A. R. C.," says E. Brodnax, publicity director at the New York Branch Office.

LAW, Marie Hamilton, assistant to the principal of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Employers' Association, Pittsburgh.

LEE, George Winthrop, librarian, Stone and Webster, Boston, appointed a member of the A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program in place of J. H. Friedel, who resigned in order to accept an appointment on the Joint Committee of Seven appointed by the A. L. A. and the S. L. A. to advise and approve the work of the Enlarged Program which concerns business and industrial libraries.

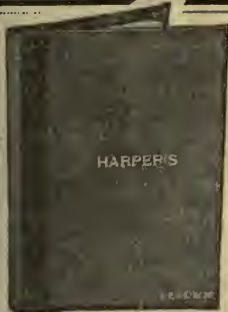
MACRUM, Adeline, C. P. 1915, promoted to be file chief of the Morris Knowles Engineering Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MALONE, Lillian Sullivan (Mrs. Harry N. Malone), C. P. 1915, consultant on children's books, Kaufmann's Store, Pittsburgh, Pa., resigned.

MOON, Amy C., of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, appointed chief of the Catalog Division of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library.

PRICE, Marian, librarian, Carnegie Free Library of McKeesport, Pa., has resigned to engage in relief work in Vienna, Austria, under the American Friends' Service Committee.

REESE, Rena, first assistant Denver Public Library, goes to Paris in June to take charge of the A. L. A. headquarters there.



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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

PENNSYLVANIA

A summary of a good year of library activity in Pennsylvania was given by Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the State Library, at the Atlantic City meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club:

"The town of Ambridge has doubled the library appropriation for the year. At Butler, a building is to be erected at the cost of \$65,000, of which the Carnegie Corporation is responsible for \$45,000. Miss Sherman, well known to most of you, has been chosen to conduct this work. Over three-quarters of the voters of Clarion County signed a petition for a one mill tax for a county library. It has not been passed. At Darby, the library has been reorganized and this fine old institution, the third founded in the State, is enjoying a general awakening. At DuBois, a popular vote appropriated a two mill tax for a city library by a large majority. In Gratz and Lykens Township a community library was started as a memorial to the soldiers. At Harriman, the library has been reorganized and will open this month. At Hyndman, the Parent-Teachers Association has started a movement for a similar institution. The Indiana Council appropriated one-half mill. At Lancaster, the commissioners duplicated the amount given by the city for county extension. Three branches have been established. At Marietta, Mr. and Mrs. Heistand have given a large building for a community house in memory of their son killed in France. They remodeled and furnished it and the town raised \$25,000 towards an endowment and an additional \$10,000 for a swimming pool and auditorium. The Carnegie Corporation has given to Pottsville \$45,000 for a building and a bequest of \$25,000 has been received from Miss Louise Shaefer. At Rockwood, within a month the Public Library will be opened in the school house. The movement is backed by the Parent-Teachers' Association. At Star Junction, a public library was opened in 1919 in the community house. The Washington Coal and Coke Company furnished the light, heat and equipment. At Woodlawn, a movement for a library has been started by the Women's Club. The Town Council has given them a room in the Municipal Building, furnished and cared for.

"The Summer School under the chaperonage of R. P. Bliss will form part of the summer school arrangement at State College.

There will be special instructions this year for high school librarians and the faculty, already strong in the possession of such workers as Miss McDonald, Miss Rockwell, Miss Betterly and Miss Avery, will be supplemented by Miss Power, late of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

"Everywhere thru the State there is a fine spirit of helpfulness. Efforts are being made in connection with a similar movement for the increase of teachers' salaries to have a better compensation provided for these useful workers. The last Legislature provided a Library Code for the library activities of the State that is both modern and effective. Library Extension is made a division of the State Library. Ample provision is made for county libraries and the salaries of everyone connected with the work are increased by thirty-three per cent."

ONTARIO

Ottawa. The past season has been marked to a more than ordinary degree by manifestations of the "get-together" spirit among Ottawa librarians.

Early in the year W. J. Sykes, librarian of the Carnegie Library, took the lead in efforts to compile a combined magazine list of the city libraries. A number of the libraries, comprising chiefly those in the government departments, responded to his invitation to send in lists of the magazines they subscribe for, and these will later be collated and a list made out and mimeographed, giving the list of magazines taken, and also the libraries taking the magazines, with the volumes contained in each library. It is hoped to have this list out shortly. One result of this working together is the formation of the Ottawa Library Association on March 18th, as reported in the Library Organizations department of this issue.

ENGLAND

London. In 1918 persons admitted to view the general collections in the British Museum numbered 150,442. Students' visits to particular departments totaled 132,421. After the reading room and the newspaper room, the department most popular with students was the department of manuscripts with 4,621 visits. To the general collections in the British Museum (Natural History) 422,805 persons were admitted, including the 15,162 students visiting particular departments for study.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES OF READERS

BOYS AND GIRLS See **COMMUNITY SERVICE**, below.
CHILDREN

Books for the children's room. Recent additions to Omaha Public Library. *Bulletin*, Jan., 1920. p. 36-44.
NURSES AND SOCIAL WORKERS

List of books for nurses and social workers. Iowa Library Commission. State Traveling Library. Des Moines. 8 p.

PREACHERS

A hundred good books for the library of ministers. *Chicago Theological Seminary Register*, Jan., 1920. p. 4.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ALCOHOL

Simmonds, Charles. Alcohol; its production, properties, chemistry and industrial applications. New York: Macmillan. 1919. p. bibl. O. \$7.50.

AMERICANIZATION

References on Americanization. A bibliography. *Library Poster*. Seattle (Wash.) P. L. Feb. 26, 1920. p. 2-3.

See also **IMMIGRANTS**

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

Some readable autobiographies. *Bulletin of the Lynn Public Library*. Feb. 1920.

BANKING

Library limelight. [List of commercial books, pamphlets and papers recommended for bank libraries and individual reading.] *Journal of Amer. Bankers' Ass.* Jan. 1920, p. 381-382.

BIOGRAPHY. See **AUTOBIOGRAPHIES**.

BUILDING

Books for builders. A selected list. Detroit Public Library. Supplement to *Library Service*. Mar. 1, 1920. no. 14.

CANADA

Locke, George H. The life and spirit of old England and old France during Canada's first two centuries. In: When Canada was New France. Toronto: J. M. Dent. 1919. Bibl. \$1.25.

CHRIST—HIS SECOND COMING

Snowden, James H., comp. The second coming of Christ. *Bulletin of the General Theological Seminary*. Boston. Jan. 1920. p. 11-14. (Special reading list. no. 38.)

CITIZENSHIP.

Present day problems in citizenship: a reading list. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. 1919. 8 p.
Short course in citizenship. Minneapolis: Minnesota Univ. Gen. Extension Div. 1919. 11 mim. p.

CITY PLANNING

Jenkins, F. W., comp. Recent books and reports on housing and town-planning. *Housing Betterments*. Feb. 1920. p. 60-71.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

Thompson, Laura A., comp. Recent literature on collective bargaining. Washington: U. S. Department of Labor. Library. 9 mim. p.

COMMERCE

Friedman, Elisha M. International commerce and reconstruction. New York: Dutton. 1920. 15 p. bibl. O. \$5.

COMMERCE—FAR EASTERN

U. S. Dept. of Commerce. Bibliography for sta-

tistical material on trade returns for Far Eastern commerce. Far East Div. of Dept. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Jan. 15, 1920. 3 mim p. (Report no. 12.)

COMMUNITY SERVICE

New community service. A list of book and magazine articles. *Library Poster*. Seattle, (Wash.) P. L. Mar. 11, 1920. p. 2-3.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on correspondence schools. July 16, 1919. 4 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

DRAMA

Haskell, Daniel C., comp. Foreign plays in English. A list of translations in the N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Feb. 1920. p. 61-92.

DRAMA, FRENCH

Chandler, Frank W. The contemporary drama of France. Boston: Little, Brown. 1920. 40 p. bibl. D. \$1.50.

DRAMA, PATRIOTIC

Thorp, Josephine. Patriotic drama. *New Jersey Library Bulletin*. Jan. 1920. p. 3-4.

Supplementary to Miss Thorp's other patriotic drama list printed in the *Bulletin*, Dec. 1918.

EDUCATION

Interesting educational books of the past two years. *Library Poster*. Seattle, (Wash.) P. L. Jan. 29, 1920. p. 2-4.

U. S. Education Bur. Monthly record of current educational periodicals Oct.-Nov. 1919. 20 p. (*Bulletin*, 1919. no. 67, Nov. 1919. 16 p. *Bulletin* 1919. no. 75)

EUROPEAN WAR

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Mar. 1920. p. 196-198.

Tentative check list of the state publications relating to the European war, 1917-1919. *Monthly List of State Publications*. December. 1919. p. 581-648.

FARMING

Johnson, S. C. Ten best books for the farmer. Wisconsin Library *Bulletin*. Mar. 1920. p. 32-33. (Reprinted from the *Wisconsin Agriculturist*.)

GARDENING

Gardening. Library Association of Portland, Ore. *Monthly Bulletin*. Mar. 1920. 3 p.

GENEALOGY

Genealogy. References to all books in the Grovenor Library collection and that of Buffalo Genealogical Society. *Grovenor Library Bulletin*. Nov. 1919, Mar. 1920. (Begun in Mar. 1919 *Bulletin*. To be continued.)

IMMIGRATION

Davis, Philip, comp. Immigration and Americanization. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1920. bibl. p. 747-765. O. \$4.

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on restriction of immigration. New York. H. W. Wilson Co. 1920. bibl. p. 9-13. D. 50c. (Abridged Debaters' Handbook ser.)

IMMIGRANTS

Y. W. C. A. Nat'l Board. Division of work for foreign-born women. Bibliography for social workers among foreign-born residents in the U. S. E.

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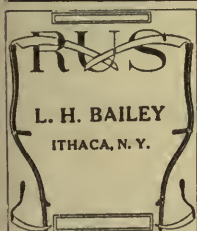
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

M. Rushmore, 600 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 1920. 38p. ITALIANS, THE

Trevelyan, Janet Penrose. A short history of the Italian people; from the barbarian invasion to the attainment of unity. New York: Putnam. 1920. 8p. bibl. O. \$5.

JULIAN, THE EMPEROR

Martin, Edward J. The emperor Julian; an essay on his relations with the Christian religion. New York: Macmillan. 1919. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.50.

LABOR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Labor and reconstruction. Some modern titles. Worcester Free Public Library. Mar. 1920. 2 p.

MARIONETTES

Joseph, Helen Haiman. A book of marionettes. New York: Huebsch. 1920. 4 p. bibl. O. \$5.

MERCHANT MARINE

Phelps, Edith M., comp. American Merchant Marine. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1920. 18 p. bibl. D. \$1.50. (Debaters' Handbook ser.)

Enlarged and revised bibliography and edition of 1916.

MINES AND MINING

Canda. Dept. of Mines. *Catalog of Mines Branch Publications*. Sept. 22, 1919. 10 ed. no. 337. 29 p.

MUSIC FOR EASTER AND LENT

Music for Easter and Lent. Chicago Public Library. *Book Bulletin*. Mar. 1920. p. 34-36.

OIL INDUSTRY

U. S. Bureau of Mines. Recent articles on petroleum and allied substances. Feb. 1920. 33 p.

PERSONALITY

Buckham, John Wright, comp. Personality, human and divine. *Bulletin of the General Theological Library*. April 1920. p. 11-15. (Special reading list no. 39.)

PICTURES

Use of pictures in schools. A suggested list of books. *Wilson Bulletin*. (New York: H. W. Wilson Co.) Mar. 1920. p. 447.

RECONSTRUCTION. See EUROPEAN WAR.

RUSSIA

Russia, the country of extremes. A selected list of books dealing with the history, customs, policies, foreign relations etc. of Russia. Brockton Public Library. *Quarterly Bulletin*. Jan-Mar 1920. 1 p.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

What to read on school libraries. A list of references. *Wilson Bulletin*. (New York: H. W. Wilson Co.) Mar. 1920. p. 453-454.

SCHOOLS, CONSOLIDATION OF

U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Education Bur. Library Div. List of references on consolidation of schools. Feb. 1920. 8 p.

SOCIOLOGY

Clow, Frederick R. Principles of sociology with educational applications. New York: Macmillan. 1920. bibl. O. \$1.80. (Brief course ser. in education.)

Leary, Daniel B. A group-discussion syllabus of sociology; topics, questions and references for an introductory college course. Buffalo, N. Y. Univ. of Buffalo. College of Arts and Sciences. 1920. 6 p. bibl. O. \$1.

SPANISH TEACHING

Bridge, Estelle. Library aids in the teaching of Spanish. *Wilson Bulletin*. (New York: H. W. Wilson Co.) Mar. 1920. p. 446.

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

Meyer, Hermann, H. B., comp. List of references on shipping and shipbuilding. Washington: Gov't. Printing Off. (Library of Congress.) 303 p. 40c.

TECHNOLOGY

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Technology Dept. *Technology Book Review Index*. Sept. 1919. v. 3, no. 3. 84 p.

TREATIES

U. S. Dept. of State. Tentative list of Treaty Collections. 1919. 103 p.

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Foreign relations of the United States. *Price List* 65, 4th ed. Oct. 1919. 50 p.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Some references on universal military training in Boston Public Library. *Bulletin* no. 621. Mar. 13, 1920. p. 5-6.

VOTING, ABSENT

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on absent voting. Oct. 30, 1919. 4 typew. p. 30c.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Standards of weights and measures: tests of metals, concrete, electricity, etc. *Price List* 64, 4th ed. Nov. 1919. 28 p.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Bullock, Edna D., and Johnson, Julia S., comps. Employment of women. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1920. 26 p. bibl. D. \$1.25. (Debaters' Handbook ser.)

Revision and enlargement of bibliography in the 1915 edition.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Stone, Ellery W. Elements of radio-telegraphy. 8 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on employers' liability and workmen's compensation. Nov. 12, 1919. 9 typew. p. 55c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Y. M. C. A.

Y. M. C. A. International Committee. Industrial Department. Among industrial workers. . . . New York: Associated Press 3 p. bibl. O. bds. \$1.50. pap. \$1.25.

ZIONISM

Sokolov, Nahum. History of Zionism 1600-1918. New York: Longmans. In 2 v. v. 2. 12 p. bibl. O. \$7.50 spec. n.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY TEMPORARILY CLOSED

The John Crerar Library, unable to extend the lease of its old quarters, is therefore obliged to close until the new building is ready to open to the public. This will probably be about the first of September.

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To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 1, 1920



Publicity for College Libraries*

By FRANCIS K. W. DRURY

Assistant Librarian, Brown University

IF we ask, "Do college and university libraries need to advertise," we should analyze our commodity and our field as an advertising expert would. Comparing our work with a commercial business, the object of which is to sell goods, our purpose is to get the book into the reader's hands, and to have the right book for the right reader at the right time.

Our commodity consists of books and services—books for reference and reading, service at the reference and loan desks, in special departments, thru indexes, lists, and helps of all kinds.

Our field is rather limited, more so than in a public library, but on the other hand we have a large new clientèle each year which must be made acquainted with the library, its use and its resources, even as new users of a soft drink or patent medicine must be found to replace those who give it up.

There are six groups in the field. First, there are the trustees and officers, for whom we provide the archives, the records, and the historical material of the college. Then we have the faculty and administrative staff, for whom we provide books for teaching, research, and their side lines and hobbies. Perhaps we may assume that advertising among them is not necessary, as the faculty especially is inclined to make demands. We should not neglect, however, the employees of the college, the superintendent of buildings, the business office staff, and the many stenographers and clerks. Then we have the students, who are our main patrons on whom to concentrate. Fourth, there is the college and local community, for which we provide a certain amount of reference and reading material.

Every college library is generous with its privileges, chiefly to create good will, that quality which brings a customer back to the old stand. Thus the library helps to cement the bond between the gown and the town. Fifth, we have the alumni, whom we supply with privileges and loans if wanted. They are a source of gifts, donations, memorials, collections, etc., and should be kept informed in regard to the library thru the alumni magazine by means of news items, feature stories, and notes of progress. For example, the *Alumni Quarterly* at the University of Illinois printed a carefully summarized article on "The Library at a Quarter-million Volumes," not only as featuring a milestone in its development, but also as informing the alumni of its growth. Sixth, there are the libraries of other colleges and universities with whom we co-operate, especially in asking and giving inter-library loans of books. For these it is desirable to establish a reputation; and this is done by the publication and exchange of bibliographies, subject catalogs, catalogs of special collections, handbooks, etc.; by news items in the library papers, by articles printed therein, by papers at library meetings, etc.; and by co-operation in union lists, by maintaining a staff of scholarly assistants of recognized caliber, and even by paying good salaries.

Reviewing these groups, we find there are two sorts: those within the college and those without. Our main business is with the inside group—the students in co-operation with the faculty. We should center our efforts on the students, who are our chief readers, chief reserve users, chief reference users. If we reach them, the other groups will be affected also. Statistics are not necessary to prove that we are

* Based on a talk given before the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, November 29, 1919.

not reaching all the students; most will agree that we touch only fifty to seventy-five per cent. Therefore the conclusion seems obvious that we must advertise our wares.

Agreeing then that we need to advertise, how shall we do it? The process is well agreed upon for any commodity. First we must catch the attention. This is difficult. How shall we get a hearing for cultural, literary, and educational affairs? Will not our modest sign be eclipsed by the blazonry of the money makers? Will students notice anything these days unless it is hung from balloons or bannered across the street? Yet we have a building which is one of the central features of the campus; we have required reading on reserve which compels the students to come in; and we have the possibility of a tour of the building for freshmen. So let us not despair of catching the attention.

After getting the attention we must hold it. This is done by an appeal to the senses, by awakening desire thru the feelings and emotions. Here we can use the selling points of a quiet comfortable place in which to read; of its convenience for use; and of the pleasure of reading. We may even consider the drawing power of a smoking room, profiting by the experience of camp libraries.

The third step is to convince by an appeal to reason. Here the selling points are: the good quality of the books old and new; their special adaptation to student needs; and their reliability.

Fourth, we must provoke the response, or "make the sale." Here we can point out the profit gained from hours spent in the library, the saving of time in many ways, and that the library is free for the students' use and is open long hours for their convenience.

In considering the methods or types of advertising to be adopted, we must bear in mind the following:*

I. The classified advertisement. This form is hardly usable, tho we can conceive of a notice in the college paper: "Wanted, 300 freshmen to use the library every week." Yet we approach the "want ad" type when a professor posts a notice or prints it in the *Bulletin* column: History 1 students will ready "Breasted's Ancient Times," Chapter 4.

II. The publicity advertisement, as used on bill boards, street banners, bulletin boards, etc.

Again, this is hardly usable in a direct form comparable to the commercial display, but we use it indirectly. Thus the library building is a separate structure and the most prominent building; it is inscribed over the door as the "Library," and nowadays a name is commonly attached to it as a sort of trademark, the John Hay Library, the Widener Library, etc. Often the library is used for registration, or the athletic association distributes blanks for student seats at football games over its counter. Ten years ago I thought this an unwarranted assumption and an interference with the loan desk activities; today I should welcome it as a compliment and a tacit recognition of the library as the center of the college life.

III. The display advertisement—a direct appeal:

1. Thru newspapers, magazines, periodicals, trade papers. For this we have at hand the college student paper. We have never heard of a real display ad of the library set in with those of the retail stores. It is possible, but hardly necessary. But we can supply reading matter of all kinds. To do this effectively each new editor must be cultivated and the library must be on the reporter's route. Make sure of this. Then feed the reporters with library stories and events. personal jottings of the staff, new appointments and withdrawals, important gifts, striking purchases,—these last especially make good news. For accuracy it is safer to prepare the material in typewritten form, but it is always interesting to tell the facts and then to see how the reporter will handle them and make his story.

A reading list is a reliable and satisfactory feature for the newspaper. Experience has shown it should be short, not more than seven or eight titles—better if less—that it should be annotated—not a bald list of books—and that it should be in newspaper paragraph form with which the paper's readers are familiar. This gets away at once from the librarian's author and title entry and weaves the notes into a sentence.

This reading list may be a weekly feature, developing into a "Library Column," or "Book-lover's Corner." This will all depend on the editor and his ideas. If initiated by the library, ask for its insertion on the slack news day, say Tuesday. It will be more effective than when it has to compete with the football news of Saturday and Sunday.

* The mediums selected are taken from the groups given in Hollingsworth's "Advertising and Selling."

Not only can the special subject reading list be supplied, but the new books may be spoken of, current magazine articles of college interest mentioned, interesting things in print noted, exhibits and lectures written up, the annual report summarized, college activities correlated to the library. As an instance of this a library prepared a list of books on "How to understand music" when the first of a series of symphony concerts was given, and copies were slipped into the program at the concert and the list printed in the college paper.

2. Circulars and handbills are useful helps to display advertisements. The library can distribute reading lists in separate form as book marks or for reference. Here lies one of our greatest opportunities for advertising as it is a legitimate and appropriate field. With the lists prepared by Joseph L. Wheeler and now ready for printing by the Bureau of Education in Washington we shall see the present culmination of effort along this line and the opportunity of effective co-operation in place of individual publication. Especially suggestive have been the reading lists for the soldiers prepared by the Library War Service. Most attractive have been those reprinted from the *Branch Library News* of the New York Public Library. Many forms issued by public libraries are suggestive of possibilities along this line. The fiction lists issued by the University of Illinois Library have been extremely popular with the students and a plan has been formulated to supplement these with a modern drama list and perhaps short stories, essays and poetry.

3. Courteous service and interest on the part of librarians in attendance. Comparable to these points in store service we have the library building, already spoken of, planned to conform to the best for the purpose. But let me emphasize the importance of attention and courtesy at the loan and reference desks. Here is the point of contact with the public, here first impressions are gained, here a real appeal to the feelings of the student is given, here information is supplied to the strangers, new students, and regular users. Just to illustrate how this affects the students, a college paper came forth with the remark "The loan desk made attractive" when a fair assistant was added to the staff. Emphasizing the point of service which is one of our commodities, most libraries carry this still further by the appointment of special-

ists in the department of libraries who can render peculiar assistance there in reference and selection. This is natural enlargement of the reference work in the main library. Further service is rendered by attention to the small details and perhaps petty wants of the students, as when they ask for paper, or fountain pen ink.

4. Novelties. These are not frequently distributed by libraries, but it would be entirely germane to give out blotters, or calendars with the library picture, or bookmarks, or even pencils.

5. Advertising in registers, directories, theater programs. The college library use of similar outside agencies covers such well-known mediums as: The annual catalog with its statement of library resources and opportunities; the report of the president and other officers including the librarian's report; the annual students' handbook, generally compiled and distributed by the Christian Association; the faculty and student directory where the library service may be featured by grouping all the main and department library telephones in one table, as has been done at the University of Illinois.

6. Delivery wagons, street banners, floats. With the increase of the department library and the call for frequent exchange and supply of books the college library soon finds it necessary to have a small hand cart for the delivery and return of these books. Why should not this truck be suitably and tastefully marked as being in the library service? Quite in keeping with this is to have the janitor clad in uniform when performing this service. Indeed what is the objection to a uniform for the staff? The Boston Public Library has one. When dresses can be as tastefully selected as was done for the women in the Library War Service, the argument grows stronger. Furthermore the staff should partake in academic processions so far as their degrees allow. Perhaps the entire staff can find a place in the commencement procession. Other opportunities for displaying the *esprit de corps* of the staff may also be found.

7. Samples, catalogs, agents, traveling men. Here we have another fruitful field for library publicity. Bibliographies of all kinds are being compiled; some are worthy of publication. A list of serials in the library is one of the first requests from the researcher and professor. Many such lists can be printed in the college

Bulletin series perhaps as bibliographic studies, Harvard and Cornell have each had a library Bulletin.

The printed catalog of the entire library is seldom undertaken these days, but certain sections and special collections may be profitably issued. Selective lists are now being published and can be made use of; such as the Wilson standard catalogs in sociology, biography, and fiction. In this connection it is interesting to note two recent adaptations of library cataloging to commercial purposes: the Victor Record catalog and the telephone directory. The cumulated lists of the H. W. Wilson Co. are handled in the same way for the libraries as patrons, while the linotype slug as developed by Dr. Richardson at Princeton gives the seminars there a department catalog which can be easily and frequently reprinted.

Helps on using the library also come under this head. First we have signs of all kinds from the request to observe silence which greets one at the portals to elaborate directions on how to use the catalog. Needless to say these signs should be artistically designed and executed and in keeping with the rest of the building. The bulletin board should be well placed and properly used. The "new books" shelves are live wire samples of the library's latest wares. Best of all is a "students' library" carefully selected and set apart for their use, a gentleman's library where they may browse and read.

The agent and the traveling man are considered essential in many businesses and they can be profitably used by the college library in introducing the freshmen to the library and showing the students how to find material in books. No matter how good a "handbook of the library" you may have, nothing printed can supplant the individual touch which a personally conducted tour of the library gives. Such a Cook's tour may very well introduce new patrons to the chief reference books and point out the location of the periodicals and other library material. Better still is a course in the use of the library and reference books for which credit is given. This can run a semester twice a week and not be a snap course either.

8. Follow-ups—the personal communication. Business houses use their list of customers for circularizing. The college library has a card list of its borrowers all ready at hand, generally with a student directory to supplement it, and

about the only use made of it is to send a fine notice. That is a personal "touch" with a vengeance! Can we not make a better use of our mailing list? Why not reward the student borrowers with some special list or special privilege? And why not let the treasurer's office collect the fine or deduct it from a deposit and thus dodge a breeder of ill-feeling at the loan desk?

IV. Exhibitions. These are not mentioned as a separate head by Hollinsworth but libraries find them so important that they must be grouped here by themselves. Nearly every college library has space for exhibitions. Some have continuous exhibits, really museums; others have a rare-book room set apart for this purpose. At some time or other a special exhibition is shown, maybe in connection with some celebration, or as a result of some special event. Some libraries aim to have three or four different exhibitions in the course of the year. In any case these are occasions for publicity and attract the entire clientèle, from the students to the citizens of the town and the visitors from without. The real problem is how much time should the librarian and his staff give to these exhibitions, as it is more of a side step into publicity than real library work.

In conclusion it may be said: College libraries do advertise whether they need to or not. Practically all the advertising is a by-product of functioning and not a conscious effort at publicity; the cost of publicity as such is relatively extremely small and is disregarded in the annual budget; and further, by consciously observing and analyzing the college library's work from the publicity man's viewpoint, new avenues of approach, new methods of appeal, and new ways to get the books used may be found. By taking thought in this way perhaps more than a cubit can be added to library stature.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY GIVES ACADEMIC STATUS TO LIBRARY STAFF.

At the meeting of the Academic Council of Stanford University held on April 23rd, the following resolution was passed: "That members of the Library Staff be given classification and such status in the Academic Staff as their salaries may justify."

A. L. A. Hospital Service in New York State

By CAROLINE JONES.

In Charge of A. L. A. Hospital Library Service, New York City.

LAST November when the Government took over the army and navy libraries, some of us felt that our hands would be pretty empty and the Public Health Service work would be but a small matter. In the New York district, there were the Polyclinic Hospital on West 50th St., with about 250 patients, chiefly ex-service men; the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, which had about the same number of seamen; and the Tuberculosis Hospital in New Haven, which had been closed by the army some time previous and was now re-opening under the Public Health Service. Then word came that Ellis Island hospital would be opened and would care for sailors, a few war risk patients and probably for some immigrants.

Requests followed for A. L. A. service in three large state hospitals which cared for mental patients—Central Islip, King's Park, and Manhattan on Ward's Island. All of these hospitals had ex-soldiers on their lists, Manhattan reporting one hundred and seventy-five and the others about one hundred each. Visits were made to these hospitals to arrange for service, a canvass was made of the patients to find out the line of reading desired and arrangements made to send magazines regularly. Small collections of books were sent and special books loaned as requested. The superintendents of the hospitals gave all possible assistance, one of them saying plainly that he felt so strongly about the therapeutic value of books in his hospital that he would rather have a library and a trained librarian than a laboratory.

Soon requests for books and magazines came from other hospitals in the state numbering ex-service men among their patients. From Rainbow Lake came letters asking for reading matter for twenty-five tuberculosis patients, ex-soldiers, who were under treatment at Rainbow Sanatorium. Similar requests were received from the sanatorium at Bay Brook which had about twenty men; from the cottages at Liberty, at Lake Hill and Dairyland in Ulster County.

The Red Cross director at Saranac Lake sent in an urgent request for books for one hundred and seventy ex-service men who are receiving treatment for tuberculosis in the Home Sanator-

ium. Two hundred books were sent at once and were placed in the hall of the American Legion under the care of the Red Cross. Packages of magazines are sent weekly.

At Liberty in Ulster County, about a hundred ex-soldier patients are boarded in cottages. A collection of books was sent them last October, to be exchanged later for others, and magazines have been sent regularly. One of the patients, who has cared for the books and sent in special requests, has become so interested in the work that he has secured a room from the Village Board to use for a reading room for the men.

As many of the hospitals in New York City have been caring for ex-soldiers and sailors, some form of service had to be arranged for these men. Among these were the Clinic for Functional Re-education on Stuyvesant Square, which has thirty-five patients; the Riverside Hospital on North Brothers Island for drug addicts, which has from one hundred to one hundred and fifty ex-service men on its roll; the Municipal Farms on Riker's Island with about twenty more; the Skin and Cancer Hospital, which cares for about twenty ex-soldiers; Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, caring for about fifty seamen, and a number of others which have only a small number under their care. All of these hospitals have been visited and are receiving regular service.

Letters come daily from individual men in the hospitals, who wish books for study or recreation, and often all the patients in the hospital affix their names to the document. These lists are always interesting and appealing because of the widely different interests represented. There are books on aviation, agriculture, biography, politics, Roman history, history of the recent war, manners and many titles of fiction. The "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" and "Little Men" stand side by side, and Zane Grey, Jack London and Mark Twain push in beside the life of Horace Greeley and the History of the United States in Yiddish.

"I am a member of the American Library Association, as I was in the army service," writes a patient in a New York hospital, and

this same confident tone rings thru many letters which come to the desk of the Hospital Department in the New York Dispatch Office. These ex-soldiers have become accustomed to unfailing service during the war, and letters come from men in Public Health Service hospitals, in civilian hospitals and cottages in Ulster County and the Adirondack hills, asking that this service be continued.

In some cases magazines are the most satisfactory service we can give, and they are always welcome. Popular magazines are subscribed for and sent weekly from the Dispatch Office to all points in the New York district. One man wrote, after he had received the first package of magazines, following his request: "Received your letter, also magazines which arrived yesterday. The boys join in with me to thank you for your quick response. We were surprised to get the latest numbers of the magazines, but we know from previous contact we have had with the A. L. A. what their selection of reading matter would be, the best that can be had."

Librarians have been placed in the larger hospitals, which number approximately three hundred patients, as Ellis Island, Polyclinic and Stapelton Marine Hospitals. Ellis Island differs from the other Public Health Service Hospitals in that in addition to the war risk men and seamen, it has a number of immigrants and seamen who are detained on the island by illness. Of the nearly five hundred patients about two thirds are sailors. In the official reports all seamen are classed as immigrants, if they have not become citizens of the United States, even tho they may be sailing on American ships. As the patients are classified medically, the immigrant patients are in the same wards as the others and so receive the same service. The demand for foreign books is insistent and last month books were given out in twenty-six languages and newspapers in three more—Esthonian, Jugo-Slavic and Icelandic. It is difficult to keep the library supplied with manuals for learning English, so keen is the desire of these foreign born people to learn about the country and to speak the language.

The elderly Greek who demanded first of all a history of the United States in Greek, pushing aside other Greek books which were offered him, is not an unusual instance. A Japanese patient, who was in the hospital for several months, studied a Japanese-English dictionary

constantly and when he was discharged, could speak a little halting English. An Armenian now in the hospital, recites the words of an Armenian-English book day and night in the ears of a long suffering but pateint ward.

But "Ingles sin Maestro" is of all manuals most in demand, often passing from hand to hand for two or three months before it returns to the library. Books on American citizenship, simple histories of the United States, are highly prized and tho these are never forced upon any one, they are always taken if they are in sight.

Some weeks ago during which a number of radicals were detained upon the island, a few came into the hospital. They were mostly Russians and asked chiefly for Tolstoi's works and of these, "War and Peace" was most in demand. Among these men were several Hungarians, and one day after two volumes of Jokai were given out, there was sitting one man who wished for a book. Only one Hungarian book remained upon the book wagon, Spark's Life of George Washington. "I have read it once," he said and then he held out his hand, "Never mind, give it here, I don't mind reading it again."

When the A. L. A. commenced its work at Ellis Island, the opinion prevailed that "these hardened seamen" as some one called them, would not care for books, but the first few trips of the book cart thru the corridors proved the fallacy of this judgment, for the men stood three and four deep about the wagon, filling their arms with books for themselves and their friends. Sea stories are very popular and of these, Jacobs, Connolly and Morgan Robertson are prime favorites, but books on seamanship, navigation and marine engineering are always in demand, and there is considerable interest in history and travel.

The Polyclinic Hospital on West 50th Street is a general hospital and has at present about three hundred patients, almost entirely ex-soldiers. One of the wards has been given for library use and is valued by the men as the only quiet place in the hospital. This hospital was used as an army hospital during the war and on a certain day last summer, the army withdrew at noon. Twenty minutes later the Public Health Service was in charge and the hospital librarian was at her post during the transfer and continued her work after the change. The wards are visited by the librarian two or three times a week and the monthly circulation is about fourteen hundred.

The hospital at Stapelton is an old marine hospital and has been caring for seamen since 1883. There are about two hundred and fifty patients and those are chiefly sailors with some coast guard men and ex-soldiers. Part of the recreation room has been given for the library and here is the book collection, consisting of about 1000 volumes and the librarian's desk. There is considerable demand for foreign books, especially for Scandinavian, Dutch, Russian and Spanish.

Because of the many requests for books in foreign languages, it was thought wise to form a collection at the N. Y. Dispatch office which could be loaned to hospitals and then be exchanged for others when desired. By this arrangement the hospitals have a larger number of titles to draw upon than would be the case if small permanent collections were sent, and the expense materially lessened. Much

help has been given in obtaining lists and in translating titles, by the editors of foreign newspapers and by foreign language associations. A list of Serbian books was furnished by the editor of a Serbian paper and the titles translated. The editor of a Lettish paper sent to Latvia for a small number of Lettish books which we could not buy in this country. The publishers of a number of foreign papers have been very generous in giving subscriptions to hospitals when requested, and there is not one refusal to record.

Two years ago the librarian had to make her way in a hospital and to prove the value of her work, but now all doors are open to her and her welcome is assured. Doctors, nurses and patients unite in expressing their appreciation of the A. L. A. service in hospitals, and voice their hope that soon all hospitals will have adequate library service.

Libraries as Book Stores

By MELVIL DEWEY

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL recently remarked that some years ago I advocated this radical change. Instead of dying out, this idea has grown steadily stronger. I have read every number of the 97 volumes of the *Publishers' Weekly* since its foundation and have studied this problem for nearly half a century. The conviction grows steadily stronger that the only satisfactory solution is for tax supported public libraries to perform the vitally important functions of the ideal book store, which, with few exceptions existing book stores not only fail to perform but, because of economic conditions, must more and more fail. The whole trend of the world is to provide the essentials of public education at public expense. The high school, with rare exceptions, displaces the oldtime private and select school, to our infinite advantage. The public library has in equal degree served general interests by displacing commercial circulating libraries and increasing almost beyond belief the amount of good reading.

But a book owned is better than a book loaned. We must encourage buying books. The best results are possible only if there is either an ideal book store or a library where a prospective book buyer may have expert guidance in se-

lecting what will best meet his needs. It is simply impossible to have a competent staff for doing this unless book stores are heavily subsidized. The *Atlantic Monthly* rendered a valuable service in publishing Mr. Arnold's article on the "Welfare of the Bookstore" and Mr. Newton's "Decay of the Book Shop." Its Contributor's Club is following this up. An extract shows the spirit:

"I am not condemning the bookseller; I am only explaining the troubles of the customer. I know how difficult it must be to get a salesman or saleswoman who knows anything of books, or is willing and able to learn about them; and I take pains to say that I have found some who are more than polite, who are cordial and friendly, and 2 or 3 who, within their special provinces, are competent also.

"As a rule, however, the attendant, as well as the shop itself, is a weariness to the body and soul. Far better may one go to the public library if he wants information about books."

The public needs this service and has made a long stride toward it in supporting public libraries. The buildings, books, attractive rooms and a staff vastly more competent than any book store can afford is already paid for. It would be as silly to duplicate these facilities at enormous cost as to build a second trolley line

thru a crowded street. Those financially interested will get excited as they did when I first propounded this doctrine and will use the same arguments put forward by private schools and academies; "destroying vested rights," "taking bread out of mouths," etc. etc. *ad nauseam*. Hundreds of times we have gone thru this process. Hotels last year flooded the country with statements that their vast interest would be entirely ruined when the dry law took effect, and millions believed it. But already reports from all sides agree that the hotels never made as much money in the same time, not because of no bars, but in spite of it. We always adjust ourselves to new conditions and all history teaches us to do the right thing and not worry over the imaginary evils that are always predicted before any important change. The space, capital and employees of the retail book trade would adjust themselves satisfactorily if their most important function was hereafter turned over to the tax supported libraries.

One interested in any subject would go to the library for much better expert advice than can ever be had in a self-supporting bookstore. He could borrow the best books for his use and if he wished, could have a copy to own come in the next of the frequent packages received from the great publishers' clearing house which would

evolve as a necessary part of the plan. At less cost we should have vastly better service and the ownership of good books would be more plentifully increased.

The department and other stores could as now handle gift books and popular best sellers, which can be passed over the counter like fancy goods by any salesman.

The modern magazine, supported by advertising, gives so much for so little that it has made it utterly hopeless for the bookstores needed in every community to be self-supporting. The *Publishers' Weekly* for April 17 gave statistics of the Curtis plant showing that the *Saturday Evening Post* sold yearly 110 million copies or more than the entire book production of the whole country, double all the school books sold, and 4 times all the trade books sold by all publishers in a year. The paper for the *Post* would supply all our book-making twice over. Each number, almost given away, is equivalent to 2 average books of 400 pages or, dropping advertising, reading matter equals a good size book. In the face of well known facts, one can not hope to have the immensely valuable service of an ideal book store in any other way than by combining it with the public library where it can be done better at a small fraction of the cost.

Teachers' Salaries for 1920-1921

THE awakening of the public to the need for better salaries for teachers is shown by the following figures issued by J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association. The table gives the minimum and maximum salaries for elementary teachers as arranged for 1920-1921, and in most cases formally adopted by boards of education.

City Schools	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary
Aberdeen, Wash.	\$1260	\$1600
Atlantic City, N. J.	1200	1800
Bazoma, N. J.	1400	2100
Berkeley, Calif.	1200	1620
Billings, Mont.	1200	1600
Boise, Idaho	1400	1800
Bridgeport, Conn.	1200	1800
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1320	1620
Evanston, Ill.	1200	1700

Everett, Wash.	1200	1800
Hoboken, N. J.	1200	1800
Jackson, Mich.	1200	1600
Jersey City, N. J.	1400	2000
Kearney, N. J.	1300	1800
Kenosha, Wis.	1200	1650
Montclair, N. J.	1200	2100
Newark, N. J.	1300	1900
Newtonville, Mass.	1200	1800
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1200	1800
Omaha, Neb.	1200	2100
Orange, N. J.	1200	1650
Paterson, N. J.	1200	1900
Passaic, N. J.	1200	1550
Plainfield, N. J.	1200	1800
Portland, Ore.	1200	1700
Saginaw E. S., Mich.	1200	1600
Saginaw W. S., Mich.	1200	1800
Sioux City, Iowa	1320	2100
Spokane, Wash.	1250	1750
Wichita, Kan.	1200	1800

Exchange Records for Medium Sized Libraries

By C. EDWARD GRAVES*

IN the July, 1912 issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL appeared an article by Mr. Jacob Hodnefield, then of the University of Illinois Library, describing the systems of records used in the exchange division of that library. Following Mr. Hodnefield's resignation in 1914, it was the writer's privilege to work with these records for several years. They proved to be satisfactory in the main for the needs of the work, altho

ceived. The less important separates, if noted at all, can well be recorded by the total number received rather than by individual title. This arrangement allows the general status of the exchange relation to be seen by a glance at the face of the card, and is made possible by the fact that not so much space is needed for a list of the publications sent as in the case of the University of Illinois or any larger institu-

Name			A
Address			
Series sent	Series received	Separates received	

MAIN EXCHANGE CARD

some suggestions for improvements were noted in the light of added experience. However, when it became necessary to devise a new system of exchange records for the library of the Minnesota Historical Society, it was found that the University of Illinois system did not at all answer the needs of a smaller institution, with fewer publications available for exchange and with a less complicated mailing-system. Accordingly a new set of cards was planned, reproductions of which accompany this article, which is written in the belief that an explanation of the principal features of these records might prove interesting to other librarians facing similar problems.

Card A is the main exchange index card. Space is provided at the top for the name and address of the exchanging institution, the filing arrangement being alphabetical instead of geographical. One narrow column at the left side of the card is provided for abbreviated notations of the series or publications sent; a wider column in the center is left for names of series received; and a still wider column on the right for a list of the more important separates re-

Date	Record of negotiations	A2
	Exchange began	
	Our letter Their letter	
	Their letter Our letter	
	Our letter Their letter	
	Their letter Our letter	
	Our letter Their letter	
	Their letter Our letter	
	Our letter Their letter	
	Their letter Our letter	
Remarks		

* Recently librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society.

tion. A supplementary record (card B, ruled similarly on front and back) is provided for the institutions from which a large number of separate publications are received as exchanges.

The reverse of the exchange index card (A 2) is used for condensed memoranda of the negotiations and resulting exchange arrangement,

nishes a fairly complete resumé of any exchange arrangement. A space for "remarks" on any particular feature of the arrangement is left at the foot of the card. The mailing records (card C) could not perhaps be adapted to the needs of every small or medium-sized library, but are reproduced for the sake of any suggestions that

Exchange separates received from,

B

Date	Titles

SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD

thus obviating the necessity of frequent reference to the correspondence files. These notes, if carefully kept, will prove to be an exceedingly useful feature of the exchange records. The column at the left is reserved for dates and is headed by the date of the completion of the exchange arrangement. The reference to the correspondence is made by crossing out the superfluous heading in each couplet, inserting the date opposite the remaining heading, and making a brief note of the contents of each letter. The order of the headings in the couplets is alternately reversed, with the purpose of allowing an equal space for each entry, should the correspondence alternate chronologically, as usually happens. Provision for recording contents of eight letters is made, which usually fur-

they may contain. The are kept on 4x8 cards and for that reason cannot, of course, be kept in the same files with the exchange index cards, which are standard size, 3 x 5. In the case of the Minnesota Historical Society, all of the mailing work is done by the general office and the exchange records are kept by the library, so that there is no objection to separating the mailing records from the exchange records. In cases where all of this work is done by the exchange assistant in the library, it might be more desirable to use cards of a uniform size for both sets of records. The larger size does not, of course, necessitate such frequent replacements which, in the case of a large mailing-list, is likely to be a rather lengthy operation.

The general features of the card are no doubt

COLLECTIONS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10¹ 10² 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 Aborigines of Minnesota

BIENNIAL REPORT: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

BULLETIN: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59

Notes:

Membership ☒; Exchange ☐; Complimentary X; Review ☐; Sale *

MAILING CARD

self-explanatory. The various check-marks at the bottom of the card are applied appropriately to each number of the different series at the time of mailing. If the mailing is done by the exchange assistant and the only recipients are exchanging institutions, there is, of course, no need for the system of check marks. The address is filled in at the top of the card and a space for notes is left at the foot. Various

adaptations will suggest themselves to librarians with different mailing problems. At present this work is rather loosely organized in many institutions, and it is believed that if more librarians would adopt a carefully planned and somewhat detailed system of exchange records, the general efficiency of exchange work throughout the country would be greatly increased thereby.

County Libraries for Kentucky

THE 1920 session of the Kentucky legislature has recently passed two excellent library bills. One provides for libraries in towns of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes. The other provides for country libraries and is one of the best laws yet passed for the purpose.

Among its strong provisions are:

(1) The library may be established on petition of twenty-five resident free holders of each magisterial district in the county. An election is not required and the wording is such that at some future time "shall" can easily be substituted for "may," without changing any other feature, thus making the establishment of libraries mandatory.

(2) A library board of seven members, three of whom must be women, is provided for. Balanced control of library affairs is assured by dividing the appointing power between the fiscal court (county board), the county judge, and the county superintendent of schools.

(3) The library board is given ample powers, including the important one of paying the expenses of delegates to library meetings.

(4) The county library money constitutes a separate fund.

(5) Whenever any city or town in a county has a public library, provision is made by means of which it may serve the entire county, in which case four members are added to its library board from other sections of the county.

(6) The tax rate is fixed by the library board at not less than half nor more than one mill, thus giving the board entire control over its own budget and avoiding the confusion that sometimes occurs where one body fixes the income and another spends it.

It is a weakness in the law that it does not provide for trained, certificated librarians and for state supervision and promotion. How-

ever, the law on the whole is excellent. It is an evidence of the same kind of library statesmanship that has characterized Mary E. Downey's work in Utah. Fannie C. Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, is to be congratulated on her fine achievement in educational leadership.

Twenty-five states now have county library laws of some kind. They are: Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

It should be noted that Washington, which would be the 26th state, is temporarily out of the fold because its 1915 legislature in revising the library law, unintentionally left out the word "county." It should also be noted that some of these laws provide only for library service by contract with existing libraries and that others make the establishment of libraries so difficult that little has been accomplished under them.

Library workers in ten states, not now having county library laws, are known to have prepared or to be planning bills to be introduced into the next legislature. These states are: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Virginia, Washington.

Library commissions are more and more exalting their duties as leaders in publicity, in legislation, in organization and in supervision above their activities in lending books, altho lending the unusual book from a state collection will have a place even when every county has its own library. Much county library legislation may be expected in 1921.

JOY ELMER MORGAN.

For "Strength and Durability"

ONCE, not long ago, in a certain library school, there was held an exhibition of magazine binders remarkable chiefly for its inclusiveness. With the care customary in such institutions, samples had been collected from every known manufacturer, even from those who had hitherto shunned the library limelight, preferring to cater to the less critical custodians of Y. M. C. A., club, and Sunday school reading rooms. A tremendous array it made, and one that was particularly impressive to young librarians, trained as they were to consider such things sacred. Fully conscious of the importance of the subject I wandered from one exhibit to another, painstakingly analysing each sample with the threefold formula:

- a. Strength and durability.
- b. Stiffness of cover and protection of inner margin from the enquiring eye of a possible reader.
3. Complexity of control.

(By control is meant the operation necessary on the part of a library assistant to so inset the magazine that no inventive reader can devise a way of removing it without the aid of two crow-bars, a machinist's hammer and a pair of blacksmith's pliers.)

But, little did I realize while there, the appeal that was being made to that late popular, but elusive part of the anatomy, know to translators from the German as the Subconscious Mind. For that night I dreamed a dream, and the substance of my dream was this:

Before me were passing in mournful monotony long lines of magazines binders. First came the well known makes, old friends, tried, and sometimes trusted, if rarely true. And all were clad in sombre black. Morocco, cowhide, pigskin, buckram, Keratol, publisher's vellum, and even Manila rope, dyed a sombre black. These were followed by various contraptions of an enraged imagination, made of enameled tin, galvanized iron, compo-board, plate glass, shingles, and seven-eighths inch planed white pine, the latter remarkable for simplicity of construction, being made of two butter ball paddles hinged together, the handles of which were punched that the magazine might be hung inverted on a peg when not in use, or might be held by the two hands of the reader on the line of his direct vision, while being read.

It was not long before I noticed the strange actions of a silent figure standing by my side, and I turned to gaze into the mute, appealing eyes of Everyman, symbolic of public library patrons everywhere. He seemed to be amusing himself in a most childlike manner, stopping each binder as it went by, raising it in his hand, and letting it fall to the ground. The thought then came to me that he was testing them for "strength and durability," and to break the silence I remarked cheerfully, "They stand the test pretty well don't they?" For the silence was now becoming embarrassing. Finally he answered. He had obviously taken me for a librarian, for the reply was in non-fiction, a quotation from a well known poem:

"My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains My sense."

I too like Keats, and moreover I appreciated compliment to my profession, so I replied, somewhat flippantly I confess, by quoting:

"Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget What thou among the leaves hast never known."

I saw my error, for his face, which had shone with hungry hope as he first spoke, stared now with sad starvation into mine. And I too, was sad, for I, a librarian, had failed to understand the suppressed desires of Everyman. At last, he spoke again, this time in polyrhythmic prose: "I who fain would read must needs exercise my aching arms, the while my teeming brain grows dull."

I have always tried to be quick in grasping another's point of view and this time I understood. "But for the sake of bodily ease, would you have us ruthlessly sacrifice public property entrusted to our care?" I replied. "Aye. For I come not unto a gymnasium, but into a library that I may read" he answered. For a moment I could not frame a suitable reply so I stooped down and picked up the binder that was then passing. Opening it I saw that it bore the name of a well known library supply house. It was stiff and unyielding, and in the back had been ingeniously inserted "for strength and durability" a thick round wooden rod such as commonly used for small table legs, or the backs of uncomfortable chairs. I silently grasped my strange friend's hand as a sign of understanding, and then—I woke.

How to Give Yourself a Graduate Course*

By SARAH M. JACOBS.

Librarian, Pomona (Calif.) Public Library.

AS soon as school is over, before you have lost the freshness of your impressions, take an inventory of yourself. Unless you are a prodigy, you will find that some of the subject matter has proved itself to be elusive. It is quite possible that no one but yourself can distinguish your alleged library hand from your ordinary one. Perhaps you do not always know a series entry from a title. Very likely the ins and outs of charging systems are not clear to you. Personal characteristics I shall not discuss, nor am I going to give you the whole secret of making yourself pleasing to your chief. But do answer to yourself this one question: "Do I talk too much?" If words continually exude from your lips, attack that habit first of all.

After you have learned to keep still when on duty, tackle the weak points in your library technique. Try assigning classification numbers to the books in your home library, and consider under what subjects your entries should be made. Practice story telling on the children of your block. If you are going to work at once, use your daily tasks as a review, and in the intervals work up the weak parts. Keep checking your daily work by your notes and by the authorities, till you not only know what is taught, but where to turn to the rule. Cutter is called "The Cataloger's Bible," because this sort of familiarity is expected. You know graduates in law and medicine do this. In their early-enforced-leisure, they review Grey or Blackstone, and clinch their memories. It is quite as essential that you con your Cutter and Dewey and Kroeger. Deep brain paths are made mostly by repetition of impression. Make all your technique automatic, so that you can do things with one hand behind your back, as it were. Then your attention will be free for the new puzzles for which no training can entirely prepare you. Then very likely some references have been given you that you have not had time even to look at. This is the time to do so.

In business they say, "Every man who hires me is conducting a university course for me, and paying me to attend it." So you may re-

gard your work for pay as a graduate course. You may study the strength and the weakness of the library you are in, but beware of being sure right off that you can see weaknesses. Maybe they are elements of strength camouflaged.

KEEP UP WITH THE NEW

As soon as you have found your feet, you are ready to step out a little. Not all has been taught in the schools. It can not be. Library science is a living, changing organism, adjusting itself constantly to a living, changing world. So, in the first place, read professional literature, one library magazine anyhow, and more if you can. I myself have on the back of the sliding shelf of my desk, where it is easy to get at, a checklist of the periodicals I read, with little squares, one for each month. I check in each month as read. Then even if I am busy when the new LIBRARY JOURNAL comes, or if some one else gets it first, I am reminded to get it later on, and I waste no time considering whether it was the number for the 1st or the 15th which I saw last. If you are in a library of any size, there will be many small library serials and single publications received. A determined person can make connection with all these, even if it is not the library policy to put all such literature for a time in a place accessible to all. If you have some one to discuss new theories with, it is well. You will clarify your thought, —and will have less time to dwell on the vagaries of chief and patrons.

Miss no opportunity to visit libraries, and to study them. Notice floorplans, lighting, delivery desks, filing and charging systems, work schedules, nature of book stock, everything else you can see. Notice the weak points as well as the strong ones. Are they integral or adventitious? Does local prejudice force the retention of the defects?

Salesmen have to "learn stock," as they say, that they may know all the varieties of gas engines, or silk, or rice, or screws, or lumber. Books to the library worker are what stock is to the salesman. No amount of theory will take the place of knowing stock. So keep up with the sort of book your clientèle demands. If you are working with children, read juvenile

* Based on a paper read before the Los Angeles Library School February 13.

books. If you serve adults, have ready knowledge of books for the current demand.

This is not so very difficult with fiction and other literature, nor with the common or garden varieties of science. But there are forms of knowledge of which most of us have not even the names. Do you know about the law of diminishing returns, or Zeeman's effect, of the cryohydric temperature, or Waelschaert valves, or Fechner's law of stimuli, or chiaroscuro, or collective bargaining? Do you know where to search for them? You will do well each year to familiarize yourself with the vocabulary of some branch of knowledge not now known to you. The least smattering will help wonderfully when you are racing after a clue, and the inquirer is registering impatience by glances at his wrist watch; whereas, if you keep alert you will find that you sense to some extent the trend of thought and interest before the majority of people, and you will be able somewhat to foresee the next desire of the public, and get your library ready for it. This is one of the rewards of the diligent.

STUDY EXECUTIVES

Now I would study executives, and find out the secret of their strength. You are likely soon, if not at once, to be an executive, as department head or librarian. You will find it

a more difficult task than any before attempted, and you will be grateful for any pointers you may have acquired from your study of others. How do they handle finance? How do they get work done on time without fretting subordinates? Are all their cards on the table, in the fashion claimed to be used by some present-day diplomats? Or, without being as open as this, do they still fill you with confidence that they will be equal to everything, that there is always a shot in the locker? Do they control by fear, by flattery, by overwhelming personality? Do they treat all alike? And is it possible to treat all alike? Have they a far-seeing policy, or do they work simply for the present? Do they encourage initiative, or is authority centralized? What are the advantages of each policy? What would *you* do in some of the difficult situations? And why? You will soon find that you are driven to read books about the executive, and about business administration. In many points the problems of the library administrator are identical with those of the business man, and may be solved by an application of the same principles.

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE OUTCOME.

Having followed this "course" so far, there remains only this: Have confidence in the outcome; indeed you, having followed this course, can scarcely but have confidence.

The American Library in Paris

THE American Library in Paris, established in the summer of 1918 for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces as part of the A. L. A. Library War Service, has now become a permanent institution, due to the efforts of an association formed to raise the necessary funds for its maintenance. It is open to all residents of Paris of whatever nationality from ten in the morning to ten at night on week days and from two p. m. to ten p. m. on Sundays.

The library contains 25,000 volumes and receives currently 115 periodicals and newspapers. Its loans for home use already amount to 6,000 volumes a month and circulation is steadily increasing. Books are issued for fourteen days including Sundays, but excluding the holidays when the library is closed. Books not in great demand may be renewed once, either by mail, telephone or in person. The children's reading room is free to all children.

They should have reader's cards of their own, but in case they have not, they are allowed to borrow books on their parents' cards. The use of the stacks and reading room is free to every one who wishes to make legitimate use of them.

To date the library has issued some 3,000 readers' cards to the following classes of readers entitled to the privilege of borrowing books for home use: (1) patrons, (2) members, (3) subscribers of ten or more francs, (4) students matriculated in any French university (5) American soldiers and sailors in uniform. The subscriber of ten francs is entitled to the use of one reader's card for a period of one year; the subscriber of twenty francs to two cards for the same period; and so on up to five cards which is the limit of the cards issued to any one reader. Patrons and members are also limited to five readers' cards.

The Mary Hemenway Hall Library at Wellesley College

MARY Hemenway Hall Library at Wellesley College represents the work of thirty years of collecting books, pamphlets, leaflets and clippings on the various subjects, which are included under physical education. These include books on massage, posture, personal, school, public and mental hygiene; educational and corrective gymnastics; athletics and sports; games; dancing; pageantry; playgrounds; anatomy and physiology.

The collection includes, besides books, pamphlets and periodicals, a large number of newspaper clippings, leaflets and posters of the various health organizations. The blanks and forms used by the departments of hygiene and physical education in private schools, high schools, colleges, universities and Y. W. C. A.'s have been collected and filed; and questionnaires, which that have been sent out to the departments of hygiene and physical education for women in the universities and to the departments in women's colleges, have been filed with their replies. There are a few rare books, among them a book on the art of gymnastics in Latin, published in 1542, and a German translation of an Italian book on swimming, published in 1792.

The library is used chiefly by the staff and students of the Department of Hygiene. These students are taking the special normal course preparatory to becoming teachers and supervisors of physical education. The undergraduate students and other members of the faculty

use it also and alumnae of the Department use it largely, those living at a distance for reference work by mail or for vacation borrowing, and those who live near come in to find out what new books, pamphlets and periodicals have come out on their particular phase of physical education.

As the different periodicals are received, a note is made of any article, of special interest to a member of the staff, and sent to that person. Important articles are listed and posted, and analytics for the more important articles are made for the catalog. Many lists are prepared—at the request of the alumnae or of private, vocational and other schools, and duplicates of these are of course kept for reference.

New organizations are springing up every day, whose object is the promotion of health. Practically all of them publish printed matter of one kind or another on what they are doing and hope to do; or educational material to be used in their work with the public. It may be a poster, a weight chart or a brief but authoritative pamphlet on the value of milk in the child's diet. Most of this is sent free to libraries or teachers, who are interested in the subject. To keep up with these organizations, to get their material and make it available in the library is becoming an increasingly important part of the work of the Mary Hemenway Hall Library.

SUSAN G. AKERS.

Librarian.

The Friends' Library at Clermont-en-Argonne

THE March number of *Reconstruction*, the monthly "published for the relief missions of the Society of Friends in France, Poland, Austria, Serbia, Germany and elsewhere" contains an illustrated article by G. E. S. (Gertrude Elizabeth Sims, the directing editor of the publication) on the little library which has been established by the Mission des Amis in the "Maison Simone" at Clermont-en-Argonne.

Clermont is about fifteen miles west of Verdun, and this almost totally ruined village was the headquarters of the little library of fourteen hundred children's books which the Mission circulated in all the villages of the Canton of Clermont. The Maison Simone library consists of a homelike reading room with an open

fire-place and a piano. A large alcove off this is the children's room, furnished with kindergarten tables and tiny chairs. The shelves are so low that there is ample space above them for effective decoration—here a procession of fluffy chickens on a blue background, there a series of romantic American-Indian scenes in brown, gold and orange, and again, "big colored pictures of thrilling events famous in English history." A large window looks out on the street and before it is a long low bench, and on the bottom shelves are blocks and games for the little brothers and sisters while the older children read or select books which may be taken home for two weeks.

L'HEURE JOYEUSE

THE Book Committee of the Art War Relief has decided to devote the proceeds from the sale of the "Defenders of Democracy" and the de luxe edition of Alfred Noyes' poems (funds originally intended to be used in aiding the families of the Naval Militia) to carrying on reconstructive library work in the devastated countries of the Allies.

After visiting America, Dr. René Sand and Miss Carter, members of the Child Welfare Commission of Belgium, favored establishing children's libraries and reading rooms in Belgium. Their enthusiasm proved so contagious that the Book Committee of the Art War Relief joined forces in the formation of a library plan providing "L'Heure Joyeuse, Rendezvous pour les Enfants." The idea, already well started, calls for the bodily transplanting of a children's reading room from America to Belgium.

Two months after Miss Carter's return to Brussels she and Dr. Sand formed a committee of United States representatives in Belgium, together with Belgian officials and educators. This committee, in joint meeting, agreed to place rooms at the disposal of the Book Committee for the housing of "L'Heure Joyeuse."

Books were so much needed that over one hundred volumes of American books were sent over in August, 1919. The remaining books were, of course, to be provided in French and Flemish. This list of American books was prepared by the Committee under the direction of Annie Carroll Moore of the New York Public Library. The teachers were to use them and from them select stories for the children. The working drawings for the first "L'Heure Joyeuse" have been sent to the Book Committee and a full equipment will be shipped as soon as the order can be filled by the Library Bureau.

Another room will soon be established in the devastated district of France and it is hoped and believed that these two small, beautifully equipped libraries will be models that will inspire the citizens of Belgium and France to carry the children's library idea to even greater development.

The Book Committee is glad to co-operate with the American Library Association to advance the interest of library work, not only abroad but at home. It has resolved to continue its organization as long as it can serve,

and it hopes to give "L'Heure Joyeuse" (so easily translated into "The Joyful Hour") to be Pine Mountain Settlement School as well as other places where children need the joy and stimulus of recreative reading.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN LOUISVILLE

BOOKS containing German propaganda, prepared in a subtle way by Germans or German sympathizers, and printed in English, will not be returned to shelves of the Louisville Free Public Library "until peace comes," at least, the library trustees voted in April.

"When George T. Settle, librarian, read a letter from the Intelligence Bureau, War Department, advising that all books of propaganda, such as those labeled by the Government and withdrawn from libraries when America declared war April 6, 1917, now may be restored, Dr. Adolph O. Pfingst quickly moved that the books be continued in storage.

"The Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell, who, two months ago, offered a similar motion, supported him, and the motion was carried unanimously.

"Well, we excluded the German books two months ago, and I don't see that the situation has changed any in the last two months," Dr. Pfingst said."—*The Courier-Journal*.

THE TRANSCRIPT'S "LIBRARIAN"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Chiefly on account of other work, I am giving up "The Librarian" column in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, and after May 26, 1920, the column will be conducted by another writer. I had the privilege of suggesting my successor in this work—a librarian conversant with library work thruout the country.

While my first reason for making the change is excess of other work, I know the danger of writing too long upon one subject. The grief of a few readers who have thought the column not sufficiently grave and reverential might be endured, but I will not risk boring a larger number who say they have found it readable. Mail should be addressed to The Librarian, *Boston Transcript*.

My excuse for asking you to print this letter is that I might have the help of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in sending my heartiest thanks to the librarians who have aided me by correspondence, and by their very kind messages. To many such, in all parts of the country, I am deeply indebted.

EDMUND LESTER PEARSON.

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Standard or Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

BURNING DAYLIGHT. Metro. 6 reels. Star—Mitchel Lewis.

Big business drama adapted from the story by Jack London.

HUMORESQUE. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star—Alma Reubens.

Screen version of the comedy drama of Jewish Life by Fannie Hurst.

MR. WU. Republic. 5 reels. Star—Matheson Lang.

Adaptation of the play by Harry M. Vernon and Harold Owen. Chinese tragedy which enjoyed wonderful success in London and New York.

ROMANCE. United Artists. 7 reels. Star—Doris Kean.

A costume romance taken from the stage play by Edward Sheldon and starring the same actresses as when it had its successful run in New York a few years ago.

RULER OF MEN. Vitagraph. 2 reels.

A South American drama based on the story by O. Henry.

SCRATCH MY BACK. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star—T. Roy Barnes.

Screen version of the comedy drama from the Rupert Hughes novel of same name.

CITY OF MASKS, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Robert Warwick.

Romantic comedy drama adapted from the book by George Barr McCutcheon.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Pioneer. 6 reels. Star—Sheldon Lewis.

Psychological melodrama based on the well known book by Robert Louis Stevenson.

ORPHAN, THE. Fox. 6 reels. Star—William Farnum.

Adaptation of the Clarence E. Mulford western melodrama.

PRINCE CHAP, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star—Thomas Meighan.

Screen version of the romance of the same name by Edward Peple.

THIMBLE, THIMBLE. Vitagraph. 2 reels.

An excellent motion picture version of an O. Henry romance.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A BALLAD OF OLD TIME LIBRARIANS

LIBRARIANS of olden days
 Would sit for hours and fondly gaze
 At rows of books upon the shelf
 They cared no whit for fame or pelf,
 But rather would they scan the pages
 To glean the wisdom of the ages.

Parent, the Elder, wrote a tract,
 To teach his colleagues how to act;
 And how to catalog. But such
 Wild schemes they did not fancy much,
 For innovations such as these
 Disturbed their life of quiet ease.

Old Magliabecchi used to sit
 And watch the spiders while they'd knit
 Their webs of airy make-believe
 From tome to tome, from eave to eave
 And lest the insects met with harm,
 He lit a stove to keep them warm.

About Panizzi, it is said:
 He used to lie awake in bed
 In contemplation on the case
 Of how to best conserve his space
 Till, tired quite, he'd mutter, "Darn it,"
 "I'll hand the matter on to Garnett."

Sir Richard Garnett was a poet
 As well as being quite adroit
 At bibliotechnicalities
 He even could devise with ease
 A space conserving sliding stack,
 When stationary shelves were slack.

Librarians of olden days
 Had never heard of A. L. A.'s.
 Had ne'er sent books to men at war,
 Nor had any "Programs," in days of yore.
 In fact they seemed to live apart
 From men and life, these men of art.

From "Seventeen" (*Class Annual of the N. Y. P. L. School, 1917*) slightly adapted.

THE W. R. GRACE & CO. LIBRARY

The annual review number of *The Grace Log*, published in December by W. R. Grace & Co., New York, includes in its pages a picture of the reference and circulating library maintained in the editorial department of the home office. This library numbers 1,308 volumes, 776 of which circulate and 532 of which are in the reference department.

THE A. L. A. AT THE NATIONAL MARINE EXPOSITION

THE National Marine League's warm appreciation of the work of the A. L. A. runs thru the May number of *The National Marine*, from the Deep Sea Tea at which

"New York's newspaper, magazine and book editors, some real poets and bona fide authors, were guests of the A. L. A. and the League at an informal reception. The A. L. A.'s now famous Deep Sea Shelf—the ten best books of the sea chosen by popular ballot at the exposition—were on view. From each book ran a leading ribbon to a large map of the world, indicating the location of the principal scene of the book. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Milam, Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding and Miss Marion Humble of the Library Association, and President Ross of the League, the *liverati* were piloted into channels of thought probably more nautical than many of them had previously been in. Such, indeed, was the intention—a thoroly laudable one—to make the writers of America more ship-minded." to the Exhibit

"A very interesting and instructive showing which brought home to many the importance of their service. . . . by which they place excellent libraries within reach of sea faring men" and the "Deep Sea Bookshelf," the first fifty titles of which are listed in the order of their popularity as voted for at the Exposition, and concluding with the Merchant Marine Branch maintained by the A. L. A. at the Seamen's Service Center, New York City, for the use of merchant seamen of all flags while ashore.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE RECLASSIFICATION OF SALARIES

The Report of the Congressional Commission on Reclassification of Salaries, the largest piece of "job analysis" ever undertaken, will no doubt be wanted by every library. There are no more copies to be had from the Superintendent of Documents, but a limited supply is in the hands of the National Federation of Federal Employees. As long as the supply lasts copies may be procured by payment of the cost price of eighty-five cents per copy. Address: National Federation of Federal Employees, 1423 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Books bear the messages of the wisest of mankind to all the generations of men."—EDWARD ROBESON TAYLOR.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 1, 1920



THE Colorado Springs Conference toward which librarians are speeding from the several points of the compass, will have its time so filled with pressing business that little attention is likely to be paid to standardization and certification, tho these are important topics of the year. At Washington further consultation on the part of library authorities is developing a modified scheme of library service, with fewer classes, which is intended to fit better into the general re-classification scheme now before Congress and make the service scheme simpler and more effective from the library point of view. Elsewhere work in the same direction is likely to go forward in varying methods and with varied results. Out of the several experiments will come finally a system probably differing somewhat in the several states, tho possibly the work of the A. L. A. committee will do much to bring about unity of method as well as of purpose. Chiefly it should be borne in mind that the new system should be reasonably elastic and should not exclude from the profession those who are not graduates of library schools, tho professional training at professional schools should always give certain advantages in the practice of any profession. It will never be possible or desirable, indeed, to exclude from the calling of librarianship those who have natural fitness for such work but come to it without the advantage of specific training. The increasing demands of libraries for workers will continue to outrun the supply of library school graduates and indeed the lesser positions are likely always to be recruited from high school and other courses which give training of a useful tho not of a professional character. But the standardization of library positions and the certification of library assistants should do much to strengthen the position of all library workers and insure for them better and more adequate salaries than under present conditions.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SOME years since, Dr. Bostwick proposed an algebraic formula for the rating of libraries, combining the figures given in their respective reports into what might be called an index

number. This method which has long been used by economists for rating prices without reference to gold or silver standards and more recently utilized by the government for computing the increased cost of living has been made the basis of a report by the Russell Sage Foundation on the educational efficiency of the several states. The elements of the calculation are school attendance, amount of training, progress in studies, expenditure on schools, teachers' salaries and like items, combined into an ideal of 100. Taking the figures as reported by the state authorities themselves, Montana surprisingly heads the list with 75.8 per cent followed by California 71.2 per cent, Arizona 66.2 per cent, New Jersey heading the Eastern states with 65.9 per cent while Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York are all close to 60 per cent and South Carolina tails the list with but 29.4 per cent. This, however, is better than the average of the whole country half a century ago which was 26 per cent in 1870 as against 52 per cent, or double efficiency, today. The most striking fact is the increase in high school attendance, 19,000 in 1870 as against 2,000,000 today, the increase mostly girls. In salaries California leads the list at \$1056 per year minimum while North Carolina is the lowest with \$300 per year minimum. Dr. Bostwick will find an interesting precedent for one feature of the report of his Committee on Library Service in this Russell Sage report for which the library figures of the several state commissions will furnish a first basis, while the method may later be applied to individual libraries.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE question is asked how the statement that civil service methods have been successful in selecting a chief librarian for Chicago can be reconciled with the statement that civil service examinations have demoralized general library service in that city. The answer is simple and supports the contention that when a library system has a good civil service method of its own, this should not be displaced by municipal or state civil service examinations. The two examinations which resulted in the

choice of Mr. Legler and Mr. Roden in Chicago were conducted by or participated in by librarians of the highest rank and the second would have been disastrous in result had it not been for Librarian Putnam's insistence on professional standards. On the other hand civil service methods have apparently been applied very crudely with respect to library assistants, to the serious dissatisfaction of Chicago residents who are equally interested in good librarianship and good civil service methods.

The schemes of library service adopted in New York, Brooklyn and other cities for promotion within the service without excluding non-residents are a model of civil service efficiency, as has been testified by fair-minded investigators time and time again. The moral is that civil service examinations may best be conducted within a professional service by the profession itself, providing the methods are sufficiently broad to obtain the best material and give right of way to the best library servants.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ENLARGED PROGRAM

Trustees' Meeting Held at Boston Public Library

A meeting was held at the Boston Public Library, on April 22nd. William F. Kenney, president of the Trustees of Boston Public Library, welcomed the visitors, and in pledging the support of the Boston Trustees to the Enlarged Program, stated that it was obvious that if books were needed by soldiers, as our war-time experience has proven, they are also needed by the 60,000,000 people in this country now living in towns and cities which have no library service.

J. Randolph Coolidge, vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Athenaeum, presided at the meeting. Mr. Coolidge expressed himself as being highly appreciative of the work of librarians, and said, "I hold that the business of a library is to get itself read," and to further the usefulness of the library is the duty both of the librarians and trustees. He called upon New England trustees to see to it that all Americans had the same opportunity for library service as was furnished in those towns and cities represented by the trustees present. He further stated that the Enlarged Program represented the collective spirit of the A. L. A., and that when the A. L. A. comes before the public asking nothing for its members, it should be treated with consideration and confidence.

Carl Milam, general secretary of the A. L. A., said that hundreds of thousands of American citizens rarely see a useful book, and told how the A. L. A. work of war-days had begun educational and recreational book service which, in justice to the people being served, could not be given up. He said that the Army and Navy had already taken over the care of the war-

time A. L. A. libraries, and had placed them under trained librarians, and it was this same kind of service—the furnishing of books to the lighthouse keepers, the Merchant Marine men, the sick in the hospital libraries—that the A. L. A. should establish and carry on until such time as the branches of the Government in charge of these men could take over the book service.

The Paris headquarters of the A. L. A. should also be continued, as a demonstration of modern library methods for the many people on the Continent who are already asking about American library methods and also for the convenience of Americans abroad, as well as to promote international good will by furnishing books to statesmen, newspapermen, scholars, and others in Paris. The A. L. A. also plans to push the distribution of books on citizenship and to prepare reading courses on practical subjects for the use of libraries everywhere. The A. L. A. will also advertise these reading courses and will do much to assist existing libraries. In brief, the program of the A. L. A. is to create public opinion favorable to libraries, to the end that adequate support may be forthcoming for existing libraries, and to encourage the establishment of libraries where they do not exist.

Mrs. Howard, chairman of the Social Service Work of the Merchant Marine, the next speaker, said it was easy to send men to sea, but it was hard to keep them there, the hardships were so great. At a rough estimate, there are 35,000 men and 12,000 officers in the Merchant Marine. She disproved the statement that the Merchant Marine boys were entirely from seaport cities, by reading a list of the states from which were drawn the men at one of the ports. The list included most of the states of the Union. She considered the A. L. A. was doing a wonderful work toward keeping these men aboard ship

when going ashore would mean mischief. She read several very appreciative letters from officers and men, one having the significant statement, "At last some one has thought of us! Thank you for the book," etc.

A letter of regret was at this point read by Mr. Coolidge from Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, who expressed himself as being entirely in accord with "the extremely important program of the A. L. A."

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the Americanization Work under the State Board of Education, said that the libraries supplied best the human touch in handling the foreign born. She expressed herself as very certain that libraries can become the best center for work with the adult foreign born. She believes that the personality of the librarian will do more than any other one thing in a community toward reaching the foreigner.

At this point Mr. Coolidge read the list of Trustees appointed by the governors of the various New England states as official representatives at the meeting.

Frank P. Hill, then chairman of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program Committee, was next called on. He said that each community can be appealed to thru the special part of the Enlarged Program interesting to that community. Both endowments and subscriptions to particular parts of the Program will be requested, as well as unspecified gifts. Library service has been brought before many people by the A. L. A. publicity for this campaign,—people who did not realize what a library could do, or what the A. L. A. could do to help to establish a library. Dr. Hill was certain that the advertising had already helped to show the public that better salaries were needed to carry on library work, and he believed that more people would be interested to go into library work as a result of the A. L. A. publicity work.

Mr. Coolidge then read a resolution offered by Mr. Kennedy, a trustee of the New Bedford Public Library. The following resolution was carried by a unanimous vote.

RESOLVED:—That we, New England Library trustees and other friends of library service, meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, April 22, 1920, endorse the "Books for Everybody" program of the American Library Association as an educational and civic effort worthy of popular support and call upon the people of the State of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, to support this forward

looking library movement to the extent of their ability.

Dr. Hill announced that a meeting of the State Directors of the New England states would be held the following morning at nine o'clock in the Trustees' Room of the Boston Public Library to consider ways and means.

Just before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Johnson, who had been a welfare officer in one of the large army camps, told how much the librarian and library service had meant in the camp where he was. He said he knew he could get a dollar apiece from the men who were in his camp, and he said he hoped his men would have the chance to contribute to the A. L. A. work. He said his men had not only been entertained by their opportunity to get good literature, but had been able to get higher rank in the Army thru their study of the library's technical books.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The April meeting was held at Ryerson Library on the 22nd, and the address of the evening was given by Carl B. Roden on the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. Mr. Roden outlined his own mental attitude towards the Enlarged Program, stating with absolute frankness that from a position of indifference if not active opposition he had come to believe in and favor the Program. Those who heard him can be perfectly sure that they have not been misled either as to the advantages of the Program or as to its disadvantages and they owe Mr. Roden a debt of gratitude for the complete frankness with which he discussed the plan.

Short reports were given by three members of the Survey Committee, and Miss Goldberg closed the program with an account of her experiences in France.

The May meeting was held on the 13th of the month in the assembly room of the Eleanor Club in the Stevens Building.

A resolution was presented by Mary B. Day concerning the work of the Survey Committee to the effect that they were to be given the summer months in which to complete their work and that their report should be printed subject to the approval of the incoming Executive Committee.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mary B. Day; librarian National Safety Council; vice president, Nathan R. Levin, Chicago Public Library; secretary, Virginia Savage, Western Society of Engineers; treasurer, Eliza Lamb, University of Chicago Libraries.

The program of the evening under the chairmanship of Pearl Field was a Dewey Decimal pageant in which each class from the 000s to the 900s was ably represented by leaders from the different libraries. Beginning with bibliography the scenes followed one another thru philosophy, religion on to history, to the delight and edification of the audience. Noah's ark was the main theme in the 200s and again in the 500s and the other classes were each illustrated according to the ingenuity and originality of the leaders.

MARGARET FURNESS,
Secretary.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association, held on May 21 at the Westport Public Library, professional themes were much to the front. John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, addressed the conference on the plans for recruiting for library work. It is his belief that much valuable headway could be made if local librarians would realize how much they could do by interesting young people who might enter this profession. Josephine Adams Rathbone of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science discussed salaries and training of librarians, and pointed out that there are signs indicating that better levels of remuneration are being obtained in the library field. An address on the responsibility of the public library in the training of the young for citizenship was given by Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*. The attendance numbered sixty. The association voted not to organize for the Enlarged Program work until after the Colorado Springs Conference.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held at Fargo, May 8th, for the purpose of finding the best natural channels thru which to work in carrying out the part outlined for the state in the Enlarged Program. A spirited group of twenty-two librarians and trustees gathered from various parts of the state.

A motion was unanimously carried that the librarians and trustees of North Dakota endorse the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association. Clarence B. Lester of the Wisconsin Library Commission and regional director for Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, gave a clear description of the important phases of the Enlarged Program, and was ready at every point to meet problems and guide thought. Miss Bucklin, state director

for North Dakota, presented a practical plan for raising the quota assigned to North Dakota. It was decided to work in great part thru the county chairmen of the Liberty Loan Committee and the Women's Clubs.

The subject of county libraries for North Dakota was further discussed at this meeting and the committee of three enlarged to five by the appointment of R. M. Pollock of Fargo and Svenbjorn Johnston of Grand Forks. Plans were made for a complete revision of the library laws for North Dakota.

HELEN GRIFFITHS,
Secretary.

IDAHO STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Idaho State Library Association met in Boise April 27-29. Much time was devoted to the consideration of the library needs of the state. The need of a county library is very evident when one considers that a large part of the state is still new, that a large proportion of the population is rural and cannot be served by the widely separated libraries now existing, and that there are several counties in which there is no town large enough to support a library. So the librarians agreed to work for the passage of a county library law, the appointment of an organizer and the enlargement of the present Free Traveling Library.

The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. also received due attention. Mr. Ruby, camp librarian, during the war, delivered a most interesting address on the A. L. A. war work and the Enlarged Program. Dr. Bryan, State Commissioner of Education, gave a survey of Idaho's educational system and institutions, and Edith Gantt, of the Pocatello Public Library, told of the Americanization work with the foreigners in that community. Discussion of books and various phases of book selection proved most interesting, especially that on children's reference books and new fiction. The early history of Idaho was presented in a most interesting manner by Mr. Bronson, an authority on the subject.

MARION ORR,
Secretary.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

July 1-3. At the Isles of Shoals. Headquarters at the Hotel Star Island.

Joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, and the New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut associations.

Sept. 2-4. At Portland, Ore.

Annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE School had the good fortune to be visited by a larger number of lecturers and librarians than usual the past month. On April 19 Chalmers Hadley of the Denver Public Library gave a very practical talk on public library administration. During the week of May 2, Clara W. Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library gave her annual short course on library work with children. Mrs. Henriette M. Derman, cataloger of Slavic languages at the Library of Congress, paid her first visit to the School on May 6 and spoke on the Russians and their reading. Caroline L. Jones, A. L. A. supervisor of hospital libraries in New York City and vicinity, spent May 13 at the school and spoke on the remarkable development of hospital library work during the war and the importance of its further development and extension for peace time service. William F. Yust, librarian of the Rochester Public Library and chairman of the Campaign Committee for Increased Appropriations for the Library School, spent two days at the school. Other visitors were Lucile F. Fargo, librarian of the North Central High School Library, Spokane, Wash.; Ernestine Rose, recently returned from a year's service with the A. L. A. overseas; and Paul N. Rice and Charles F. McCombs of the New York Public Library.

The Junior class spent May 10 at the Troy Public Library, attending a practical demonstration on book mending and repairing given by Jane H. Crissey of the library staff.

The following students have recently been appointed to positions for the coming year:

Ruby E. Cundiff, 1921, assistant librarian, Earlham College Library, Richmond, Ind.

Birgit Foss, 1921, general assistant, Cleveland Public Library.

Ragnhild Olsen, 1921, cataloger, University of Minnesota Library.

Hjordis Roseth, 1921, librarian, Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Hawkesbury, Canada.

Elizabeth Seymour, 1920, reference assistant, Engineering Societies Library, New York City.

Charles B. Shaw, 1920, librarian, North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.

Ruth E. Smith, 1920, head cataloger, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

Jean K. Taylor, 1920, head of technology department, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Acting Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ON Friday, May 7, the School entertained one of the meetings held under the direction of the Committee on Institutes of the New York State Library Association. Following the plan worked out for the institutes thruout the state by Asa Wynkoop, head of the Public Libraries Section of the University of the State of New York, the program was made up as a result of a referendum submitted to the libraries in the district concerned, which included Westchester and Rockland Counties and western Long Island. The morning session began at 10 o'clock, and consisted of a word of greeting by Edwin H. Anderson and of discussions led by John A. Lowe, Eunice C. Wilson, and Margaret Jackson. The noon hour was devoted to lunch, at which the delegates were guests of the Library School, and to conferences, visits and trips of inspection to various points in the central building of the New York Public Library. The leaders on the afternoon program were Mary Frank and Frederic G. Melcher. Sixty persons from the district registered, and a large number of local library workers were in attendance. The meeting proved very helpful, and from the standpoint of the Library School it afforded opportunity to the students not only to observe the preparation for such a meeting and the conduct of it, but to profit by the discussion and actually to assist at a number of points.

Recent eastern meetings of librarians directing the work of the American Library Association have brought to the school an unusual number of visiting lecturers. These have included Chalmers Hadley, Linda A. Eastman, Adam Strohm, and Adeline Zachert. In addition, Effie L. Power spent ten days at the school in connection with her series of lectures on children's literature.

In the present month the regular students are going once a week to Brooklyn, as guests of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, to hear Edward F. Stevens' series of lectures on the history of libraries. This is part of a co-operative arrangement whereby one series of lectures in each school is attended by both groups of students.

Entrance examinations for 1920-21 will be held on Saturday, June 12th, at the Library

School rooms and at such other points thruout the country as may suit the convenience of candidates.

Attention is called to the advanced courses for 1920-21. These are designed to prepare for special forms of library work, and are open to persons who have certificates showing the satisfactory completion of one year of study in a library school holding membership in the Association of American Library Schools, and who are unqualifiedly recommended for work of this character by the school from which they come. They provide for work extending from October to May inclusive, part of which is incident to instruction and part of which consists of practical experience under direction. Students register not later than September, at which time they consult with the Library School regarding the work being done in their positions and concerning theses, bibliographies and upon readings furnished by the school. The months of February, March and April they spend at the Library School, giving all their time to study. The diploma is awarded in June, upon the satisfactory completion of the instructional work and upon the receipt of acceptable reports as to the student's record in his position for the months September to January inclusive and in May.

The specific courses offered in 1920-21 will depend to some extent upon the preferences of those who plan to enroll, but there will probably be series in Administration, Reference work, School Library work, and a number of other important subjects which cannot always be treated with sufficient emphasis in the first year. Prospective students who hold positions on the staff of the New York Public Library are often able to secure a release for the three-month period of instructional work, and accepted applicants from a distance can usually secure positions on the staff of the New York Public Library with provision for such a release.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE opportunity to do practical work in other libraries during the third term has always been arranged for students who wished to specialize in some particular branch, but this year has seen quite an amplification of the privilege. Every student has been placed for experience in at least one library other than Pratt and several of them have gone to two or three different libraries. The New York, Brooklyn and Newark Public Libraries, Columbia Univer-

sity, the Commercial and Girls' High Schools of Brooklyn, the Metropolitan Museum, the Bureau of Municipal Research, the Federal Reserve Bank, the New Jersey Zinc Company, Haskins and Sells, the East Orange, Englewood, and Nutley Public Libraries have afforded the students the opportunity to study their methods and to see some of their problems.

The course in book selection has been planned this year with the needs of the projected new library at Roanoke, Va., largely in view. Most of the problems assigned have had reference to this library, and the final test—the selection of an annotated, balanced list of one hundred class books of the last three years—will, when the lists are combined, make a well-rounded general selection of about eight hundred interesting modern books. One other problem, the selection of a list of practical anthologies dealing with special subjects, is published in the April number of the *Pratt Quarterly Booklist*.

The field work has included visits to the headquarters and to some of the branches of the two large library systems of Greater New York, to three museum libraries, to several special libraries, to the Columbia group, and to the Newark Public Library.

The entrance examinations will be held on June 11th and other examinations will be offered later in the year.

The Alumni Supper will take place on Thursday evening, June 24th, in the Library, and the Commencement exercises will be held the following afternoon in the Academy of Music.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

THE Chautauqua School for Librarians will hold its twentieth annual session July 3rd to August 14th.

There will be four groups of students, and the first class to complete the year's course on the installment plan will graduate.

The Freshman class has courses in cataloging, classification and allied subjects; reference work and organization.

Courses of the Sophomore group include history of libraries and book making, bookbinding, advanced cataloging, classification and reference work.

The Juniors have courses in subject bibliography, children's work, types of libraries, cataloging and literature.

Work of the Senior class includes cataloging and reference work in public documents, general and trade bibliography, administration, work with schools and book selection.

Only those are accepted who are already in library work or under definite appointment to positions. This means that every student finishing the course has at least three years of actual experience while most of them have more.

Classes are limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision.

Inquiries should be addressed to Mary E. Downey, Chautauqua, New York.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

LIBRARY work with foreigners has been in the foreground in the School program recently. The girls were greatly interested in the glimpse of it they got in their visit to the Providence Public Library, and quite as much so in Miss Campbell's account of what Massachusetts is doing thru the Free Library Commission.

At the request of the Massachusetts University Extension department, their representative, Stella Jones, spoke on Americanization thru story-telling, describing the picturesque community story-telling begun in Bridgeport last summer.

We also had an insight into the reading of some of our European neighbors thru an hour generously given us by Mrs. Croiset van der Kop-Croiset, now assistant librarian in the Amsterdam Public Library, and in Mrs. Derman's analysis of what the Russians read.

The book selection course has been the gainer by a lecture on book ordering, by Olin Davis, and one on the choice of books for a scientific and technical library by Dr. Bigelow of "Tech." An address by Mr. Wellman was most thoroly stimulating in its presentation of the necessity of so investing the book fund that it would produce dividends in the form of active turnover of the books, and increased use and appreciation of the library.

John G. Moulton, of Haverhill, spoke on pictures in a library, illustrating by some fine examples from his own collection, and by Medici prints kindly lent by Foster Brothers. Hospital library service was presented one afternoon by Miss Barnett, the A. L. A. representative, and by E. Kathleen Jones, and Harold T. Dougherty has promised an illustrated talk on his experiences at Brest with the Library War Service.

During May two class periods a week have been given to the topic of special libraries. Stress has been laid especially on visits to different types of these libraries, and on class discussion on the reports of the students on their

observations. Group visits were made to the libraries of the A. D. Little Company, Stone and Webster, and the Insurance Library Association, of Boston, and to that of the Norton Company of Worcester. Committees of one or two students were assigned to see and report upon ten other collections.

In the College Announcement of Courses, 1920-21 just issued, an elective in "Special Libraries" course is announced for the spring term of the year, which will give the subject more prominence than it has had in the curriculum previously.

Further appointments of the class of 1920 are:

Mildred Bradbury, assistant, Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University.

Dorothy Drew Coffin, assistant, Des Moines Public Library.

Marion Eaton, cataloger, Hispanic Society Library, New York.

Virginia Dare Frost, reference assistant, Brookline Public Library.

Beatrice I. Gilman, cataloger, Hispanic Society Library, New York.

Stella Morse, reference assistant, Kalamazoo Public Library.

E. Winnifred Olden, cataloger, reference-catalog division, New York Public Library.

Edith Seibel, assistant, Boston University, College of Liberal Arts Library.

Margaret Withington, assistant, Social Service Library, Boston.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY COURSES

THE State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., is offering several library courses for those who are studying for the teaching profession. These include elementary courses as well as a course in children's literature and administration of class room libraries.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SUMMER COURSE FOR TEACHER LIBRARIANS

THE Summer Session of Boston University again offers an elementary course for teacher-librarians, which will be given if there is sufficient registration. The course as outlined is not a short cut to the library profession, but is designed to aid those with little experience who must administer small school libraries and carry a teaching program at the same time.

This course is listed as under the direction of Ralph L. Power, but, in his absence, it will be under the supervision of Margaret S. Locke, his associate. For a catalog of the summer session, address the director, Dr. Alexander H. Rice, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

RALPH L. POWER.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE series of lectures on Books for Children given by Bertha Hatch of the Cleveland Public Library have been concluded; also the course on School Libraries given by Martha Wilson and Edith Cook.

The students appreciated the opportunity of hearing F. K. Walter of Detroit, Dr. C. C. Williamson of the New York Public Library, Adeline Zachert of Rochester and Prof. A. S. Root, when in Cleveland in April attending an A. L. A. committee meeting.

Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Youngstown Public Library, spoke to the school recently on "Selling good books for almost nothing," giving practical suggestions regarding library finance and administration.

The book selection course is being concluded with a series of lectures by Prof. Clara L. Myers of the College for Women, W. R. U., on foreign literatures in translation.

Recent visiting lecturers have been Herman H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, who spoke twice, his subjects being "The field of bibliography" and "Relation of the Library of Congress to other libraries." Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library spoke on "Service" and Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, spoke on "Library values."

Announcement is made of the course in Library Work with Children to be given next year as a department of the Library School under the supervision of Annie Spencer Cutter. This is a continuation of the course which has been given since 1909 by the Cleveland Public Library, and is arranged between the Cleveland Public Library and the Western Reserve Library School, whereby the students have paid employment in the Children's Department while taking the course.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE CARNEGIE
LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

L AURA HAMMOND, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology gave three lectures during April on the administration of a college library. The lectures were followed by a visit to the Technological library.

Gertrude Stiles of Cleveland gave her regular course of lectures on the binding and mending of books April 5th to 8th.

C. Seymour Thompson, librarian of the Savannah Public Library talked to the class informally on March 31st on library administration.

Mary Bell Palmer, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, talked to the class informally on April 24th on commission work in North Carolina.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE Carnegie Library School has been called upon to contribute its quota to the general reorganization which is in progress at A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago by releasing its principal, Sarah C. N. Bogle, to accept the position of assistant executive secretary. Miss Bogle's whole-hearted and unstinted expenditure of self in the administration of the school has made for it and for her a recognized place in the field of library training. Marie Hamilton Law, assistant to the principal and a valued member of the Library School staff since 1907, has resigned to become librarian of the Employers' Association, Pittsburgh, Pa. Edna Whiteman, instructor in story-telling in the Library School and supervisor of story-telling in the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who has been on leave of absence since February 16, will take a well-earned rest until September next.

Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Public Library, Indianapolis, Indiana, opened the course in "Publicity and Extension," on April 24. Mary E. Ahearn, editor of *Public Libraries*, lectured to the Library School on April 28.

JOHN H. LEETE,
Director.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

RECENT lecturers at the School have been Lutie E. Stearns, who spoke on "The next step in library work," on April 21, and "Current Periodicals," on April 28; Genevieve Apgar, of the Harris Teachers' College, St. Louis, who gave an interpretation of Tagore's "Poems of Childhood," on April 27; Lyman Beecher Stowe, of the Editorial Department of Doubleday, Page and Co., who talked to the School on May 4 about "Book Publishing."

The class of 1920, numbering twelve members, will graduate on May 28. The exercises, which will be held in the Library building, at 10:30 a. m., will include an address by Percival Chubb, president of the Drama League of America and author of "Festivals and Plays."

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

IN the list of one hundred and seventy-three former students and alumni of the University of Illinois who died in the Nation's service and for whom memorial trees have been planted by the students, is the name of one woman, Edith Marian Morgan, a student of the Library School, who died while working in the Ordnance Bureau at Washington.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

A COURSE of ten lectures on the binding and repair of library books was given by Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding, Cleveland Public Library, April 19-23. The exhibit of the A. L. A. committee on bookbinding was secured for the week.

May Day, which has a special significance to every graduate of the School was made an especially pleasant occasion, because Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, could be present. His lecture, "The value of an avocation," on Saturday morning, was followed by an informal reception and the annual exhibition of poster bulletins prepared by the students. A picnic at Maple Bluff concluded the festivities. Mr. Root gave two more lectures during his stay on the history of printing.

Other special lectures in May were:

Newspaper publicity for libraries, W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, St. Paul Public Library; The public welfare association, Mrs. Edmond Brown, secretary of the local association; Rural life, J. H. Kohb, instructor in Agricultural Economics; Boys' and girls' clubs, T. L. Bewick, State club leader; Poster bulletins, Bernice Oehler, lecturer on art, University extension; Newspapers for libraries, Prof. W. G. Bleyer, School of Journalism.

Miss Bacon arrived on May 10 to conduct the book selection course.

HELEN TURVILL.

MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

A SUMMER School for Library Training will be conducted by the Library Division of the Department of Education of Minnesota at the University Farm, June 21-July 31, 1920.

As the school was omitted in 1919, provision for a large attendance will be made.

No separate course is offered for school librarians or teacher-librarians, as the library work for school and community is so closely related in Minnesota that the problem will be treated

as a whole, covering work in small public libraries serving the school, school libraries and school libraries serving the community.

The course is open to librarians of public and school libraries, or to those under definite appointment to such positions. Preference will be given to students preparing for work in Minnesota libraries.

The school will be in charge of Clara F. Baldwin, library director of the Department of Education, with Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of school libraries as vice-director.

Alma Penrose, now associate librarian at Carleton College, who has been an instructor in the school two previous years, will again give the instruction in classification and cataloging, which will continue thruout the course.

Other courses are: Book selection, Ethel R. Sawyer, director of training in the Portland (Ore.) Public Library; reference books, order, and accessioning, Elizabeth Scripture, librarian of the East High School, Minneapolis; work with children, Miss Wood.

UTAH SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE Library Division of the Utah Department of Public Instruction, directed by Mary E. Downey, library secretary and organizer, is conducting a series of short-course library training schools over the state.

The first school was held at the Ogden Public Library April 10th to May 22nd. Miss Downey was assisted in the instruction by Grace Harris, Elva Littlefield and Dora Smith of the Ogden library staff.

Courses were given in cataloging, classification, and the minor subjects relating to them, reference work, children's work and schools, the history of libraries and bookmaking, and library administration.

Twenty-four students were in attendance including four from California county libraries.

Such schools will be held later in connection with libraries at Cedar City, Provo and Lozan.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE School has recently received official announcement of its admission into the Association of American Library Schools.

Director W. E. Henry left May 1st to attend the Educational Conference held in connection with the Centennial Celebration of Indiana University. He expects to visit libraries and library schools en route and to return by way of Colorado Springs, for the A. L. A. Conference.

The course of special lectures on practical library problems is proving exceedingly interesting. On April 16th Sarah V. Lewis of the Seattle Public Library gave an interesting talk on the purpose and spirit of the circulation department; John Ridington of the University of British Columbia Library on April 22nd, spoke on the spirit of service in library work; on April 30th, Mabel Ashley of the Everett Public Library gave a graphic account of her recent successful campaign for an increased tax levy for the library; and on May 7th, Gertrude Andrus, who is now in charge of the book shop for children in one of Seattle's largest department stores, told of the opportunities for book service in the selling of books.

MARGARET B. MARTIN,
Secretary to Director.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A MOST interesting talk was given by Amy Steinhart, children's agent of the California State Board of Control, on the work of her representatives thruout the state, and the possibilities for co-operation with librarians.

Rev. Harvey Miller of Sacramento described the power for good of the library in the isolated community. Mr. Ferguson gave an account of the Chicago meeting of the A. L. A. and the Enlarged Program.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
State Librarian.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE week beginning April 26th was devoted to library visits. The students motored to San Diego and Santa Barbara and visited public, high school, normal school and county libraries in these cities. At Coronado the students visited the public library, where Gabrielle Morton, a graduate of the school in the class of 1918, is librarian. In Santa Barbara the school visit coincided with the celebration of La Primavera and it was possible to attend the masque at the community center as well as to observe libraries and the incunabula at the Mission. The last of the week was spent at Riverside at the annual meeting of the California Library Association.

The students who have been specializing in library work with children told stories at the Hans Andersen festival at Elysian Park, April 24th. This is an annual celebration under the

direction of the public library, schools and the playground departments, and gives an opportunity for the correlation of story telling, folk dancing and dramatics.

Special visiting lecturers during the month were Louise B. Krause, librarian of the H. M. Byllesby Company of Chicago, and Mildred Schaer of the class of 1918, now librarian of the Hanford Public Library.

MARION HORTON,
Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE courses in Library Science offered by the University of California for 1920-1921 are planned as a unit to give the essentials of library training. They are open only to graduates, seniors and juniors who intend to take all four courses. If schedules and requirements permit, graduates and seniors may take them all in one year. The courses are not open to special students. Prospective students are advised to acquire a reading knowledge of French and German, for this will be a requirement for admission in 1921-1922. The courses offered are: Cataloging and classification under the direction of Nella J. Martin; Bibliography, Sydney B. Mitchell, and Edith M. Coulter; Library administration and extension, Sydney B. Mitchell and assistants; Study and selection of books, Agnes M. Cole, Anne S. Pratt and assistants. For further information apply to the Librarian, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES

THE fourth Summer School of Library Service, held in Aberystwyth, Wales, in connection with the National Library of Wales, and the University College of Wales, will open July 26th this year and continue for two weeks.

The courses of study will consist of lectures, demonstrations, and practical work, designed to assist students engaged in library work or preparing for professional examinations of the Library Association. The subjects under discussion at the lectures will include: Book Selection, Practical Bibliography, Cataloging, Classification, Library Organization and Administration, Library Work With Children, the Organization of County Libraries, Archives and Palaeography. In addition there will be practical demonstrations of library planning, printing and bookbinding.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

SOME FICTITIOUS BOTANISTS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Noticing in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of April 1, 1920 (v. 45, p. 328), a mention of G. W. Cole's "Bibliographical Ghosts," I am reminded of a paper in similar vein of which I have not seen any notice in the LIBRARY JOURNAL: "Some Fictitious Botanists," by John Hendley Barnhart, in the *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden* for September, 1919 (v. 20, p. 171-181). While it may be well known to librarians that so useful a work as Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography* contains a number of entirely spurious sketches, a few of those relating to botanists, are entertainingly set forth by Dr. Barnhart, together with a helpful analysis of any small germs of truth which may exist, which would only make these false accounts the more misleading to the uninitiated.

M. F. WARNER,

Bibliographical Assistant.

*U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D. C.*

"APPEALS FROM OUR LATE ENEMY"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I enclose herewith two appeals from our late enemy. I doubt not other librarians are receiving the same sort of communications, and I would be glad to know what action, if any, is being taken on such appeals by American librarians.

ASA DON DICKINSON,

*University of Pennsylvania, Librarian.
Philadelphia.*

UNIVERSITÄTS-BIBLIOTHEK IN INNSBRUCK

The inhabitants of Austria are—as you may know out of newspapers—in great distress and want of food, especially the public officers and also the eighteen officers of the University Library of Innsbruck, Tyrol. We beg the colleagues of your library to relieve our distress and to send us some food by the means of the American Relief Administration (New York, 115 Broadway). May it be for you a little joke or a sign of charity and collegiality. Address only: Universitäts-Bibliothek, Innsbruck, Tyrol.

VIKTOR SWOBODA,
Librarian.

*Library of the University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.*

Sirs, Our distress has increased to such a degree that we take the liberty of applying to you for help. We send therefore the enclosed card, which was forwarded us by the American Relief Administration in Vienna.

The confidence we poor Austrians have in the well-known American generosity and humanity emboldens us to solicit the aid of a similar institute in America and to hope we shall meet with no refusal.

Your kind compliance with our request would oblige us and our starving families to everlasting gratitude.

For the Staff of the Hofbibliothek in Vienna.

VON CAMMEN,
The Direktor.

*Hofbibliothek,
Josephsplatz, Wien, Austria.*

A QUESTION OF BUSINESS ETHICS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Whenever a page or junior assistant leaves us to "accept a position" elsewhere as office boy or saleslady, respectively, we receive expansive questionnaires bidding us to turn a bright but confidential light upon the whole past career of the candidate, and asking many foolish and vexatious questions as to how much money we should trust him with, whether he drinks or smokes, and similar absurdities. We always fill out these sheets most punctiliously because we feel that that is the proper thing to do between employers if reciprocal courtesies are to be expected. Besides, they come from a business house and are a part of business ethics, and we all, nowadays, mentally genuflect before anything with the word business in it!

However: When a business house hires away some of our more important employees we seldom see a questionnaire. All is conducted with the utmost secrecy and usually we get our first information when the resignation is offered, signed and sealed. This has happened to us four times in the past six weeks, exactly as described. In the latest case the hiring concern was represented in the negotiations by an ex-librarian already on its staff who did as neat a piece of gum-shoeing as any business man could have put over. There used to be a canon of conduct in librarianship providing for consultation between the librarian desiring to make an offer to an assistant in another library and the present chief of such an assistant. Perhaps it still prevails, but no doubt when librarians become ex-librarians they are glad to rid themselves of all the outworn ritual of their former calling.

A suggestion on my part that a slight advance intimation from the employee to her chief of the flattering offer made her might have been courteous, or possibly mutually advantageous, has been indignantly repudiated by all hands. It is said that this would inevitably

put the employee in the light of attempting a holdup. My own idea (aside from the courtesy feature) is that not infrequently the chief might be able to interest the candidate in his plans for her future advancement to the extent of leading her to give at least a second thought to the proposition involving a complete severing of professional ties and a radical change in occupation. I deny with equal vehemence the implication that chief librarians are usually so ungenerous—harried as they are with the problem of keeping a staff together—that they would not bid their fortunate assistants a hearty god-speed if the position offered was clearly and permanently to their interest. But it has happened that persons who have leaped at the glit-

tering bait and have found themselves ruthlessly snatched out of their native element have sometimes regretted the step when it was too late. Some have even come back and told us so.

Just what is—or are—Business Ethics? Are they one-sided, like a pancake, or are they, or should they not be, as many-sided as a well cut diamond shedding a clear light upon every relation, commercial, professional, industrial or merely human between people who do the world's work in whatever station to which it has pleased God to call them. *Special Libraries* please copy.

CARL B. RODEN,
Librarian.

Chicago Public Library.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertions in this department.

POSITIONS OFFERED

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for library assistant on June 23, 1920. A vacancy in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at \$900 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Appointees whose services are satisfactory may be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of \$20 a month.

All citizens of the United States, who meet the requirements, both men and women, may enter this examination; appointing officers, however, have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certification of eligibles.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

1, library economy, 30; 2, cataloging, classification, and bibliography, 35; 3, German, and either French, Spanish, or Italian, 10; 4, education and experience, 25; total, 100.

Applicants must have had at least one year's training in a recognized library school; or one year in a training class in a library using modern methods and one year's experience; or three years' experience in a library using modern methods.

Applicants may be examined at any place at which this examination is held, regardless of their place of residence; but only those who have been actually domiciled in the State or

Territory in which they reside for at least one year previous to the examination, and who have the county officer's certificate in the application form executed, may become eligible for permanent appointment to the apportioned service in Washington, D. C.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired [Library Assistant], to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The Public Library of the City of Boston seeks a Chief of Department of Special Libraries, including Divisions of Fine Arts, Technology, Music and other special collections. Requirements: Executive ability, knowledge of modern languages, library or museum experience, acquaintance with foreign and American galleries. Foreign travel desirable. For additional information, address the Librarian.

POSITIONS WANTED

Library school graduate with eight years' experience wants position as librarian in college or school library. Address: F. K., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Young married man, ten years' experience, books and libraries, at present department chief, wishes to make change. Address: A. C. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian, library school and college graduate, with excellent experience in college library work, desires a position as librarian or reference worker, preferably in the East. Address: X, care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The April issue of *The Open Shelf*, Cleveland Public Library, prints an annotated list of contemporary poetry dealing with spring.

"Some Principles of Business-like Conduct in Libraries," by Arthur E. Bostwick (A. L. A. Handbook No. 11), "Does not attempt to recommend specific methods, still less to describe them." It is "an endeavor [in 30 pages] to answer the questions, 'What is a business-like way of doing things?' 'How does it differ from an unbusiness-like way?' 'Are there any underlying principles?'"

A third and revised edition of "Indexing: Principles, Rules and Examples," by Martha Thorne Wheeler (Library School [Bulletin] 19) has been issued by the University of the State of New York as Library School Bulletin 43. "While there are no considerable additions to the new edition, the entire text has been examined and revised by Mary Ellis, indexer in the State Library."

No. 40, Vol. 10, Third Series, of *The Library*, being the issue for October, 1919, which has recently reached us, announces that "the next number of *The Library* will be published on 1st June, 1920, by the Clarendon Press on behalf of the Bibliographical Society. With this number will begin the Fourth Series of *The Library* and the Second Series of the *Transactions* of the Bibliographical Society."

The University of Akron has published as the first number in its *Faculty Studies* "A Special Library for the Rubber Industry," by Josephine A. Cushman, associate librarian of the Municipal University of Akron. It points to the advantages to be derived from building up a central technical library in Akron, supported by the joint efforts of the University and the various rubber manufacturing firms of the city, and outlines the collection, organization, and administration of such a library.

Taking Arthur Bartlett Maurice's book "The Paris of the Novelists" as a basis, the New York Public Library has compiled a list of books on "The Paris of the Novelist" which is similar in style to an earlier list, published in 1917, based on Mr. Maurice's "The New York of the Novelists." All of the books in the list are mentioned in Mr. Maurice's volume and the comments upon them are taken almost entirely from the same work. The list, which covers three pages,

is printed in the February issue of *Branch Library News*.

"Doctors' Dissertations, 1878-1919," is no. 321 of the Johns Hopkins University Circular, and is no. 1 of New Series, 1920. The list is complete from the foundation of the University (the first graduates were four Doctors in Philosophy in 1878) to the close of 1919, and contains 1093 items, arranged by departments and chronologically under each department. At the end is an author index. The requirement to print began with the graduates of 1889. There are, therefore, many items included which are not in print.

Those libraries which use the Library of Congress system of classification may find interesting material in "Rules for Shelflisting," issued by the University of Chicago libraries. The rules, governing points not covered by the printed rules and forms issued by the Library of Congress or the A. L. A., are largely intended for the use of assistants in the Cataloging and Classification Departments. They were compiled by Miss H. A. Titsworth, head shelflisters, and K. T. Jacobsen, chief of the Classification Department.

"The Booklist Book—1919" is an attempt on the part of the A. L. A. to respond to the demand for a short, selected list of books of the year. It has been compiled in much the same manner as the monthly *Booklist*, with its brief descriptive notes taken from *The Booklist*. In connection with the choice of books here registered, it is interesting to note that of those finally included less than one-half of the non-fiction, about one-sixth of the fiction and less than one-third of the children's books received the unanimous approval of the sixty libraries which aided in the compilation.

In a little eleven-page pamphlet called "A Famous Public Library: From Shakespeare's Time to Today," Charles Nowell, deputy librarian of Norwich, England, gives a brief account of the oldest English provincial public library under municipal control. Nearly a century and a half before the British Museum was founded Norwich had its town library and the record as here given contains amusing anecdotes of its early years when smoking was allowed and surreptitious borrowing was a common occurrence. The article is a reprint from the *Millgate Monthly* for November, 1919.

"Selected Articles on Problems of Labor," compiled and edited by Daniel Bloomfield has been recently published by the H. W. Wilson Company in the Handbook Series. The purpose of the compiler is to present the best of the recent voluminous literature concerning problems of labor in as concise a form as it is possible to adopt in a single volume, which when used with the handbooks on employment, modern industrial movements and others in the series dealing with labor will form the nucleus of an industrial library with the best thought on the subject made easily available.

The Booklist of Revised Braille Grade One-and-One-Half, vol. 1, no. 2, April, 1920, prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Blind contains nearly 130 titles of books available in this type as compared with about forty titles in no. 1, issued last June. This list is prepared in reply to the request of the Commission on Uniform Type that this Committee "keep a complete list of bibliographical data of all embossed publications in Revised Braille, Grade 1½." The Perkins Institution, Watertown, Mass., enrolled by the A. L. A. as sponsor for the subject of "Blindness and the blind," is the depository for these records, and the author card catalog is in care of the librarian, Laura M. Sawyer.

The January to April number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography* lately issued contains two articles of more than usual importance to libraries. One is the annual compilation, "Index to Library Reference Lists," compiled as in former years by the Providence Public Library. The other is an alphabetical list showing the irregularities of publication caused in the magazine field by the New York printers' strike of last October-November. The list shows at a glance which issues of the various magazines were abandoned or combined with others, and will be found very useful when preparing periodicals for the bindery. Anne Morris Boyd's classified list of Contemporary Poets is continued, Part II covering "Alien Poets and Interpreters of Alien Poetry." "Poets Who Show the New Tendencies." "Interpreters of Locality," "Social-revolutionists," and "The Imaginists and the Radicals." A portrait of Azariah Smith Root forms the frontispiece and this is accompanied by a brief biographical sketch.

The British Overseas Trade Department is now preparing for publication manuals or hand-

books of commercial information relating to various countries. These publications, which are intended to be books of reference for British traders, give the stable features of the country described—resources, products, commercial treaties and law, transport, and trading methods. The manuals for France and Argentina are nearly ready, and some material has been accumulated for those on Brazil, Italy and Greece. The department is also preparing to issue periodic reports. These are to take the place of the old consular reports, which were issued periodically from 1858 until the war, but will be a systematic survey of each of the principal countries as a whole. When the organization of the economic and editorial section is complete, it will also be possible to prepare special economic memoranda on topics of outstanding interest which are not otherwise provided, either because of the technical research involved or because of their broad international character. It is hoped that one of the principal categories of such studies will be international commercial finance.

George Lepreux and the "Gallia Typographica" are the subject of an illustrated paper by Daniel Berkeley Updike of the Merrymount Press, Boston, in the March number of *The Printing Art*. Mr. Updike outlines the career of the versatile man who was to carry on, in the modern scientific spirit, the work of La Caille and Chevillier of the seventeenth century and of Lottin of the eighteenth. The plan of the "Gallia" was to give, not a history of printing in France, but the chronology and biography of French printers, based on official documents, arranged by Provinces and sub-divided into Departments. Parallel with this *Série Départementale* is the *Série Parisienne*, chronicling the remarkable typographical output of France since the end of the fifteenth century. "From 1909 to 1914 five volumes, in seven issues, of the 'Gallia Typographica'; ou 'Répertoire Biographique et Chronologique de Tous les Imprimeurs de France depuis les Origines de l'Imprimerie jusqu'à la Revolution,' appeared . . . as supplements to the *Revue des Bibliothèques*," including four volumes of the Departmental Series and the first volume of the Parisian Series—"Livres d'Or des Imprimeurs du Roi."

The war stopped the publication of the "Gallia," but the author continued, even more energetically, up to his accidental death in 1918, the volumes which were to follow, completing several volumes and leaving many more partly prepared.

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C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ALLISON, Gertrude, S. 1907, appointed assistant in the General Theological Library, Boston.

AUSSIEKER, Meta B., formerly head cataloger in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education, appointed to a position in the office of the educational editor of the New York *Evening Post*.

BALDWIN, Clara, has been appointed to serve on the Joint Committee on Enlarged Program.

BELL, Dorothy, S. 1906, is resigning from the Vail Library, to return to her pre-war position with the firm of Jackson and Moreland.

BOMGARDNER, Esther, C. 1915, assistant in the Los Angeles Public School Library.

CAHOON, Katharine, C. 1917, assistant in the Yolo County Free Library, Woodland, Calif., resigned.

CASAMAJOR, Mary. N. Y. S. 1901, librarian in charge of the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, transferred to the Administration Department as Director Hill's secretary.

DITTMER, Florence Farnham, W. 1909, was engaged during the winter in cataloging the library of Tsing Hua College, Pekin, China.

ENSIGN, Mary E., head of the Serial Department at Iowa State College Library, Ames, Ia., resigned.

HOCCE, Frances M., W. 1916, becomes head cataloger of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library, July 1.

JOHNSON, Esther, S. 1916, resigned from the librarianship of the Heermance Memorial Library to join the staff of the Cleveland Public Library as a high school librarian.

LAWRENCE, Edith C., W. R. 1908, appointed first assistant in Catalog Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

MARTIN, Phyllis McF., W. R. 1910, appointed classifier in Catalog Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

MAYES, Olive, resigned from the Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo, Alabama, and appointed to a position in the Hospital Service of the A. L. A.

MORGAN, Helen H., P. 1915, appointed head cataloger in the Bar Association Library of New York.

MORSE, Marian, C. 1917, librarian of the Kings County Free Library at Hanford, Calif., resigned. Appointed librarian of the Trinity County Free Library at Weaverville.

PASCHAL, Nell, S. 1918, becomes librarian of the Greenville Women's College at Greenville, S. C., on Sept. 1.

POWER, Ralph L., has a leave of absence for three months from Boston University to become head of research department and in charge of courses in office management at Washington (D. C.) School for Secretaries.

PROCTOR, Lucy, S. 1919, appointed librarian of the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

ROESLER, Edna, W. 1916, librarian of the East End Branch, Superior, Wis., resigned. Appointed to the branch department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

SMITH, Mrs. Vivian Gregory, C. 1914, assistant in the California State Library, resigned.

STOCKETT, Julia C., W. 1914, appointed in March to the Public Health Hospital Library at Deming, New Mexico.

TURNER, Harriet P., W. R. 1916, appointed librarian Public Library, Kewanee, Ill.

WENDELL, Esther A., W. 1919, librarian of the Marshfield (Wis.) High School; elected librarian of the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, S. D.

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book in schools and colleges until its ideas can be even-
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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket. The reading public of Pawtucket has not only recovered the 20,000 slack of 1918, but has advanced beyond the figures of 1916 and 1917 and almost reached the high water mark of 1915, according to the annual report of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library. The number of books loaned for home use during the past year totaled 176,406 volumes. With twenty-eight little fifty-volume libraries deposited in class rooms all over the city, the school circulation alone amounted to 17,158 during the school year closing last June. In addition to work with the schools, the Library has instituted five industrial deposit stations which it is maintaining in the outlying districts of the city. Appropriations from the City Council amounted to \$20,575 in 1919, of which \$12,344 was expended on salaries and \$4,349 on books, periodicals and binding.

NEW YORK

"Assemblyman Pette's Int. No. 1090, Printed No. 1215, which passed both houses of the [New York] Legislature, amends Chapter 164 of the Laws of 1907, relating to the Queens Boro Public Library, by adding:

'No regular or permanent employe or officer, under salary, shall be removed from office except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing upon due notice upon stated charges and with the right of such officer or employe to a review by a writ of certiorari.'—*Civil Service Chronicle* (New York) for April 30.

OHIO

Toledo. The astonishingly rapid increase in borrowers from the Toledo Public Library and in the number of books circulated during the past five years is graphically represented in the annual report of the Librarian for 1919. Limiting the comparison to statistics for the last two years, it is interesting to note that the circulation of books for 1919 increased 23 per cent over 1918, the total being 876,720, a gain of 166,581 over 1918. No new branches were opened during the year, so the increase was cared for in established agencies. The net increase in borrowers in the same period was 11,047. Total registration is now 59,601, or about 25 per cent of the total population of

the city. According to a table prepared by the District of Columbia Public Library, showing the expenditures of thirty-six representative public libraries in the United States the average expenditure per volume circulated was 13.2 cents in 1918. The cost per book circulated in Toledo that year was 8.7 cents. In 1919 the cost increased to 10.6, a figure still below the average. The per capita expenditure for library purposes in Toledo is 28.8 cents against an average for the thirty-six cities of 35 cents. The total expenditures for 1919 amounted to \$94,248, of which sum \$49,041 was spent on librarians' salaries and \$30,636 for new books.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The Library of the University of Pennsylvania has just received a bequest of \$500, with the reasonable stipulation that it be invested and the income used for the purchase of books "upon some special subject."

The testator was James Gaston Barnwell, late librarian of the Philadelphia Library Company. In 1863 he began his library service in the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, but migrated to Cincinnati in 1864 to serve two years as librarian of the Mercantile Library there. In 1884 he took charge of the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, and continued his work at the University until 1887, when he went to the Philadelphia Library, where he remained until a short time before his death.

A. D. D.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The new salary schedule for the Detroit Public Library, effective July 1, 1920, is as follows:

CLASS I.

A.—Heads of departments.....	\$2,280—\$2,400
B.—Division chiefs	1,800— 2,070
C.—Branch librarians	1,920— 2,010
D.—First assistants	1,800— 1,980
E.—Children's librarians	1,590— 1,800

CLASS II.

A.—Senior assistants, five or more years' service	1,680— 1,800
B.—Senior assistants, 3 and 4 years' service	1,560— 1,620
C.—Junior assistants, 1 and 2 years' service	1,500— 1,530
Apprentices and substitutes ...	1,020— 1,200
Sunday service, per day	5.00— 10.00

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Page—full time	720—	900
Pages—part time, per hour	28c—	35c
Engineers and janitors	1,740—	3,000
Charwomen	1,080—	1,320

ILLINOIS

Evanston. The Public Library is adapting the "library on wheels" idea to the outlying districts west of the "ridge," which during the vacation and the consequent closing of the school stations, are from one to two and a half miles from a library distributing station.

The district is a community quite separate in many respects from the rest of the City. Here the industrial classes own their own homes; but many do not appreciate that the Library is one of the city institutions which their taxes help to support, and less than one thousand of the twelve thousand people are card holders. The book auto, in charge of Inez Potter, who has had charge of the school station work and who has the confidence of the people, will make its round once a week, usually in the late afternoon and early evening when the men are at home. The brickyards and the Mark manufacturing plant employing many Polish people are in this district as well as most of the Swedish and negro population.

The library is contributing towards this community enterprise the books and the services of a librarian; the neighborhood and parent-teacher clubs in the three school districts thru which the book auto will be operated have raised \$125 from minstrel shows, bunco parties, sewing bees, etc.; the carpenter's union has volunteered to build the book cases; an auto dealer has offered to sell a car at cost and a high school club of boys and girls and other clubs have raised small amounts.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. A new salary schedule goes into effect for the Public Library on July 1st. After a year of probationary service one reaches Grade 2 (junior assistant) with a minimum of \$80 and a maximum of \$100 per month; Grade 3 (senior assistant) has a minimum of \$105 and \$135 as maximum. Supervisors and chiefs of major departments have a rate of \$160 to \$250; branch librarians \$160 to \$250; and there is Branch Librarians Special Grade with salaries "at the rate of \$20 per month more than regular rating with possible maximum of \$145 per

month" and "salary of Branch Assistants at the rate of \$10 per month additional with possible maximum of regular grade."

The annual increase of compensation within each grade consists of an advance of \$10 per month, conditioned upon satisfactory efficiency ratings.

There are at present seventy-six persons on the staff not including the librarian, assistant librarian, substitutes and pages. Of these nineteen have had regular library school training; forty-six have had summer library school or Indianapolis Training Course Training; twenty-three have done library work in other libraries; twenty have previously engaged in teaching; nineteen have had business or office experience; seven have had normal school training; thirty have had special courses of study; twenty-five have degrees from recognized colleges (32 per cent), eight others have had at least three years of college work; eighteen others have had at least one year of college work, i.e., fifty-one or 67 per cent, have one year or more of college work.

CANADA

Ontario. The Province of Ontario has at present 425 public libraries operating under the Public Libraries Act. In proportion to the population this means the largest number of public libraries of any country, state or province in the world. Of these 242 (association public libraries) are classified as "semi-free," the borrowers paying a small fee. This type of library is provided for in the Library Act to permit of the establishment of libraries in communities where it is not practicable to pass a by-law for a free, tax-supported library. The association libraries are distributed in communities as follows: In rural districts and places with less than 500 inhabitants—155; in places between 500 and 1000—52; in places of 1000 to 2000—19; in towns of over 2000—16.

Only one library in the province spends over \$200,000 per annum, three spend between \$15,000 and \$40,000, one between \$10,000 and \$15,000, the rest, 421 in number, spending less than \$10,000.

There has been a steady increase in the use of public libraries since 1880 as shown in the following statistics taken at three-year intervals: 1880, 268,483; 1883, 466,443; 1886, 679,096; 1889, 820,701; 1892, 1,333,304; 1895, 1,687,806; 1898, 2,358,140; 1901, 2,534,711; 1904, 2,534,228; 1907, 2,536,009; 1910, 3,306,392; 1913, 3,888,546; 1916, 4,947,282; 1919, over 6,000,000.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1920



The A. L. A. and the Library Worker*

By CHALMERS HADLEY

President of the American Library Association

REPOSING in the secluded corner of our book stacks and disturbed only by the brush of the vacuum cleaner, stand the dark clad *Papers and Proceedings* of the American Library Association. Like a row of elderly people, decently attired in black, who sit quietly on their porch and watch the busy world pass by, these books view the scurrying readers who seldom pause before their shelves. And yet, like the quiet elderly people, whom they fancifully represent, what energy, what enthusiasm, what ardent desires lie concealed beneath their somber attire.

The *Papers and Proceedings* of the A. L. A. not only contain the enthusiasm and the library history of the past, but in their pages are the hopes and plans of Winsor and Poole, of Dewey, Crunden, Legler, Miss Plummer and Mr. Brett, for the high accomplishment of library work of this continent. Few fundamentals in library work have since been voiced that were not comprehended in principle by the founders of this Association.

Many of the present cries for professional standards are but echoes from these same *Proceedings*, but what a gap there is between the principles enunciated and their actual, definite accomplishment in the present. It is sad to see the visions of the past remain so frequently as dreams. It is more sad to realize that the Association itself, after calling forth such visions, was, thru lack of sufficient organization and financial means, unable to galvanize many of them into life.

Following the annual conference of the Association a year ago, a committee was appointed

to investigate the causes of this condition, to take an inventory of the possibilities of the American Library Association, and to make recommendations for the future. It was to act as a sieve, as it were, and screen for present use the valuable from the valueless past. It was to outline a program in an attempt to bring the resources of this Association for a definite contribution to existing problems, and it was to suggest the means of financing this effort, if made. After months of work, the Committee submitted a tentative program for the A. L. A. which not only sought to outline the definite problems within the Association itself, but also to suggest possible activities and co-operation between the A. L. A. and other agencies.

The program as submitted by the Committee was never a finished product, nor was it a contract calling for the performance of specific duties. It did embody many suggestions from past experience, for the betterment of library conditions in the present, with a suggested application of effort which the Association's achievement during the war gave hope for success.

The scope of the program and the diversity of library interests involved, brought an equally diversified response. Proposed work with the Merchant Marine and the continuation of library work with the Lighthouse Service, could not arouse fever heat in this land-locked interior which has never seen salt water since it emerged from the sea. Library extension service among the scattered Rocky mountain libraries meant much more to us than did the proposed International Index of Humanistic Literature. Books for the blind aroused the interest and sympathy of all of us, as the proposed

* Presidential address delivered at the A. L. A. Conference at Colorado Springs, June 2, 1919.

standardization and national certification of librarians aroused our general apprehension.

But to me the specific suggestions made by the Committee were relatively unimportant, for the proposed Enlarged Program in its significance and import, is immeasurably greater than the sum of its recommendations. It was also relatively unimportant what the Program advocated and what it ignored, as compared to what the Enlarged Program represents and signifies in American library history. To me it means that the library workers in this country, comparatively small in number, representing varied types, scattered over a vast territory, nearly submerged in the vortex of surrounding commercial and industrial life, and quite inexperienced in the harsher side of that life—these workers decided to use what strength they had acquired, particularly during their War service, and to make for themselves and their work, a place in the sun. We have realized that precious as is our heritage as represented by the *Papers* of this Association, they will remain mere “scraps of paper” if their potentialities are not given a better outlet for realization than the A. L. A. has heretofore provided.

But I am not here to represent the Enlarged Program at this time, but as president of the A. L. A. for this last year, to say that in my opinion, this Association cannot limit its concern to any program that does not concern itself with a more definite, intensive development as well. The A. L. A. to-day cannot afford any policy of *laissez-faire* or propose any program whether enlarged or restricted, that does not consider more fully than has ever been done before, its definite relations and concern with the well-being of our library workers.

I am not so concerned with the high priests in our profession who have access to that library holy of holies, the trustees' room. They are quite able to take care of themselves. But we must concern ourselves as never before with the inarticulate thousands of fellow library workers, toward whom the A. L. A. has inadvertently been too remote, indirect and impersonal. Our present constitution reads, “The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America” and to meet the present crisis, this must be changed to read, “The objects of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries and of library workers in America.”

I believe the word “crisis” in our library affairs is used advisedly, for the present situation menaces the very stronghold of library work—its morale. It was morale which kept librarians at a high state of effectiveness through long years, while the demands were great and the financial returns were small. It was morale which kept their eyes clear to the compensations in library work other than money received, and if morale disappears, we shall become a body of drudges irrespective of any salary returns.

It has been remarked that morale and morality are first cousins, and I believe the A. L. A. must investigate this close relationship at once. A sense of injustice among library workers, whether well founded or not, must be met by full justice both from the A. L. A. and from library institutions.

We are told the loss in morale among all workers results from the reaction of war tension. Be that as it may, I believe the decrease in morale among library workers comes from other causes as well, and to protect what we may lose, we need with other things, more democracy in the organization of library institutions, salaries more commensurate with the investment made for library work, some protection to library workers in accident or disability, and definite direction and sponsorship by the A. L. A. itself, by associating library workers into groups, instead of leaving them to work out their problems single-handed.

In an admirable address given at the Ottawa conference of this Association eight years ago, one speaker said, “Whatever is done to promote the happiness and best instincts of the rank and file of a library organization, will result directly in instilling in the public service rendered by them, a spirit of sympathy, ready regard for the rights and needs of the public and an eagerness to serve loyally. Any library management conceived and executed in this spirit, may be depended on for achievements in what is really library economy.”

The speaker of these words would be the last to advocate better working conditions solely for a larger and better out-put of work. Better library conditions must not be sought for only as a business investment, but as an ethical question as well, involving our fellow library workers.

In this same address the speaker continued, “Invite the confidence of every member of your

staff, allow your assistants to voice the conclusions their experience and service bring home to them, listen with sympathy to suggestions prompted by loyalty and daily pondering. There are times when we may well forget our official gradings, when it will prove profitable" (and may we add Christian) "to learn from the members of the crew how our theories stand the test."

To make a general statement explicit, we must make our libraries responsive, not only to the public's demands, but also to the hearing of our library employees.

It is not easy to forget official gradings in our libraries since they have an important place in library organization, but if such gradings impose silence on any group of employees to the point of suppression and inarticulation, such organization is defective.

I entirely agree with a library assistant who recently wrote to me, "If Democracy is not an empty word, it certainly must mean that our workers should be taken into the councils, where decisions governing their every-day existence are made and executed, and that no longer shall they be considered as a commodity, but as separate entities whose intelligence should and must be recognized."

It is not easy to secure self-expression for every individual in any organized group of people, and frequently the head librarian cannot be an adequate mouth-piece for his library assistants. To secure a fuller and representative expression from these workers in our larger libraries at least, I believe there should be several committees in such institutions. These committees should not concern themselves with the administrative problems and library policies for which the library trustees and the head librarian are held directly responsible. They should concern themselves with the problems and conditions in our libraries which directly affect their own physical, mental and professional welfare.

Such staff committees should not be appointed by the librarian, nor should the heads of departments be ex-officio members of them. Generally there should be no such distinctions drawn in a library's attitude towards its heads and assistants, the only permissible distinction made, being between its workers and its wasters. Membership on these committees should consist of those elected as representatives by the staff members themselves. A head librarian fre-

quently receives more credit for the excellence of his staff than he does blame for its defects. Staff representatives before a library's governing board will also help to place more properly credit or blame where either is due. Staff representation on committees will avail little unless there be points of contact between the staff and the library trustees; but we must not trespass on a later program in this conference. But as has been recently remarked, "While we may not be able to eliminate the discontent due to defects in human nature, we may remove the discontent due to harsh, discouraging, depressing and unfair conditions of work."

Library salaries have advanced sharply in many cities this last year, but taking the country over, they remain a menace to library morale. Statistics on library salaries and conditions have been numerous, but may we call attention to the admirable and latest survey just made by the Chicago Library Club of the twenty-seven libraries in the Chicago library district, doubtless a typical one in this country. To quote and summarize: there are 109 unfilled library positions in this district. The proportion of salary expenditures to library incomes varies from nineteen to sixty-eight per cent, the average being forty-seven per cent. Three libraries report provision made for automatic salary increases within certain limits. Of the ten libraries connected with educational institutions, only three of the nine replying, report salaries equal to those of faculty members. One librarian, a library school graduate with over ten years' experience, who works eight to nine hours a day, receives less than the lowest paid stenographer in the college office. In the industrial and commercial world, the regular rate for over-time work is 150 per cent of that paid for work within hours. Only one library in Chicago and vicinity pays this rate and then for holidays only. Salary increases have varied from ten to one hundred per cent, while the cost of living in Chicago has advanced ninety-four per cent. Only two libraries reduce working hours in summer from the winter schedule. Six libraries report a conscious effort made to vary work and relieve fatigue and monotony. A sabbatical year is unheard of. Sick leave is general. Four libraries have staff organizations. Only one-third of the libraries report any attempt to provide lockers, rest and lunch rooms for their employees. Only eight of the twenty-seven libraries report that individual

soap and towels are provided. Only three, all municipal libraries, provide employees' pension systems or retiring allowances. These conditions, as set forth in the Chicago survey, doubtless are typical of the country.

Salary raises during the last year have advanced the minimum considerably, but I do not believe the salaries of the better educated, specially trained or experienced library employees show a proportionate increase. Ten or fifteen dollars a month's difference in salary does not sufficiently represent the usual difference in value between a college or university graduate with one or two years library school training, as compared to a high school graduate with six weeks training in a summer library school. The difference in minimum salaries paid in different libraries of the same type emphasizes the need of a stabilizing influence in this country. When we hear of a minimum salary of \$480 a year paid in one institution, and of a \$1500 minimum proposed in another, we believe the American Library Association should lead the way in establishing some proposed market value for library work. No market price can be placed on pronounced native talent or unusual personality for library work, but it can apply to the average library assistant on a basis of education, special training or experience. Some stabilizing influence and a fair market value must be brought forward, based on a dollar's purchasing power in decent, healthful living conditions and some recreational life. If this is not done, we may soon see one city depleted and another surfeited with library assistants, a condition detrimental to both.

Fortunately there are many compensations other than salary in library work, but an increasing number of library employees are unable longer to afford them. On a strictly money basis, considering the necessary education, special training or experience required, library work at present is not a paying investment. A year ago the National League of Women Workers called attention to the bad example we were setting, for not only were library workers underpaid, but this by comparison was preventing workers in other educational and social fields from obtaining what otherwise would be granted them. Our municipalities have not yet granted their library employees what the individuals comprising those municipalities expect and take for themselves.

The question of retiring allowances for library employees has been pertinent this last year and Mr. Kaiser's recent presentation of this was excellent. Those of you who have seriously considered this question, quickly realized that its appearance of simplicity was deceptive. If you are not so convinced, examine Mr. Lewis Meriam's authoritative book, "Principles Governing the Retirement of Public Employees," and realize that this subject as applied to library employees, should receive the best thought of this Association. The question is too complicated for a discussion now, except to say, that it too, greatly affects the morale of library workers. The usual two sides of a question are evident, in this case the employer and employee.

On the one hand is the library worker whose morale cannot but be affected, when her community demands some education and many personal qualifications of her, and while she serves by helping it to see and think clearly, it pays in return a salary barely sufficient for her to live as the community expects, not to mention its insufficiency to afford protection against the accidents of life. No responsible library worker can long give her best spirit and enthusiasm in her work, with the specter of unprotected old age ever peering at her from the future.

On the other hand are the claims of the library board and the city or state. To paraphrase Meriam, some objects which the library's governing board will obtain thru retiring allowances include: The elimination from its active force of those who have lost their efficiency because of advancing years or too long service; elimination of those who have lost efficiency thru accident or disease; the retention in the service of the best of its present employees, many of whom without such a system, will resign to work elsewhere; the attraction to library work, because of the protection offered, of a higher grade of service; the general improvement of morale in the staff by eliminating the inadequate workers and so removing stagnation by opening advanced positions to the ambitious ones.

But, you may say, this is the work of individual libraries; what has the A. L. A. to do with all this? This is true, but as the representative organization of library work and workers in this country, the A. L. A. should take the initiative, define the principles and then drive them home. The great defect in the past has been

the inability of this Association to transform its convictions into actualities, and this has resulted largely from the lack of acquaintance and relationship between the A. L. A. and the library trustees of the country.

But it seems to me the greatest present service the A. L. A. can do for library workers and for itself, is to sponsor and direct the spirit of organization which exists to-day among our people. The desire to organize is everywhere rife, and library employees have responded by joining staff associations, labor unions and the Library Workers' Association.

The A. L. A. should recognize this spirit immediately and officially, and without distinguishing between the departmental head or junior assistant, the specially trained or the untrained, men or women, organize these employees into groups of chapters and then assist in directing their activities.

I believe the American Library Association should define the proper and improper activities of these groups, issue charters for their organization, and then sponsor and support them in the activities which the A. L. A. itself believes are right. In return, membership in these local chapters should require also membership in the American Library Association itself. Chapters could be organized in the larger libraries, while those in smaller cities and towns could be grouped together into one chapter. Provision should be made to take over as chapters those existing library clubs and staff associations as wish the support and united strength which such an organization will give.

Some of our members in eastern public and western university libraries have affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor. The proposal that the American Library Association organize its workers under its own direction, is not submitted as a weapon against those affiliated with the Federation, nor should it be used as such. It is proposed for those who believe it preferable and logical for library workers to associate themselves with head rather than with hand workers, under an organization which stands not only for wages and hours of labor, but for many other right conditions for a better quantity and quality of work. Moreover, the American Library Association not only stands for rights, but it also stands for duties to be performed, service rendered, and for a continuation of the high standards in li-

brary work for which it has striven unremittingly for forty-four long years.

This plan of organization has occurred to more than one member of the A. L. A. It suggested itself to Mr. Bostwick over a year ago, who with other members of this Association, believes it wise, workable and highly important.

Two outstanding questions immediately present themselves in such a plan, that of "collective bargaining," and the means of enforcing conclusions reached by groups of library workers and backed by the American Library Association.

Collective bargaining is a fairly new term for what has been applying all about us for many years, teachers, preachers and librarians only, seemingly being exempt from its workings. It applies to libraries every day. When the site for a new library building is purchased, the fee paid the real estate dealer, is that previously decided on for him by the Real Estate Exchange. When the architect for the building is engaged, his services will be paid for on the basis set by the American Institute of Architects. When the books are bought, the discounts allowed are those mutually agreeable to the publishers. When the heat is turned on, we pay the library engineer the wages decided on by the Engineers' Union. Should the building get afire, we receive the insurance proportioned to the loss as decided on by the fire underwriters' association.

All this is collective bargaining and it is also everyday business. Being somewhat inexperienced in business, we librarians may regard it as an ethical question as well. As such, collective bargaining has recently been favorably reported on by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Northern Baptist Convention of last year, the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and the National Catholic War Council, as contained in the Bishop's Declaration on Social Reconstruction.

As to enforcing the conclusion and recommendations made by the library groups and the American Library Association itself, I do not believe the weapon frequently used to enforce the demands of the hod-carriers or brick-layers union is necessary or desirable in library work. Public sentiment and laws more powerful than written ones, prohibit its use by the public's employees. I believe our people by overwhelming action would refuse such a weapon if prof-

ferred. Immeasurably more would be lost than gained for them if it were ever touched. If the American Library Association with its members grouped into local chapters, will stabilize and maintain fair values for library work in this country, I believe nothing more will be necessary to secure salaries and working conditions which are just. We have an example in the American Institute of Architects, of what such a position means, for when that organization assumed its present position, all discussion regarding architects' fees ceased. Moreover, our library trustees are not profiteers, selling our labor for personal gains. They are high-minded, devoted citizens in our communities, giving their time and service to a public work in which they believe. They are our best friends, personal and professional, and I do not believe there is a library board in the land to-day, which fails to provide what is due its library employees, unless this be thru ignorance which

the A. L. A. must remove, or from general municipal conditions.

For forty-four years the American Library Association has stood as our exponent of library standards. It has been largely responsible for much of the best in library work to-day. Directly or indirectly it has assisted every library worker, whether a member of the Association or not. The Association has reached a place where this assistance given must be reciprocated by every library worker. A French visitor to this country once remarked that American organizations chiefly represented the aggregate weaknesses of their members. The American Library Association must represent the combined strength of its members, and with this strength there must be the confidence, loyalty and whole-hearted support of every member, so the A. L. A. may secure an influence in this country more commensurate with its possibilities and potentialities.

The Inarticulate Library Assistant*

By MARJORY DOUD, St Louis Public Library.

THERE is no such thing as an inarticulate library assistant! I am sure that you have asked assistants to speak today because you sincerely want an assistant's viewpoint. I know that I am going to make statements which you will question; I know that I am going to give opinions with which you will not agree. I make these statements and I give these opinions because I know thoroly the assistants' attitude and point of view, and because I am conscious of the value of sharing that knowledge with you in this impersonal way.

I have said that assistants are not inarticulate. That many appear so is due to the fact that they have not been given the opportunity to express themselves to the right persons.

Before America entered the war there was, I think, no noticeable shortage of library workers. As a result there was discontent. There were a few vacancies in good positions, consequently small chance for promotion. For the thoro, conscientious, intelligent body of assistants there was almost no incentive in the way of advancement, in responsibility, or salary.

Library salaries had always been admittedly too low; some efforts had been made to set in motion means for raising the standard; but conditions did not necessitate drastic nor immediate action by individual librarians or boards. School teaching and library work were the two most acceptable openings for the refined young girl who needed or wished to earn her living. There was always a waiting list for entrance into the library training class or apprenticeship course. If occasional assistants resigned there were always others to fill their places and no definite loss was felt.

Such conditions deterred rather than encouraged self-expression by individual assistants. With no organization to voice the sentiments of the staff, justified suggestions or protests often looked very like personal complaints, and assistants hesitated to make them. The very security of the position of the library under such even conditions, made insecure the position of the individual assistant. Some may have been apparently inarticulate, but they expressed themselves to each other or they seethed inwardly.

They had chosen to go into library work because they considered it the most interesting

* Paper read at the fifth general session, A. L. A. Conference at Colorado Springs, June 5, 1920.

and congenial occupation open to them; but they found that compensations which come from doing congenial work are not enough. Every nature craves adventure and no one can be entirely happy in any work which does not in some measure satisfy that craving. The fact that advancement and recognition were for but few, and that those few married or died with discouraging infrequency, took away the sense of adventure from the work itself. On the other hand, the small salary did not provide for adventure on the outside. Plays and concerts which ought to be considered rightful amusements or proper aids to the outside equipment of an assistant, have been forced into the category of occasional and long debated extravagances. The question of clothes takes up free mornings and afternoons off, when outdoor recreation should be enjoyed. It is quite usual to ask an assistant who appears in a new shirt waist, "When did you make it, nights and Sundays?" The phrase "Nights and Sundays" has become symbolical of the work which an inadequate salary forces one to do in hours of leisure which should rightfully be devoted to the recreation and outdoor sports which are only a consistent rounding out of the day's activity.

We are all thoroly tired of hearing about the high cost of living, but the fact must be noted that within the last six years, the dollar has so depreciated, that the library assistant actually receives as little or less than she did six years ago, leaving nothing for experience or years of service. No matter how dedicated one may feel toward a chosen work, a condition like this is immensely discouraging. It is a fine gospel to live on little, to preach the love of books, but the bookish charm of "Parnassus on Wheels" and "The Haunted Book-shop" would be much less appealing without the comfortable reminder of the farmhouse meals, the anthology of the six thousand loaves of bread, the pots of cocoa brewed nightly in the little kitchen behind the shop, and the no less than inspired dish of "Eggs à la Samuel Butler." And Christopher Morley does not seem to us to write any less entrancingly because we have discovered in him an almost fiendish delight in chocolate cake.

If money is available, an assistant should have the salary she is worth; if it is not available, immediate steps should be taken to make it so.

When America entered the war, there was a general exodus of assistants from libraries all over the country. They went into war work at home, at Washington and abroad; they went into civil positions left vacant by men who had gone to war. Not for a minute would I question the patriotism which caused this exodus, and yet I firmly believe that consciously and unconsciously the much larger salary and the chance for adventure were contributing motives.

The call came and many answered. At the time it was freely said by many heads of departments that the war would soon be over, that assistants were foolish to leave permanent positions for temporary ones, that before long they would be high and dry and sorry they had risked the change. Out of the many assistants who left the St. Louis Public Library at that time, only one has returned, and she did so to fill a higher position than the one she had held before.

The experience of war times proved that there is a constant demand for cultured women with trained minds in varied fields of activity all over the world. Both teachers and librarians have discovered that they now have an unlimited choice of interesting as well as lucrative occupations.

For this reason, the exodus did not stop with the armistice. It has gone on gradually but steadily. Librarians are accepting these later resignations entirely too calmly, consoling themselves with the knowledge that it is general all over the country. That it is general all over the country makes the situation all the more grave.

The library is the school for the whole public. No matter how limited nor how broad their education, members of all classes come to it for help. The mechanic in overalls comes for the latest technical book in his line, a noted organist sends in a pupil to look over expensive organ music before buying a selection for himself; a distressed woman comes to find a saltless diet for a relative with heart disease; an assistant on Saturday night learns from a book how to make bound buttonholes the next day; a violinist gives a recital of selections never before heard in the city, the scores of which are only to be found in the library's music collection; a scholarly old bookman comes for his favorite edition of Shakespeare. It is surely evident that it takes something more to deal with the vagaries of the library public,

than the mere knowledge of how to get a book from the shelves and issue it. The demands on an assistant's patience, knowledge, diplomacy, resourcefulness and strength are endless.

It is not the librarians, but the public and the assistants who are left, who best realize what it has meant to lose so many trained workers in so short a time. The assistants who stayed, in addition to their own work, have had to train unskilled substitutes, to watch for and correct their mistakes, to make up for their deficiencies, and to try to satisfy and calm a justly impatient public. War experiences have also led the way to broader fields of usefulness for libraries, and now more than ever, we need to strengthen, not weaken our staffs. It is of utmost importance that library assistants should be well trained, well educated, well qualified; and sufficient inducements must be offered, not only to gain the right type of new, but to keep the right type of old assistants.

In Helen Marot's valuable book "The Creative Impulse in Industry," she quotes one successful factory manager as saying: "The opportunity for self expression, which is synonymous with joy in work, is something that the workman is entitled to, and we employers who feel that management is to become a true science must begin to think less of the science of material things and think more of the science of human relationships. Our industries must become humanized, otherwise there will be no relief from the present state of unrest in the industries of the world." If the need of satisfying the creative instinct is so important in factories where the workers deal with raw material, surely that same need is important in libraries, where the workers deal largely with people.

There should be more responsibility for each assistant, with the privilege of developing her own ideas. In the Circulation Department of the St. Louis Public Library, the all assistants are scheduled for different duties during the day, to give variety, certain parts of the work are done by certain individuals who are allowed to use their own methods and ideas and are only held responsible for the work being done properly. I believe that this is not true in all departments nor in all industries.

Too much supervision is a bad thing; it makes the work and the assistant more mechanical; it stifles originality, individuality and interest; it gives an assistant less chance to show

what she can do, therefore delaying her advance by promotion and also her increase of salary.

As another measure I would suggest regular meetings of assistants or their representatives, such as are now held for heads of departments in large libraries. As I have said before, assistants are not inarticulate. They talk to each other and they often express logical, well thought out protests at some injustice which may or may not have been intentional. Regular meetings, not necessarily frequent, where the younger members of the staff could discuss matters frankly with the librarian, would do away with much of the misunderstanding which exists in many large systems.

The next point is that of organization. The trend of the whole working world today is toward self-expression thru organization. In an exceptionally wise paper on the organization of teachers by James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, there are suggestions so admirably suited to librarians as well, that I am going to quote them here.

Mr. Russell says: "The person who knows what to do and how to do it, is an artisan, a trade worker; he who also knows why he does it, and in his doing is guided by high ideals, is a professional worker.

"An organization of teachers, nation-wide and properly authoritative, must be founded on principles that will be universally recognized as valid, and its conduct must be above reproach. . . . If the present world crisis makes such an organization possible, it also imposes acceptance of professional standards.

"The organization should co-operate with every other group of citizens for the promotion of the public good, but should avoid entangling alliances with any one." The teacher deals with members of "every group, party, sect and organization that exists in the community. He should teach them the fundamental principles of American life and help them to make wise choices in their affiliations; but he may not proselytize or conduct propaganda for any cause on which citizens are divided. The organization, therefore, which acts as the super-teacher, cannot favor either Jew or Gentile, Republican or Democrat, capitalist or laborer. It honors them all for the good they strive to do, and will join with them in all good works, but it cannot be subservient to any one.

"I realize that the American Federation of Labor is potentially one of the most beneficent

organizations in the United States, and I have the highest regard both for its leaders and their objects, but it would be a mistake both for the Federation of Labor and for the prospective organization of teachers, to form an offensive and defensive alliance. . . . It would be just as fatal to become entangled with the Manufacturer's Association, The Bar Association, The Christian Association, or the Democratic Party." In a closing statement, he suggests the slogan, "Friends with all but allies of none."

If we grant Mr. Russell's points, and if we admit that, librarians being also civil servants working for the good of all classes, his points are as applicable to us as to teachers, then it would seem that the simplest and most natural form of organization for librarians would be local branches of the American Library Association. Units of this kind could have the independence of purely individual organizations and also the strength which comes from union. It would be of unquestionable value, both to local units and to the A. L. A. The local units would gain by the experience and standing of the A. L. A. The A. L. A. would profit by having more general support of members from more parts of the country, undoubted sources for freshness of ideas and plans for progress. To the average assistant, the A. L. A. is a far off thing, not directly concerned with any individual. It is politic to know the name of its president, but beyond that it has little of personal appeal. To arouse the interest of the A. L. A. in the library workers of all communities, and to arouse the interest of library workers of all communities in the A. L. A. is the direct and simple method of progressive and constructive organization.

When organized, the expressed opinion of the assistants as a body would carry more weight not only with the librarian and the library board, but with the public, in propaganda for raising taxes for library purposes and in any movement for progress in the library world.

William Roscoe Thayer, in the introduction to his life of Theodore Roosevelt, points out that a friend's portrait must surely be nearer the truth than an enemy's for an enemy is certainly not impartial either. He adds a great truth in saying: "We have fallen too much into the habit of imagining that only hostile critics tell the truth." With the belief that a friendly critic can tell the truth, I have made out a list of "Don'ts for Librarians." (I might add that

it is only a partial list, but that other "don'ts" can be furnished upon request.)

1. *Don't* underestimate the value of an assistant until you have fairly tried her out.
2. *Don't* tell others of an assistant's faults, tell her.
3. If an assistant comes to you personally about promotion or a raise of salary, *don't* talk in and around and about the subject in order to confuse her and make her forget the point at issue. It may be expedient, it certainly is clever, *but it is not fair*.
4. *Don't* send away for some one to fill a responsible position if there is an assistant in your library who could be promoted to that position and who could do the work as well. Many an assistant develops executive ability when given the opportunity.
5. *Don't* make the very grave mistake of expecting an assistant to stay for less than she is worth because she likes the work and likes your library. It is the one fact which should stand *for* not *against* her progress.
6. Lastly (and I give this as a word of warning to librarians.) *Don't* wait too long to provide measures of self expression for your supposedly inarticulate assistants. Conditions of today are forcing self expression. What with the deplorable lack of both interested and trained assistants, with the need in libraries all over the country for workers who have some background and at least a nodding acquaintance with books, and with the lucrative as well as interesting positions open to librarians in other fields, even the meekest assistant has reached an alarming state of independence.

It is for librarians to lead this dangerous, delightful newly discovered independence into ways beneficial to assistants and librarians alike. Otherwise, at some not far off A. L. A. Conference, we may expect to hear Mr. Anderson or Mr. Hadley or Dr. Putnam or even Dr. Bostwick wistfully reading a paper entitled: "Articulate Assistants: "How Can They Be Suppressed?"

SOME READERS' NAMES AT ST. LOUIS:

Arthur Bee, Delmar Gardner, Canary, Centennial, Cywettanie, Granberry, Laciellia, Lametta Henna, Epluribus, Ivory, Jodi, Leathry Bee, Okabena, Rosequena, Vaseline, Vassielonia, Vaseleona.

The School Department at Los Angeles

THE Los Angeles Public Library recently established a separate department devoted entirely to serving the schools. It is called the School and Teachers' Department, and has a most fortunate situation on the seventh floor of the main library, between the Childrens' room and the Branch deposits—both happy hunting grounds for teachers.

In this department are pedagogical books,—books on child study, history of education, educational measurements, vocational guidance, kindergarten, story telling, methods of teaching English to foreigners, courses of study in arithmetic, geography, ethics, history; publications of the United States Bureau of Education, State and City boards of education, college publications, and educational magazines. The school deposits are also taken care of by this department.

Special exhibits of books, pictures, reading lists and other teaching material are shown from time to time and a series of "At Homes" are being given for different groups of teachers. The first "At Home" was for teachers of Immigrant Education, and an Americanization Exhibit was prepared for the occasion. A frieze of charts extended around the whole room. These had been made by the public school teachers and showed methods of teaching English. Photographs told the work done by other organizations in Los Angeles. Charts and printed matter were contributed by the State Commission of Housing and Immigration. There were displays of books on Americanization and lives of immigrants. English texts for foreigners, bibliographies on the Mexicans, Armenians and Syrians in the United States, lists of books in foreign languages and pamphlets on methodology, received much attention from the visitors.

More than one hundred teachers visited the exhibit in one day and showed considerable interest in the room and its facilities, as well as in the display. Teachers have been enthusiastic in their expressions of pleasure over having a room of their own for quiet study. The cosiness appeals strongly to them.

A very interesting series of photographs was prepared to help teachers in explaining to foreigners the use of the public library. The first one showed that it was in an office build-

ing, not in a separate library building. The second was of people entering an elevator, showing that it was necessary to take an elevator to reach the library. The third pictured a group of Mexicans obtaining cards at the registration desk, and the fourth the same group standing at book shelves being assisted in their choice of books. This simple pictorial chart is being distributed at the night schools in the city following an informal talk by a visiting librarian.

A vocational exhibit and tea brought to the library many workers in this special subject, who gained, they said, inspiration and ideas from lists, books and pictures displayed.

The department some time ago invited the English Teachers and School Librarians to meet and hear Dr. Allan Abbott, professor of English, Teachers College, Columbia University, who spoke at the library on "The English Teacher and the School Library." An English teaching exhibit was arranged, which among other things, showed the books and interests that may grow out of the reading of one great classic like the "Iliad."

Faith E. Smith, principal of the department, and her staff find that this personal, friendly meeting with groups of teachers vitally interested in the same subject, brings excellent results.

Among the centennial events of 1920 to which the *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library* calls attention are the following:

The adoption of the Missouri Compromise (March 2, 1820); the birth of General William Tecumseh Sherman (February 8, 1820); the birth of Susan B. Anthony (February 15, 1820); the death of Commodore Stephen Decatur (March 22, 1820); the birth of Herbert Spencer (April 27, 1820); the birth of Florence Nightingale (May, 1820); the birth of John Tyndall, the famous British physicist (August 21, 1820); the death of Daniel Boone (September 26, 1820), and the birth of Jennie Lind, the Swedish nightingale (October 6, 1820).

The year also marks the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War (July 19, 1870); the death of Charles Dickens (June 9, 1870), and the death of Alexander Dumas, the elder (December 5, 1870).

Women in the Library Profession

By R. R. BOWKER

First Article.

IN America, since the organization of the American Library Association in 1876, woman-kind has held an increasingly important position in the library profession, until the once submerged sex has become dominant in point of numbers and now occupies many of the foremost library positions. Thus, three are on the honor roll of President of the American Library Association; most of the library schools have women as their executives; women have been chairmen of state library commissions; and several of the leading municipal libraries have women as chief librarians. In England, on the contrary, altho forty years ago English women were prominent as speakers at political meetings, while American women took no part in politics, the library calling has had but a small proportion of women in the service, and none of these have reached the position of chief. Women have, in fact, come more to the front on the continent than in England. A generation ago, Miss Valborg Platou, as the head of the Public Library at Bergen, Norway which she served from 1882 to 1909, had made her library and herself notable by her adoption of American library methods; Miss Palmgren, of Stockholm, became an international figure in the library world; and Mme. Haffkin Hamburger of Moscow, head of the library school classes in the newer University, became the best known figure in Russian library circles to those outside Russia.

While women have come to the front in the library profession more nearly on a par with men than perhaps in any other, except that of teaching, it cannot be said that they are yet on an absolute equality. This is partly because such equality is not yet fully the habit of the learned professions, and partly because women have not yet been fully trained by experience to fill the more important posts. It would be difficult to find a worthy successor to Dr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress, even among the men, and no woman has at this time sufficient standing and experience in the profession to be thought of for that foremost of professional posts. Nor would a woman be likely to be appointed to the chiefship of the New York

Public Library. In more than one case, as in the executive positions of library schools, women have, nevertheless, been the real executives, tho men were nominally chiefs, and it is certain that as the years go by the two sexes will stand more and more on an equality in these, as in other relations.

In the early days of American library devel-



THERESA WEST ELMENDORF

opment, long before librarianship became a profession, the rural library, and the subscription library in town, depended largely upon the gentlewoman librarian for their conduct, yet the library conference of 1853 contained no women, at least none who came to the front, and the organizing conference of the American Library Association in 1876 contained but three women, Miss Annie Godfrey, afterwards Mrs. Melvil Dewey, Miss Matthews and Miss Rule, of Lynn. For many years women were in a minority at A. L. A. conferences, seldom speaking out in meeting, and for the most part made Dr. Poole their spokesman. That gruff and cynical gentleman, very kind and sympathetic in his real nature, was always ready to speak for the ladies, when a timid sister ventured up to him, plucked at the skirts of his frock-coat and modestly ventured a suggestion or two.

One of the most interesting characters among those who did pioneer work in the new era of American library development was Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who should always be held in honored memory, especially by children's librarians. She was one of those who came to her work from love of it, before the days of library school training, but trained to special fitness by that love. She was a Rhode Islander, born in 1838 at Providence, to which Pawtucket is next door, and served Pawtucket as its librarian from 1876 to 1910, when fading health closed her library career but not her library interest. Thus she was exactly coeval with the American Library Association in its first generation, but, singular as it seems, so far as the records show, she never actually joined the Association, as was recorded by the secretary in noting her death in 1912. In those early days she was a usual attendant at the conferences and a frequent contributor to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The library at Pawtucket was undistinguished until she distinguished it by the visions which she realized within its modest walls. In those days children were taboo in public libraries, but Mrs. Sanders' motherly sympathy could not bear that the little ones should only be permitted to peep wistfully thru the doorway. So she suffered them to come in, bade them wash their hands, sawed off table legs and chair legs, and thus started the pioneer work which has so grown that to-day conferences of children's librarians exceed in numbers the American Library Association conferences of her time.

Being open-minded herself, she could not bear closed shelves, and so made herself the apostle of the open shelf, in debates which at first brought ridicule and protest upon her. In a city of industries, she emphasized the importance of industrial relations of the library with local industries. Somehow there was within her the vision and the impulse toward many of those broader developments which are now accepted gospel thruout American public libraries. She was of fine and portly presence, and when, as often at A. L. A. conferences, there toddled beside her the lady librarian from Maine, whose rotound benignity caused her to be dubbed by the younger folk the Bishop of Bangor, they were indeed a weighty pair. A motherly soul she was and had a smile for everyone. These same young folks began to call her Mawtucket of Pawtucket, and when one day she happened to hear the epithet, it so pleased her that afterwards she insisted upon being called by that pet name. She served Pawtucket and all libraries for a full generation, first in the modest library to which she came in 1876, and later in the splendid building of the Deborah Cook Sayles Memorial Library which she, in large measure, planned, and which was under her charge from its completion in 1902. But a few years later her health began to fail, and tho she continued in nominal service until 1910, the later years were those of suffering. After her retirement she was housed in her own room for weary months, and when, in 1912, she was spared further lingering, she left behind her many grateful people whom she had helped and inspired, not least among them those who have continued her thought and vision in library work.

The boys and girls found a special friend also, from those early days, in Caroline M. Hewins, who became bibliographer for the children before anyone else had thought that they needed such help. A typical New England schoolteacher, in figure, speech and manner, Miss Hewins, after some time spent in school work, found her vocation not in the classroom, but in teaching in the library, and her teaching influence has extended thruout the library world. Her library career has outwardly seemed uneventful, for after a year at the Boston Athenæum, she came to Hartford in 1875 and for forty-five years, a year longer than the life of the A. L. A., she has done her quiet but effective and radiating work in that city. When

the Young Men's Institute, at first a subscription library, became a free library in 1892, she gave her special attention to work with children and promptly developed a circulation among them of 50,000 volumes, one-fourth of the entire circulation. In 1898 she started a series of book

issued an extended list prepared by her. But her work with children has been only one feature of her library record. When in 1893 the Connecticut Library Committee, prototype of the Commission, was organized, she became its executive, for nothing a year, and did voluntary

missionary work throughout the state. An interesting paper, partly autobiographic, in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February, 1914, tells how library work with children grew in her city and state under her inspiration. Her work in her home city has broadened from the modest beginning in Hartford to the great system of the Hartford Public Library, for which the Young Men's Institute furnished the nucleus, and which has developed under her sway as its presiding genius. And a genius she has been in her quiet way, one of the good genii too, whom the children love and everyone honors. She came into the Association in its formative years, her accession number, 263, showing that she joined in 1879 at the time of the third conference, that at Boston. She was a regular attendant at the early conferences, and the later conferences, when she has been absent, have always missed her, especially in the section of children's librarians, which has developed as the result of such inspiration as these two pioneer women gave to the work.

The three women presidents of the American

Library Association have represented interestingly three stages of the organization of the library profession and its work. The first woman president, Mrs. Henry L. Elmendorf, serving in 1911-1912, represented the stage in which librarians came to their calling not from



CAROLINE M. HEWINS

talks for the children, with a tableful of books before her as a vacation consolation to the children who did not get out of town. Her first booklist for children was prepared as early as 1882, at the request of Frederick Leybold, and published by him, and in 1897 the A. L. A.



MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER

special training schools, but as the result of personal liking and self-training for library work. Theresa H. West came to library work in 1877 as assistant in the Young Men's Association Library of Milwaukee, and when in the following year that became the Milwaukee Public Library, under the administration first of Major Baetz and then of Dr. Linderfeld, she was not only chief assistant but practically on a parity with her chiefs. She made herself an authority on library architecture and had much to do with the planning of the new library building at Milwaukee, in its day and indeed still one of the leading examples of municipal libraries. When the unhappy event occurred which severed Dr. Linderfeld's relations with the library and with the A. L. A., Miss West, rather against her own protest, was made chief librarian, the most important library post occupied by a woman up to that time. She was divorced from that post by her marriage in 1896 with Henry L. Elmendorf, who had resigned the librarianship of St. Joseph, Mo., to become the representative of the Library Bureau in London. After the return of Mr. and Mrs. Elmendorf from London, he became assistant librarian at Buffalo, and Mrs. Elmendorf was his helpmeet in a double sense, especially in the later years of his failing health. It was therefore fitting that at his death in 1906 she became his successor as assistant librarian, and it was doubly to her honor that tho not a chief

librarian she was chosen as president of the A. L. A. for the memorable year in which for the second time Canada was selected for the conference. Her shining white hair and gracious presence made her a notable figure as she presided at that conference, and gave our Canadian brethren evidence that the library profession in the States accepted woman as the co-worker of man in the fullest sense. Happily, she is still with us in active work to reap the rich reward of appreciation which she has earned.

The second woman president, Mary Wright Plummer, was a graduate in the first library class of the first library school, and represented fitly the beginning of the library school era within the profession. She graduated from the library school of Columbia College under Melvil Dewey in 1888, and her life-work in the library profession was chiefly associated with the organization and large development of library schools. When Miss Plummer came from St. Louis to Pratt Institute in 1890 as its librarian, it was with special reference to the library training class which had just been started and which later developed under her direct guidance into the Pratt Institute Library School. Her reputation in this field made her the natural



MINERVA A. SANDERS

choice for the planning and organization of the library school which Andrew Carnegie endowed in connection with the New York Public Library, and the post of director of this library she held until her too early death. Serious illness had come upon her just at the time when she was elected to the presidency of the Association, and the first conference at Asbury Park in 1916 heard her graceful presidential address from other lips than hers. Her personality was charming and her speech, whether of tongue or pen, was delightful always. Her Quaker stock and breeding—for she came from the good old Quaker town of Richmond, Indiana—showed in her quiet and dignified manner and in every thought, word and action she was the Friend lady. Her friendships were many and dear to her, and she widened the circle by the work of her pen. The boys and girls were not forgotten, for "Roy and Ray in Mexico" and "Roy and Ray in Canada" were among the most taking of those books of travel written for children, which combined story-telling with description. But the choicest of her literary work was in the poems which she contributed to magazines and which were collected and privately printed in worthy form, marking her a true poet. When she died, a patient sufferer, in 1916, she left a memory dear to all who knew her—a sorrowful gap in all lives she had touched.

The newly elected president, Alice Sarah Tyler, third in the succession, marks that state

of the development of the profession in this country, characterized by the extension of official organization, thru state commissions and associations. She came into the A. L. A. in 1889, when assistant in the library of her home city of Decatur, Ill., and on the organization of the Illinois Library School at the Armour Institute, Chicago, she promptly availed herself of its opportunity and became a member of the first class, graduating in 1894. She became thereafter associated with the Cleveland Public Library, which has sent out into the library field so many well-known and admirable workers. Her work there caused her to be appointed in 1900 secretary and working executive of the Iowa State Library Commission, in which post she made this commission one of the best known in the West and one of the most efficient in the country. Thence in 1913 she was recalled to Cleveland to become the working head of the Western Reserve Library School of which Mr. Brett was titular Dean. This School, under her directorship, has done valuable work, but Miss Tyler's personality has counted for even more in her prominent relationship with the A. L. A. in which in 1909 she had been vice-president. Miss Tyler comes to the post of president in a critical and difficult year, and every well-wisher of the American Library Association and of library progress should stand behind her with best wishes for the success of what, it is to be hoped, will rank as a record administration.

WHAT BOYS READ

IN the St. Paul Y. M. C. A. employed boys brotherhood efficiency contest, started January 9 and closed February 6, ten points were allowed for reading and reviewing not more than two of eight selected books. Answers were required to the following questions: What is the object of the book? What part of the book did you particularly like and why? In what way has the reading of this book benefited you? Forty-five reports were received.

The most popular class of books was biography. Of these Scudder's "George Washington" was read by the largest number. The lives of Roosevelt, one by Hagedorn, the other by Iglehart, together excited an equal amount of interest, followed by Riis's "Making of an American," and Nicolay's "Boy's Life of Lincoln."

The most popular single book was Moore's book on the choice of a vacation, entitled "The Youth and the Nation." Next to this was Hall's "From Youth to Manhood."

"I need not tell you how thoroly I sympathize with your fine campaign to spread the gospel of good books. It is a great surprise to me to learn that 73 per cent of the counties of the United States are without adequately equipped libraries and that 50 per cent of the population of 30 states are without library service of any kind. This is a condition that certainly ought to be remedied and I have read your blue letters and your campaign material with great interest. I will help in any way I can."—Ray Stannard Baker in a letter to Samuel H. Ranck.

Business Libraries and Basic Service

By DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.,

Librarian, Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

THE responsible business executive of to-day does not doubt the importance of business facts. He has surrounded himself with high-salaried statisticians, research workers, special investigators, and a host of other specialists and he calls upon these men for facts and figures to help him determine general policies as well as to solve the routine problems of corporate administration.

In the early days of American industrial development business houses could not afford the luxury of such expert assistants. But with the rapid growth of the corporation form of business organization the scope and size of business undertakings rapidly increased and enhanced profits made many new departures possible.

If the power that goes with knowledge is at the command of all larger corporations, it is none the less true that such knowledge is often very costly. They are, perhaps, not more than twenty per cent of American business corporations in a financial position to permit the hiring of specialists and experts *ad lib*. But even these large concerns have learned that it is at once efficient and economic to build up special collections of data and information. Almost two thousand such firms have established special libraries, and are coming to depend upon them more and more for the sort of fact information that it needed as a basis for intelligent executive action.

Cut off from natural sources of supply during the war, many American business firms organized research bureaus to discover new processes of manufacture and new ways to market or distribute their products. There are several hundred such research bureaus which are now functioning in connection with modern business firms. The experience of such bureaus has demonstrated beyond question the need for special library service to aid the research worker in discovering printed and other sources of information, and in the collection and indexing of new information when acquired.

In a recent issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Mr. Guy E. Marion has published an interesting

history of the Special Libraries Association, but perhaps it will never be possible to trace out the first beginning of the special library idea in the world of business activity. Probably, like Topsy, business libraries "just grewed," altho special library technique can be traced to the work of Melvil Dewey and others and the first legislative reference libraries. But in inception as well as in later development the special library has drawn both aid and support from its parent, the public library.

SPECIAL LIBRARY LIMITATIONS

Particularly during the past few years the rapid increase in the number of special libraries and the development of special library service, has been a noteworthy fact. Special libraries and special librarians have won a unique place in the business world and they are making valuable contributions to the literature of library technique. In other words, the special libraries have demonstrated their utility in relation to both library service and the world of business.

But special library gains in intensity of service have not been made without sacrifice. The special librarian must to some extent forego the broad outlook of the public librarian, and his service is less democratic in that it is available only for the members of his firm. The special librarian's opportunity for a broader service lies in the direction of professional association with public as well as special librarians; but the democratization of his services can only come as the result of a new alignment of economic forces in which the interests of individual companies in some way will be made subservient to the interests of the business or industry as a whole.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SPECIAL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

In the meantime how can we, as individual public and special librarians, realize the best interests of our profession? There can be but one answer to this question, and that is thru close and friendly co-operation. Progressive business corporations to-day have fewer secrets than ever before and they realize that secrecy and ignorance are a definite impediment to the

continued progress and prosperity of any business undertaking. As a result of this new attitude, storehouses of specialized information are daily becoming more generally available, and the commercial library will soon be able to articulate its service with that of the public library to the great benefit of both institutions.

It is particularly fortunate that at this time, the public and special librarians of the country are united in their support of the broad conception of library service which is illustrated by the Enlarged Program. This program represents the mould into which can be poured the liquid metal of our plans and ideals for the future development of library service in the community. It is the culmination of the

plans and predictions of the founders of the American Library Association and bids fair to establish our profession upon a new basis with a courage and fortitude to grapple with the problems besetting the path of our new democracy.

The outlook, then, for special libraries could not be more salutary. Let us hope that every member of the profession will make full use of his opportunity, and that henceforth co-operation between the public librarian and the special librarian will rapidly increase. The Enlarged Program has furnished common ground for effective joint action and there can be no doubt but that such co-operation will have a positive effect upon the future development of our profession.

On College and University Library Committees*

18 May 1920.

My dear Professor ———:

I have your letter of the 10th asking about Library Committees and their work. I could write you at great length on this subject, covering it all the way from the constitution of such committees thru their workings to a discussion of the opportunities and functions of a university library.

Fortunately for us both, most of this has been well covered by others by articles in print.**

From these sources you will glean what the university library to-day stands for in the eyes of the librarians, and you can apply the data to our own case, and thus uphold the hands of your librarian.

I have found no references to the reverse side: the viewpoint of the professor and the trustee. You will have to find that out from others.

*A letter to a friend who has just been appointed chairman of the Faculty Library Committee in a western state university.

**For example, the following:

Wyer, J. I. "The College and University Library," being Chapter 4 of the Preprint of the A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy.

Compton, Charles H. "The Library in Relation to the University." *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Nov. 1910. v. 35, p. 494-503.

Canfield, James H. "The Modern College Library." *Education*. Nov. 1906. v. 27, p. 129-135.

Carlton, W. N. C. "College Libraries and the College Librarian." *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Nov. 1906. v. 31, p. 751-757.

Koopman, Harry L. "Functions of a University Library." *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. 1894. v. 19. Conference report, p. 24-30.

To my mind, the function of the faculty library committee is to co-operate with the librarian to make the library of the largest service to its clientele. Conversely, the librarian aims to administer the library to furnish the largest service, and the faculty library committee is a co-operating advisory body.

To elaborate these definitions: The library is the laboratory of the scholar, be he student, professor, researcher, alumnus, or visiting scholar. It must be administered with this in mind.

Some parts of the library are static: the books, the building; some operations are mechanical: pasting, labeling, stamping, dating, typing; some operations are educational and informing, they comprise the vital, human, energizing side: e. g., putting similar books together to supplement each other, which is classifying; indexing the great body of knowledge held in print, which is cataloging; making lists on special subjects, perhaps with annotations, which is bibliographic work; directing seekers after specific information and advising in the use of the literary laboratory, which is reference work.

All those who do these latter things are an essential part of the educational equipment of the university, perhaps as much so as the instructor who teaches.

Further, every department in the university has an interest in the library, but it is the library of the entire university and must be administered for the university as a whole. The library is a central department of the university, just as the registrar's office and business

office function for all. But the library has an educational value which surpasses these other necessary executive offices, comparable more to the educational offices of the dean and president.

The library is all-embracing but overtopping all, just as the graduate school represents every department giving graduate instruction, yet transcends the same departments giving undergraduate instruction.

If these are true statements, the librarian is comparable to a dean, and his trained assistants with library experience are to be graded as professors and instructors.

For these reasons many librarians believe a library committee of the faculty is an anomaly, an archaic preservation from the time when the librarian was a professor, or instructor, or even clerk, giving "extra" of his time to the library. He needed watching so that other departments might not suffer from neglect! Or worse, some one was appointed as librarian for whom it was a nice berth—some worn-out or failing teacher or one who was "fond of books," but knew nothing of the library's requirements.

The librarian of to-day should be and generally is a scholar who knows methods of research and also an executive who can manage the library. Why should the librarian be under the control and direction of a committee of his colleagues? Is this done in any other department? Every librarian is glad to have an advisory committee of some kind and he naturally turns to the professors on questions which touch vitally the departments of instruction and research. As such an advisory body a purely faculty committee is very valuable.

A library committee of trustees only is chiefly a figurehead. It initiates no action, passes only formally on a budget, or on rules, or on plans for a building. All of these things can be as adequately handled by the general board, or by the executive committee, or by a special committee when the need arises. Yet nearly every board of trustees has such a committee which never does any important work—another instance of the perpetuation of an instrument or custom once useful but now outgrown.

To my mind, the best kind of a library committee for a university is a joint one of seven from trustees and faculty, of which the president and librarian are members *ex-officio*. The treasurer or controller may well be another *ex-officio member*. The other four members would be one trustee and three from the faculty.

Such a committee can handle every detail necessary, as it represents adequate authority, subject only to revision by the board of trustees itself. It can deal with finances, salaries, and

the budget; it can make appointments of librarian and staff; it can lay down matters of policy in organization, administration, purchasing, etc., and in general support the librarian who is the executive officer who administers.

In wishing you success as chairman of the faculty library committee, may I also bespeak your best co-operation with your librarian.

F. K. W. DRURY,
Assistant Librarian.

Brown University, Providence, R. I.

LIBRARY OF THE LONDON FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PROBABLY the most complete denominational library in the world is that of the Friends Historical Society, London, which will celebrate its 250th anniversary in 1923. In 1673 the Society of Friends recorded in one of its minutes a determination to see that "two of a sort of all books written by Friends be collected and kept together . . . and one of every sort written against truth." In 1697 there was an interesting entry regarding a set of Quaker books in High Dutch for presentation to the Czar of Muscovy (Peter the Great) who used to visit Friends' Meetings, while he lived at Deptford. These, however, were found to be too finely bound, and were ordered to be rebound "in Turkey leather" before they were given to the Czar. Something of the literary activity of the Friends at that period can be gauged by their record of 2,678 publications, many of which went thru several editions between 1650 and 1708.

The library, which is accessible to all who are interested, contains a practically complete set of Quaker and anti-Quaker literature, much of the latter in the form of satirical verse and drama. Included also are the original Fox's Journal in two volumes, yearly minutes of the Society from 1672 to the present day, 44 volumes of "The Sufferings of Friends from 1750 to 1856," the Swarthmoor Hall Account Book (shortly to be published by the Cambridge University Press) and many documents of William Penn. There are also hundreds of prints and cuttings, as well as a very complete exhibition of Quaker costumes.

—
"If you have a reasonably active mind you can no more stroll through a public library building without taking away new ideas than you can walk through the woods and not pick up burs."—*Saturday Evening Post* for February 14.

The Colorado Springs Conference

THE forty-second annual meeting of the American Library Association, or the "Colorado Springs A. L. A." as it will soon be called, is destined to be long remembered for at least two things. The adoption of the Enlarged Program means that the Association is now about to embark upon the biggest and most far-reaching piece of work it has ever attempted in peace times. Second only in importance to this and a necessary adjunct to any successful library program was the sentiment of the conference with regard to the salaries and welfare of library workers of all grades, especially the younger assistants. President Hadley's address was splendidly candid and constructive and his proposals became the underlying theme of the entire conference. So far as the program goes it was a "junior's meeting" primarily. Secondly, an attempt was made to have the various affiliated societies represented by speakers at the general sessions. Seldom have the old-timers witnessed such spontaneous applause as greeted the papers read by Miss Doud, Miss Rich, and Miss Flexner at the fifth general session. In spite of the opposition that has been voiced in some quarters regarding the Enlarged Program, there was only in evidence on the part of opponents and proponents a desire to get together by compromise so that the work in its broadest phases might go forward. It was gratifying to see how different sections and affiliated societies took definite action even be-

fore the A. L. A. itself. Resolutions endorsing the Enlarged Program were passed by the League of Library Commissions, the joint session of Law and State Librarians, and the joint session of School and Children's Librarians, as well as by the Trustees Section, before the Association itself took action on Saturday morning.

Colorado Springs proved to be an ideal meeting place. That the sessions at the Antlers Hotel were so well attended was not because

of a lack of wonderful and interesting places to go and see, but because the business at hand was so important. The provision made on the program, allowing Friday afternoon and all day Sunday free for sightseeing, allowed everyone to attend meetings and visit points of interest as well.

The attendance reached the creditable figure of six hundred, but there were many familiar faces missing, chief among them being those of Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, and Mr. and Mrs. Carr. But there were also many red ribboners who became better acquainted with



ALICE S. TYLER, PRESIDENT OF THE A. L. A., 1920-1921

every one because of the smaller number present. The Trustees Section claimed an attendance larger than ever heretofore and the progressive resolution on salaries adopted by that body is undoubtedly one of the most important actions ever taken by the section: "Whereas, we believe that a marked increase in the salaries of library workers is necessary to the continuation of efficient service in our libraries, THEREFORE, be it resolved that we urge upon all library trustees everywhere to labor earnestly to have sal-

ary scales so increased that the younger members of their staffs shall receive sufficient pay for a decent livelihood and that increases shall be given for experience and attainments, so that the best minds may be induced to enter the service and continue in it."

There were fewer exhibits than at most conferences. Gaylord Brothers showed several new and original ideas in library supplies. The H. R. Huntting Co. had an interesting collection of books, mostly for younger readers, and *Public Libraries*, a table on which were publications of advertisers in the magazine, for free distribution. Considerable interest was shown in the set of National Child Welfare Charts displayed. The two local Colorado Springs papers were most generous in giving space to the convention. During the week, thru the efforts of Miss Humble and the Publicity Committee thirty-seven separate stories on the conference were printed in Colorado Springs and Denver papers alone, totaling over thirty-four columns. In addition a daily story was sent off over the Associated Press wires.

NEW OFFICERS

Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve University Library School, was unanimously elected president of the Association to succeed Chalmers Hadley of Denver. H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, and Louise B. Krause, librarian of H. M. Byllesby & Company, Chicago, were elected to the offices of first vice-president and second vice-president, respectively. Other new members of the Executive Board elected were Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, and George B. Utley, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

To fill vacancies on the Council, Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago; W. O. Carson, inspector of libraries, Province of Ontario; Luther L. Dickerson, in charge of the library service of the U. S. War Department; Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, Boston Public Library; and, Julia Ideson, librarian, Houston Carnegie Library, Houston, Texas, were elected. W. W. Appleton, a trustee of the New York Public Library, was elected trustee of the Endowment Fund.

FIRST SESSION

At the opening session on Wednesday afternoon, June 2, President Chalmers Hadley's address, "The A. L. A. and the Library Worker," printed elsewhere in this number, was not only enthusiastically received, but proved later to be the guiding theme of the entire conference. Prolonged applause followed his plea that the A. L. A. reach out and take in the younger library workers becoming not only an

organization to promote the welfare of libraries but of all library workers. Stating that the "greatest service that the A. L. A. can render at this time is to sponsor and assist the desire for organization among librarians," Mr. Hadley recommended that the Association should assist in the organization of local chapters of library workers and that plans be made whereby membership in these local chapters should be membership in the A. L. A. itself. Mr. Hadley regarded the Enlarged Program as the logical product of the times. "It is immeasurably greater than the sum of its recommendations," he said.

The session opened with a greeting in happy vein by the Hon. Charles E. Thomas, mayor of Colorado Springs, who was followed by Mrs. Jarvis Richards of Denver, relating interesting stories and legends of the Pike's Peak region.

In his paper entitled "A Modern Medusa," Frederick C. Hicks of Columbia University, president of the American Association of Law Librarians, likened science to "a Medusa whose locks are formed by numerous eels of this and that science and literature. Only by index learning can one grasp and hold the tail of the eel of science." After paying a tribute to the index makers of the past and future Mr. Hicks urged that public libraries make greater use of the Index to Legal Periodicals. It contains references to much general material on all subjects that has been published in legal periodicals, for "lawyers as a class are prone to spread their thoughts on the printed page."

SECOND SESSION

John Ridington, Librarian of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C., opened the second session with an address entitled, "New Needs and New Responsibilities." "If the world is to emerge to happier days, it will be because of desire and knowledge," he said. "Wider service in our libraries, co-operative policies that reach into new fields, a nation-wide appeal for a broadened basis of public support—these and other important matters are before us at this conference. These things are a part of our professional answer to the challenge of the present days. If in our other library labors we manifest the same desire, if our work is directed by intelligence and permeated by an ever-present realization that, by doing it well, we are contributing our personal and professional quota to the solution of the problems of our time, then we can feel satisfaction in knowing that, so far as libraries and the library movement and librarians are concerned, we are definitely and constructively relating ourselves to urgent and persistent present needs."

After touching on after war conditions and

tendencies in science, in government, in industry, in the home, the school, the church, the press, the state, and art, Mr. Ridington pointed out the service which could be rendered by the library profession in disseminating and distributing the vision and information, the inspiration and knowledge contained in printed books of to-day. "In our daily work we may help dispel ignorance, eradicate prejudice, subdue passion, create sympathy, diffuse knowledge, establish ideals. We shall thus create conditions that make human progress, not possible, but inevitable. We can each adopt the honorable motto of an old Scotch publishing house, 'We scatter light by books.'"

Speaking on the "Outlook for Special Libraries," Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., president of the Special Libraries Association, told how the responsible business executive of to-day depends upon books. Almost two thousand firms have established special libraries and are coming to depend upon them more and more for the sort of fact information that is needed as a basis for intelligent executive action. Mr. Hyde's paper is given on p. 550 of this number.

Lieutenant Frank Schoble of Philadelphia, an American officer blinded in the Argonne, when a piece of shell tore thru his skull, severing the optic nerves, spoke on the great need for more books for the blind and emphasized the importance of that part of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program relating to books for the blind. He explained how, a great reader before the war, he had suddenly been brought face to face with the realization that except for a pitifully small number of brailled titles his world of books had suddenly been taken from him. "Now when there is so much interest in the war blind, is the time to take active measures to increase the supply of books in raised types," said Lieut. Schoble. The civil and the war blind are on the same footing with regard to books. By training, the mind of the blind man is increased to greater capacity. He needs reference and practical books, and will read them to a new purpose if encouraged. Self improvement in his reading will take the place of entertainment if the books can be provided. There is great need of a complete catalog of books available in raised types. The sighted reader, Lieut. Schoble pointed out, can glance along the library shelves to find a book that interests him but of which he has never before heard. Only by the use of a catalog in the type with which he is familiar can a blind man stumble upon a book by a new author. Stating that of the forty libraries in the country having collections of books for the blind, only a dozen are keeping their collections up to date, he argued

for the establishment of a number of regional libraries for the blind scattered thruout the country. Because of the excessive cost of books in raised type the blind are more dependent upon libraries than are the sighted. Only the blind themselves seem to realize how libraries can recreate thru the medium of books the world that has been taken away from them.

At adjournment of the session the visiting librarians were entertained at a reception given by the Colorado Library Association.

THIRD SESSION

At the beginning of the third session on Thursday morning, June 3, a telegram from W. O. Carson was read telling of the new library law in Ontario, by which libraries may claim a tax of fifty cents per capita, which may be increased by councils to seventy-five cents per capita. On a motion by Mr. Montgomery the Association voted to have the secretary forward to Mr. Carson a statement of its approval of this new and progressive library law.

The report of the Joint Committee on Enlarged Program, advance copies of which had previously been sent to all members of the A. L. A., was then presented by Mr. Carlton, who described how the Joint Committee had come into being after a conference between the Executive Board and four of the signers of a letter opposing some of the features of the original report of the Enlarged Program Committee. A motion made by Mr. Dana that "the Secretary of the Association be instructed to say to the Executive Board that it is the wish of the Association that the Executive Board and the Enlarged Program Committee proceed with the carrying on of the program in accordance with the Chicago resolutions," started a brisk and lively discussion. Mr. Sanborn urged that each feature of the program be discussed, a suggestion which unfortunately was not followed. Then followed a bewildering succession of motions which were either tabled or rejected, and considerable discussion as to the powers and duties of the Council, the Executive Board, and the Finance Committee. Mr. Dana reminded the Association that it was larger than the Executive Board, any appointed committee, or any self-constituted committee, regretting that it seemed almost impossible for librarians to gain from the printed page, a knowledge of anything.

Without adopting any program of work with the blind, or consulting with the standing committee on work for the blind, the Association voted favorably on a motion made by Dr. Steiner "that all work for the blind to be done by the A. L. A. be first referred to the American Printing House for the Blind, and to the Association of Blind Instructors."

A report of the Committee on Certification was read by Miss Tyler, accepted by the Association and referred to the Council. Finally discussion waxed eloquent again after Dr. Raney, declaring "that enthusiasm requires a check," moved "that on the conclusion of the financial campaign June 30, 1920, and the rendition of the final report of the Enlarged Program Committee, the restatement of the Enlarged Program be brought to the joint attention of the Council, the Executive Board and the Finance Committee and that if all agree the Executive Board be empowered to proceed with the program, but if they disagree those parts of the program shall be presented to the Association for final action." Protests against this motion were heard from Mr. Hicks, Mr. Carlton, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Milam, and Mr. Spaulding, and the motion failed to pass. On a motion by Mr. Montgomery, it was voted that of the moneys collected the campaign expenses should have the first call. The session adjourned on a motion by Miss Ahern, without having directly discussed the Enlarged Program itself, or taking any action to adopt or reject the Joint Committee's report.

FOURTH SESSION

Far more progress on the proposed new Constitution of the A. L. A. was made at the Colorado Springs Conference than those who had been at the Chicago meeting could well have hoped to see. Following the submittal of printed committee reports at the fourth session the Association went into committee of the whole to consider the revised draft, embodying recommendations made at Chicago, submitted by the Committee on Revision of Constitution. Thruout the session there was an evident desire on the part of those present to show their confidence in the Committee and its recommendations. Taking up from one to six sections at a time, swift progress was made and with little discussion and (with two exceptions) minor changes, the proposed revision was voted upon favorably. Seemingly many who voted to let the section providing that the Finance Committee prepare all budgets, stand as in the old Constitution were unaware that the Committee had recommended otherwise. This was accounted for by the typographical arrangement of the proposed new draft. The other exception was with respect to relations of the Council and the Executive Board, Dr. Andrews emphasizing the view that the Council and not the Executive Board should determine questions of policy, and an amendment to this effect was adopted restricting the Executive Board, contrary to the original scheme of constitutional revision, and to the recommendations of the Committee on Revision.

FIFTH SESSION

Following the regular program of the fifth session on Saturday morning, June 5, the Association unanimously adopted a resolution approving the Enlarged Program, presented by Dr. Bostwick: "Resolved. That the American Library Association approves the restatement of the Enlarged Program presented by the Joint Committee as a basis for the guidance of the Executive Board in administering the enlarged activities of the association." There was but little discussion, and no opposition save the technical one brought up by Mr. Dana that in accepting the revised report of the Joint Committee, the Association was censoring the Executive Board for accepting the report of the original Enlarged Program Committee. The plea made by Adam Strohm that the Enlarged Program was not for the benefit of libraries or librarians but for America, resulted in an unanimous vote for adoption.

What has been characterized as the cleverest paper of the conference was read at the opening of the session by Marjory Doud, of the St. Louis Public Library. Under the title "The Inarticulate Library Assistant" Miss Doud went on to show that there was no such thing and proceeded to show why. She urged the A. L. A. to do more for the younger library workers, proposing the establishment of local units of membership, similar to the plan suggested by Mr. Hadley in his presidential address. Miss Doud's paper, which to judge from the prolonged applause, met with hearty approval, is given in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The second of these papers by younger librarians under the general heading of "Staff Problems" was read by Lora Rich, of the Chicago Public Library, who pointed out under the title of "How Can the Beneficence of Libraries Be Directed More Successfully toward Their Assistants" the educational opportunities offered by every library and urged that some systematic means be taken to get library assistants to take advantage of them. She cited what had already been done in this direction in the Chicago Public Library.

Jennie M. M. Flexner of the Louisville Public Library followed with a clever and practical paper entitled, "Choosing a Librarian from an Assistant's Viewpoint."

"Will you walk a little faster,"

Said the whiting to the snail,

"There's a porpoise just behind me

And he's treading on my tail."

Choosing these lines of Lewis Carroll as a text Miss Flexner showed that the whiting was the library assistant, the porpoise represented progress, and the snail the librarian from the

assistant's viewpoint. She urged that someone represent the library assistants at meetings of Boards of Trustees, especially when a librarian was to be appointed.

At the close of the session Catherine Van Dyne told of the organization and plans of the new Library Workers' Association, the prime purpose of which is to "promote the well-being of library workers who have not enjoyed the benefits of library school training."

SIXTH SESSION

Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Librarian, opened the sixth and closing session, Monday, June 7, with an interesting account of adventures in Oriental bookshops. Miss Marvin told of the advance in library matters among the Chinese and of the tremendous demand in China for American library workers. On display in the hotel lobby was a collection of Chinese and Japanese books collected by Miss Marvin for the Oregon State Library. William McLeod Raine followed with a paper on "The Formula of the Western Novel."

The report of the Resolutions Committee was read by Dr. Johnston of St. Paul, for Miss Ahern, the chairman of the Committee. Its recommendations that resolutions be passed in appreciation of the action of the War and Navy Departments in taking over A. L. A. Library service in their respective departments, were adopted by a vote of the Association. A resolution of gratitude to all those who had taken part in making the conference a success, mentioning especially Mr. Ormes of the Local Committee, Miss Reese of the Social Committee, and Mr. Clatworthy of Estes Park, was also adopted. Minutes on the death of Andrew Carnegie, Charles Gould, and Mary F. Isom were read by the Secretary and adopted.

Mr. Sanborn read a resolution prepared by Mr. Bowker on the resignation of George B. Utley, from the office of Secretary of the Association. This was seconded by Dr. Andrews and adopted by a rising vote. It was moved and voted that the secretary send a word of greeting to Mr. and Mrs. Bowker and to Mr. and Mrs. Carr. On a motion by Dr. Andrews it was also voted that Mr. Roden be notified of the appreciation of the Association for his long term as Treasurer.

After a resolution passed by the Council endorsing the report of the Joint Committee on classification and urging its adoption upon Congress was read the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Teal read the report of the Tellers of Election. 168 votes were cast resulting in the election of Alice S. Tyler for President and the slate as given above. A supplementary report of the Finance Committee was adopted.

The incoming President was escorted to the platform by Miss Robinson and Dr. Bostwick and the gavel of office presented to her by Mr. Hadley. "I will endeavor in every way possible to maintain the high and noble purpose of the Association," said Miss Tyler, "and will do my best." Thus ended the Colorado Springs Conference which might better be called "Pike's Peak Conference" after its results have been recorded in library annals.

SOCIAL FEATURES

To note and report all of the many social features of the conference one would have had to be present at from six to ten places at once. In spite of the number of meetings crowded into a short time, everybody found ample time for recreation or sightseeing due to the careful planning of the Travel, Local and Social Committees. The 170 librarians who arrived from the East were a happy lot, loudly singing the praises of the Travel Committee and the meals of the Burlington Route Diner. Not a mishap had occurred, and Colorado Springs was reached in ample time in spite of the fears of those who wondered if the long thirteen car special could make time on the steady up grade to Denver. The St. Louis party came somewhat later, relating a tale of gore and bloodshed, for five cows had been struck by the locomotive en route. One statistician figured that every hour and forty-five minutes during the night a cow was struck.

Dinners of every kind were held at the Antlers. An innovation was the dining group of "members of the A. L. A. who attended the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893." "It makes no difference," the announcement stated, "if you were a babe in arms, if your father wheeled you in a perambulator, or if your mother held you by a harness."

On Friday afternoon many took the Cog Railroad specials up Pike's Peak, some journeyed to Cripple Creek, and others went on a hike thru nearby canons. The trip of the week for the lucky ones, however, was the auto ride to Cripple Creek, as arranged by the Travel Committee. Going to Cripple Creek and Victor by way of Ute Pass, most of the parties returned through Phantom Canon following down the roadbed of an abandoned railroad thru a fairyland of delightful scenic surprises. From the mouth of the Canon the more resolute continued to Canon City and the Royal Gorge, returning by the Ridge Road, a marvelous highway from which down below on either side can be seen a canon and a small creek.

It was a ruddy faced, tired, but happy audience that gathered in the ball-room of the Antlers on Sunday evening to hear Mr. Clatworthy

describe the views he had taken in and about Estes Park. Everyone who saw his collection of colored slides wanted then and there to go on the post-conference trip.

Following Mr. Clatworthy an Indian maid clad in cream white buckskin adorned with colored beads and ornaments, stepped upon the stage and Mr. Hadley introduced the gathering

to the Princess Tsianina, a native of the Cherokee Creek Tribe. The Princess entertained her hearers by singing several groups of Indian songs, by Cadman, Lieurance, and Burton, finishing her program with the last aria from Shanewis, in which she will make her appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House next season.

LATIN-AMERICAN PERIODICALS CONTAINING BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Compiled by PETER GOLDSMITH

Buenos Aires

Ideas (m.)

Nosotros (m.)

Nuestra América (m.)

Revista Argentina de Ciencias Políticas (m.)

Revista de Ciencias Económicas (m.)

Revista de Filosofía (m.)

Revista de la Universidad de Córdoba (m.)

Published in Córdoba

Rio de Janeiro

Revista Americana (m.)

Santiago de Chile

Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía (q.)

Revista Chilena (m.)

Revista de Bibliografía Chilena y Extranjera (m.)

Bogotá

Cultura (m.)

Habana

Cuba Contemporánea (m.)

Guayaquil

La Ilustración (bm.)

Panamá

Revista Nueva (m.)

Lima

Mercurio Peruano (m.)

Revista Universitaria (q.)

Universidad Mayor de San Marcos

Revista de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima (m.)

San Salvador

Actualidades (m.)

Montevideo

Pegaso (m.)

Revista Histórica (m.)

Caracas

Cultura Venezolana (m.).—*New York Library Club Bulletin*.

"TO HELP YOU TO SELECT A BOOK"

The *Protectograph Factory News*, the house organ of the Judd Protectograph Company of Rochester, N. Y., has a section devoted to the library. The following is quoted in part from the April 15th number.

"Dear Readers:

Montesquieu says, 'Love of reading enables a man to exchange the weary hours that come to everyone, for hours of delight' and so I would call your attention to a few of our new books.

"For the men who like railroad stories, there is 'The Night Operator.' This is a collection of railroad stories. . . . 'The Thunder Bird' is an aeroplane and the young fellow who owns and flies it is a very interesting character. If you will follow him through the story you will have some thrilling experiences.

"A small book entitled 'I Want to Know' will answer a lot of things you have wanted to know. It is an inspiring and practical story of an ambitious young man and explains some basic business principles in a very clear and interesting way. . . .

"'The Golden Block' is a business story, in which a girl shows what a girl can do in business.

"Then there is 'Venus in the East' which makes you laugh from beginning to end as you follow the trials and tribulations of a young mining man who comes east to enter society and spend his fortune.

"It is impossible to tell you about all of the stories, because of lack of space, but I am always glad to help you select a book on Tuesday or Friday noons.

E. L. HEDGES,
Librarian."

This brings readers, for this, according to Librarian Yust, is one of the most successful deposit stations which the Rochester Public Library has.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1920



THE Colorado Springs Conference of 1920 quite surpassed expectation, for it was scarcely hoped that the special train from Chicago would carry over two hundred persons, as it did, and that the Conference attendance would exceed six hundred. While the attractions of Colorado, including the post conference trip to Rocky Mountain Park which neared the post conference top notch with one hundred and seventy-seven people, are partly responsible for this attendance, it illustrates strikingly the growing numbers and importance of both the Association and the library profession. The Conference was concentrated into four and a half working days, but it managed to have six general sessions, one of which was given over chiefly to junior librarians. This was with the purpose of inducing the younger folk to take a larger measure of interest and participation than they are modestly inclined to do when the elder and better known speakers are on the program or in evidence. It was a capital idea, and should make a precedent for future conferences.

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PRESIDENT HADLEY'S address, which opened with a peculiarly happy literary touch in his jocose reference to the historic shellful of A. L. A. *Proceedings*, dealt essentially with two subjects which are closely interwoven—how to obtain a working democracy of organization within our libraries and how to increase library remuneration in such wise as to preserve the morale of library workers. The first is a general and world-wide problem, for democracy without leadership becomes mobocracy, with self-selected dictators becomes autocracy, and is truly democracy only when leaders and policies are developed in response to the general need and such leaders followed and such policies upheld by the working majority. This means that in a great library system, in which the trustees and the working executive determine general policies and methods of administration, the staff should have ample opportunity, without dominance from the top, to express their views and obtain hearing for them. This sort of democracy makes the minor posts more attractive by giving everyone a chance to

speak and be heard, and will sooner or later have its effect in obtaining from municipalities such funds that trustees may have at their disposal sufficient money to pay fair salaries throughout the staff. It should not mean, however, a feeling of rivalry or antagonism as between the staff and the executive, which is demoralizing in any organization. It would be unfortunate, for instance, if the Library Workers' Association should lead to such a division as has existed in the British library organization, where the chief librarians have for the most part constituted one association, and the library assistants have another association and another organ of their own. Whether President Hadley's suggestion that there should be local chapters of the American Library Association is the way out may perhaps be doubted, as to a large extent the state associations and local clubs are already practically in this relation, but his address throws open wide the door to full discussion and determination of this important question. In any event, the A. L. A. should maintain its place as the all inclusive professional body which will more and more represent the profession to the public.

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THE Special Conference at Chicago last winter, with its detailed debate on the revision of the constitution and the divisions of opinion within the Association on the Enlarged Program, showed the difficulty of accomplishing definite and great results without accepting a large measure of leadership. The Colorado Springs Conference accepted the warning of this experience, and for the most part adopted the report of the Committee on Revision as printed, without much change. On two points, however, the Committee's proposals were reversed: by continuing to place the responsibility for the preparation of the Budget on the Finance Committee, and retaining the power to determine policies in the hands of the Council. The result is that the Executive Board is not given the centralized administrative power contemplated in the original proposal for constitutional revision, and this vital question is likely to come up again at the next conference when the second and final vote has to be taken.

THE Enlarged Program as restated in the printed report of the Joint Committee, met with unanimous acceptance under Doctor Bostwick's motion, and was endorsed by several sections and collateral organizations in session at Colorado Springs. In view of the lively discussion and dissention at the earlier session, the fact that many critics did not speak out their specific objections, and the absence at the later sessions of a number of dissidents, this unanimity was somewhat perfunctory; but it is to be hoped that, since the Association has now twice voted favorably to the general effort there may be actual unanimity of action. The chief difference between the original and the restated program is, of course, the inclusion of the endowment feature. Its purpose is to assure that the intensive work of the next two or three years, involving the expenditure of a round million, in addition to the "left-over" from the war fund, will not fall to the ground as the end of the whole matter, but will be continued from year to year by help of

the income from the endowment fund. This is altogether to be desired and perhaps will be preferable and more safe than a fresh appeal two or three years hence. The difficulty is that many persons of generosity are more willing to give for direct purposes than for endowment, but these will have their choice as between the two methods. So far, the money campaign is only in its preliminary stage without definite results; and it was not altogether happy that the week set for the actual opening of the money campaign in many quarters was that in which most librarians were still absent in connection with the Conference. With the Association united on the Enlarged Program as restated, let us hope that the campaign may start afresh with new impetus and the goal be reached before the summer heat dissipates effort. Otherwise, the campaign would have to be postponed until fall, which is indeed necessary in some localities, and much of the preliminary work in the way of publicity will have spent its force.

So let us have quick and united effort together!

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

KANSAS DISTRICT MEETING

The third annual district meeting for South-central Kansas was held in the Wichita City Library May 3. The morning session was devoted to an informal conference on various problems of a small library, centering round such subjects as book-selection, work with children, reference helps, extension work, eliminating red tape, and the library as a community center. Trustees as well as librarians took an active part in the discussion.

At the afternoon session, a half hour was devoted to the subject of mending books and periodicals, after which the county library movement with special reference to the needs of Kansas was discussed. J. B. Heffelfinger, state director of the Books for Everybody campaign, made an enthusiastic plea for the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. Round table discussions for trustees, college librarians, and public librarians followed.

In connection with the district meeting, Willis H. Kerr called a state meeting of high school librarians, to which all but three of the fourteen in Kansas responded. For an hour in the morning and afternoon, they attended the general district meeting, withdrawing for a special conference on their own problems, which was led by Mr. Kerr, and for a visit to the high school library.

An automobile ride over the city, with a visit to one of the school stations of the city library, concluded the day's program. The registration was 43, including the eleven high school librarians.

JULIUS LUCHT.

UPPER PENINSULA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of The Upper Peninsula Library Association opened in Marquette at the Peter White Public Library on the evening of Thursday, May 20th. The evening was devoted to a very delightful musical program followed by a reception at which the members of Marquette Chapter D. A. R. served refreshments.

The visiting librarians were very cordially welcomed to the city by H. A. Clark, Mayor of Marquette, after which the regular papers were read, lively discussions following each. The subjects discussed were: Library advertising, Lenore C. Carpenter, Iron Mountain; boys and girls clubs, Barbara Van Hulen, assistant state club leader; books suitable for boys and girls not ready for adult reading, Amelia T. Pickett, Painsdale; book binding problems, Ada J. McCarthy, Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

The afternoon session was held at the Northern State Normal and the principal feature of

the afternoon was the talk on the A. L. A. Enlarged Program given by William Teal of New York City. The Association was very fortunate in hearing Mr. Teal, as he was able to speak with authority and explain fully what the plans of the A. L. A. are. Other papers read were:

"The Menominee, County Library System," Helena S. LeFevre, Menominee; "Problem of Library Fines," Nellie Brayton, Ishpeming; "Relation between Public Library and Schools," Gertrude Kelly, Hancock; "Library Instruction in High Schools," Harriet Allen, Houghton.

The evening session was opened with music followed by a talk by Annie Archer Pollard of Grand Rapids, president of the Michigan Library Association, her subject being, "The Big Idea in Librarianship."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President: Harriet Allen, Houghton; vice-president, Abigail D. Lyon, Menominee; secretary-treasurer, Avah Shelly, Sault Sainte Marie.

ABIGAIL D. LYON, *Retiring Secretary.*

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twelfth meeting of the Georgia Library Association was held at the Carnegie Library of Atlanta on April 27-28, with twenty-four librarians in attendance. The session on Tuesday morning was devoted to a discussion of the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. led by C. Seymour Thompson, the state director.

The first regular session of the Association was held on Wednesday morning with Mr. Thompson presiding. Charlotte Templeton, organizer of the Georgia Library Commission, presented a "Program for Library Development in Georgia" in which she gave a brief survey of library conditions in the state as she had found them in her visits since January 1st and outlined the proposed legislation of the Library Commission looking toward assuring future development of libraries. The proposed legislation includes an amendment to the state constitution providing for a permissive tax for libraries, county library legislation and revision of the public library law. The Association passed a resolution endorsing this legislation and authorized the appointment of a committee to assist in putting it thru. The committee appointed consists of R. L. Foreman, Atlanta; Judge Andrew J. Cobb, Athens; and Mrs. Nicholas Peterson, Tifton.

The afternoon session was given over to reports from the various libraries represented, the revision of the constitution and the election of officers. The following officers were elected: President, Tommie Dora Barker, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; first vice-president, Helen Eastman, Carnegie Library, Rome; second vice-president, Louise Smith, Carnegie Library, Fitzgerald; secretary-treasurer, C. Seymour Thompson, Public Library, Savannah.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Secretary.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for notices in this department.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, head cataloger for the Queen's University Library, Kingston, Ont., Canada. Applicants should state age, experience, salary required, and reference. Duties to commence September 1st. Address: Lois Saunders, librarian.

Librarian, college graduate with library school training and nine years' varied experience wants a reference position. Salary \$1,800-\$2,000. Address: V. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

An experienced librarian, with executive ability, desires to hear of a responsible position in a public or a special library, preferably in New England, or in the eastern part of the Middle Atlantic states. Address: L. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian, library school and college graduate, with good experience especially in college libraries, wishes to hear of a librarianship or good reference work. Would consider other lines of library work. Address: A. B. care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian of experience and training, college graduate, skilled in research work and advanced cataloging, special gift for lecturing, wishes to make change. Address: F. A., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College graduate, one year's apprentice course in large library, ten years' all-around experience would like appointment in September as department head in large library (reference work preferred), or as librarian of high-school, or public or special library. Address: S., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE *TRANSCRIPT*'S LIBRARIAN

To the Editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*:

The announcement that Mr. Edmund Lester Pearson has severed his connection with the *Boston Evening Transcript* will not cause unalloyed grief among library workers in New England. While the "Librarian" has caused some amusement among library workers, because of his caustic criticism and pessimistic attitude in general toward all matters of library administration, a great deal of harm has really been done among the loyal friends of the public library who were not acquainted with Mr. Pearson. Those who are engaged in the actual administration of library affairs have understood his pessimistic frame of mind, but among library trustees and those to whom we look for support and co-operation in carrying on the work of the library, his articles have had a most pernicious effect, and have, to a very large extent, been instrumental in delaying library progress all through New England, or perhaps, I might say, within the circle of influence of the *Boston Evening Transcript*.

The majority of trustees are interested in library work, and when once appointed naturally wish to acquaint themselves with the work and details of their respective institution, and of the organization as a whole. A weekly library letter in any newspaper would attract their attention and they would consequently be influenced by what they read. The more important the paper, the greater the influence of its articles. What has appeared in the *Transcript* has been accepted by the great majority of trustees as authoritative and serious, without any question, and not as an attempt at humor (real New Englanders do no consider the *Transcript* a humorous paper). It might be well to state, for the benefit of those who do not know, altho no one could be more aware of the fact than Mr. Pearson, himself, that the *Boston Evening Transcript* is, in a sense, the New England Bible and is, perhaps, a part of New England conservatism which people living "outside the realm of light" do not understand but frequently criticise. What one reads in the *Transcript* is accepted as so, even if Mr. Pearson did write it. But our trustees never knew of the personality of the author of the "librarian" and therefore have been unable to make the necessary allowance for his warped and distorted point of view. As a special article, appearing regularly in the *Transcript*, it was naturally as-

sumed that the writer was of the same broad-mindedness that is characteristic of newspaper men and "special contributors." An occasional fling would have been appreciated and enjoyed, but continuous knocking showed that the writer was either disappointed in his ambitions, or was "rocking the boat" out of pure "cussedness." His satiric criticism on practically all library matters, state clubs, and the national association, has had serious effect, thereby influencing many in taking a decided stand against these organizations. Their impressions have been noticeable in important matters recommended by the American Library Association.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Pearson could not have directed his facile pen in a more constructive line. He would then have rendered a service, during the past fourteen years, of inestimable value to the library movement in New England.

HERBERT W. FISON,
Librarian.

*Public Library,
Malden, Mass.*

DUST IN LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*:

Mr. Redway's article in the April 15th *LIBRARY JOURNAL* gives but one method of keeping dust out of the library, that of a heating and ventilating plant which washes, humidifies and warms the air before it is delivered to the building. This method undoubtedly solves the problem, but most libraries were built without this provision.

Has anyone found another method which is fairly satisfactory? A method to keep dust from entering the building is obviously the best remedy. In a warm climate with a building in which open windows are the only means of ventilation, the soft coal smoke does great damage.

Screens of sun-fast cloth for all open windows has been suggested as a method of keeping out the greater part of the dust where the air is heavily filled with soft coal smoke. If anyone has tried this method I should be glad to hear of its success. Has any variety of screen been tried with success against soft coal smoke?

MARTHA CONNER,
Librarian.

*University of Tennessee,
Knoxville, Tenn.*

THE 'PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE'

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The Curtis Collection of Franklin Imprints, recently presented to this institution by the Curtis Publishing Company, contains a more or less complete file of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* during the years 1737 to 1806. In this file are many duplicates. We would be greatly interested to hear from librarians or dealers who have issues of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* which they would be willing either to sell or exchange.

ASA DON DICKINSON,

Librarian.

University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

MATERIAL ON ARTIFICIAL PEARLS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We have recently had cut from two volumes of the *Scientific American Supplement* (nos. 79 and 82) and from Spon's "Workshop Receipts," material on artificial pearls. A reader informs us that other libraries have also suffered from what seems like a systematic effort to suppress information on this subject. For the benefit of libraries which have escaped, may I suggest that you give this communication publicity in your columns.

G. O. WARD,

Technical Librarian.

Cleveland Public Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

"Spain and Spanish America," Brentano's classified list of select Spanish books, contains annotations under the outstanding authors, which make it a help in rounding out the Spanish collection. It is practically devoted to the modern epoch (the nineteenth and twentieth centuries), but includes "a brief list of the works of old Spanish literature, whose reading may be considered essential." The arrangement is by countries.

An annotated list of the more important articles in the twenty-two aeronautical periodicals received is stencilled weekly by the Library of the Manufacturers Aircraft Association and sent to anyone interested. This service must prove of great value, as only two aeronautical periodicals are included in the regular periodical indexes. Names and addresses of all who wish to receive the Bulletin should be sent to the office of the Association at 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"One act plays in English, 1900-1920," is Michael J. Conroy's forty-page list of plays in the Boston Public Library which may be taken for home use. The author list is briefly annotated, the annotations being confined as a rule to listing the contents of volumes containing more than one play and a statement of the number of characters in each play. A title list follows. This is no. 14 (May, 1920) in the useful series of Brief Reading Lists which the Library has been issuing for about a year and a half.

"Roosevelt Lover of Books," compiled by the staff of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library contains a list of works by Theodore Roosevelt; "T. R.'s Note Book," being a list

of books mentioned in these works with brief reviews, or notes in his own words: "The O. K. of T. R." (some books for which he wrote the introduction or preface); "The Pigskin Library," (the "other bit of impedimenta . . . essential for enjoyment even on a hunting trip") and "Other Books and Authors" which is a "long list of friends Roosevelt found in book covers" which are mentioned without comment in his works.

"America: Her Heritage, Her Purpose, Her Task, Her Spirit" is a collection of reading lists compiled by the students of the Los Angeles Library School and issued as the May number of the *Los Angeles Public Library Monthly Bulletin*. Its eight well-filled pages are divided into chapters on: American Heritage, What is Democracy, American City Government, Industrial Reconstruction, High Cost of Living, Railway Problems, Recent Currents in Education, Child Welfare, The Spirit of America, and America in Fiction. A brief introductory note explains to the layman who picks up the *Bulletin* as he leaves the Library that "choice and description of books is a part of the instruction given in the Library School. The School offers the standard one-year course which prepares for work in any type of library. Elective courses in library work with children, high school libraries and special libraries are given. No entrance examination is required of college graduates; for other applicants an examination will be given June 5, 1920. The summer course in July and August prepares for the grade of junior attendant in the Los Angeles Public Library. Applicants for this course should be high school graduates with a knowledge of typewriting. . . ."

The third edition of "1600 Business Books" compiled by the Newark Free Public Library, will be published shortly by the H. W. Wilson Company. This edition will include 235 more titles than the second edition (published in 1917) or 2375 in all, with a total of 17,000 entries. Among the new features of this edition are: Lists of associations such as are sought for in compiling mailing lists; lists of sources of abbreviations of business terms, including foreign abbreviations; periodicals giving current prices of some 200 commodities; entries for definitions of business and trade terms, and for formulae and tables; and a chapter on sources of information on twelve subjects, among which are accounting systems for special trades or businesses, production figures, consumption figures, officials, commercial information about cities, associations, special trades, etc.

"A List of References on the Treaty-making Power" has just been issued by the Library of Congress. It covers discussion of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States concerning treaty making, and literature re-

lated to this. It is arranged with a view to the logical development of the subject, the object in view being the arrangement of the material so as to afford an historical view of the treaty-making power as exercised in typical instances. "It begins with general discussions on treaty making as found largely in treatises of international law, followed by discussions of the practice in other countries. Then the United States is taken up and here the grouping is largely historical. First general discussions, then treaty making under the Confederation, discussions attending its disposition in the Constitutional Convention, and constitutional treatises, lastly a group of discussions of special treaties arranged chronologically from the beginning down to recent date." The bulk of the material . . . was brought together and the general scheme of presentation devised under the former chief bibliographer Appleton P. C. Griffin, who had the assistance of William A. Slade, the chief assistant in the division. The compilation of later material and the preparation for the press has been done under the present chief bibliographer, Hermann H. B. Meyer, with the assistance of F. S. Hellman.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENTS

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on accidents in mines. Dec. 4, 1919. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

ADOLESCENCE

Blanchard, Phyllis. The adolescent girl; a study from the psychoanalytic viewpoint. New York: Moffat, Yard. bibls. D. \$2.50.

AMERICANIZATION

Orth, Samuel P. Our foreigners; a chronicle of Americans in the making. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 3 p. bibl. O. With set of 50v. \$175. (Chronicles of America ser.).

See also CITIZENSHIP

ARBITRATION. See INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

ARCHITECTURE—MISSION PERIOD

Duell, Prent. Mission architecture as exemplified in San Xavier del Bac; with a complete list of the missions in the Southwest. Tucson, Ariz.: Ariz. Archaeological & Historical Society. 1919. 3 p. bibl. O. \$2.25.

BIOGRAPHY

Revelations of unusual people. A list of biographies. *Los Angeles Public Library Monthly Bulletin*. April, 1920. p. 131-134.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on building and loan associations. Sept. 2, 1919. 20 mim. p.

CANADA

Skelton, Oscar D. The Canadian dominion; a

chronicle of our northern neighbor. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 4 p. bibl. O. With set of 50v. \$175. (Chronicles of America ser.)

CHAIN STORES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on chain stores. Mar. 4, 1920. 10 mim. p.

CHINA

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the Shantung question. Nov. 19, 1919. 6 typew. p. 40c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

CITIZENSHIP

U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Bureau of Education. List of references on education for citizenship. March, 1920. p. 1-7. Library Leaflet, no. 10.

DEPARTMENT STORES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on department stores. Dec. 3, 1919. 6 typew. p. 40c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

DYE INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on dyestuffs: Chemistry, manufacture, trade. Washington. Gov't Prtg. Off. 1919. 186p. 15c.

EDUCATION

Manuel, Hershel T. Talent in drawing an experimental study of the use of tests to discover ability. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Pub. 1919. 6p. bibl. D. \$1.25.

Monroe, Walter S., comp. A bibliography of standardized tests for the high school. *Journal of Educational Research*. Feb.-April, 1920. p. 149-153; 229-242; 311-320.

- N. Y. City Board of Education. Bureau of Reference, Research and Statistics. Junior high school; a list of annotated reference to current literature on the junior high school. 1919. 51p. (Bulletin no. 17.)
- The psychology and pedagogy of gifted children. National Society for the Study of Education. Year book. No. 19. 1920. p. 120-125.
- EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL**
Vocational education in books and periodicals. *Vocational Summary*. Apr. 1920. p. 226-7.
- EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, GOVERNMENT**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on public employment agencies. July 31, 1919. 10 mim. p.
- EUROPEAN WAR—HISTORIES**
Kellogg Library. Kansas State Normal School. Histories of the Great War. A select list. Emporia: The School. 2 typew. p.
- FATIGUE.** See **INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE**
- FINANCE**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on international loans and their influence on international politics. Dec. 29, 1919. 6 typew. p. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of recent references on inflation in Europe. Jan. 3, 1920. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- FOREIGN TRADE**
Books on foreign trade. A list of books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc. *Library Poster*. Seattle, (Wash.) Public Library. Mar. 25, 1920. 9p.
- FUR TRADE—HISTORY**
Skinner, Constance Lindsay. Adventures of Oregon; a chronicle of the fur trade. New Haven. Yale Univ. Press. 3p. bibl. O. With set of 50v. \$175. (Chronicles of America ser.)
- GOD IN NATURE**
Berry, Silas H., comp. The revelation of God in nature. A reading list. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*. May 1920. p. 121-122.
- GOVERNMENT.** See **MANDATORY GOVERNMENT**; **MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**
- HOURS OF LABOR**
U. S. Dept. of Labor. Hours of work in relation to output: an annotated list of references. 1920. 13 mim. p.
- IMMIGRATION**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on industrial arbitration. Jan. 5, 1920. 9 typew. p. 40c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
See also **RACE PROBLEMS**
- IMMORTALITY**
Heagle, David. Do the dead still live? The testimony of science respecting a future life. Philadelphia: American Baptist Pub. Soc. 6p. bibl. O. \$1.50.
- INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE**
Selected references on industrial fatigue, with annotations. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. *Monthly Bulletin*. May 1920. p. 223-226.
- INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION**
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- INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**
Mees, Chas E. K. The organization of industrial scientific research. New York: McGraw Hill. 11p. bibl. O. \$2.
- INFLUENZA**
Summary of literature on influenza which has appeared between Aug. 16 and Dec. 20, 1919. Louisiana State Bd. of Health. *Quarterly Bulletin*. Dec. 1919. p. 226-249.
- JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL.** See **EDUCATION.**
- LIGHTING, ELECTRIC—CENTRAL PLANTS**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on central-station electric service for rural communities. Mar. 16, 1920. 5 mim. p.
- MALT SUGAR**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on maltose or malt sugar. Nov. 13, 1919. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MANDATORY GOVERNMENT**
U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on mandatories and protectorates. Dec. 15, 1919. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MERCHANT MARINE**
Phelps, E. M., comp. Selected articles on the American Merchant Marine. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1920. p. 19-37
- METRIC SYSTEM**
Hildebrand, Clifton. Metric literature clues: a list of references to books, pamphlets, documents and magazine articles on standardization of weights and measures. 64p. San Francisco: World Trade Club, 681 Market Street. 1920.
- MINES AND MINING**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on government ownership, and control of mines in the U. S. and foreign countries. Mar. 1, 1920. 23 mim. p.
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—COMMISSION PLAN**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on commission government for cities (supplementary to the printed list 1913). Feb. 21, 1920. 13 mim. p.
- OIL INDUSTRY**
Burroughs, E. H., comp. Recent articles on petroleum and allied substances. U. S. Bureau of Mines: *Monthly Reports of Investigations*. Mar. 1920. 29 mim. p.
- PEAT INDUSTRY**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the peat industry in foreign countries. Nov. 17, 1919. 8 typew. p. 50c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- PIONEERS—WESTERN STATES**
Faris, John Thomson. On the trail of the pioneers. New York: Doran. 1920. 6p. bibl. O. \$5.
- POETRY—ANTHOLOGIES**
Pratt Institute. School of Library Science. A collection of poetical anthologies of special subjects. Pratt Institute. *Quarterly Booklist*. April 1920. p. 43-46.
- POETRY, CONTEMPORARY**
Boyd, Anne M., comp. A classified list of contemporary poets and their work. Part II. *Bulletin of Bibliography*. Jan.-April. 1920. p. 10-12. (To be continued.)
- PRICE REGULATION**
U. S. War Trade Board. Government control over prices. 1920. p. 822-33
- PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIAL**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on limitations of output of industrial plants, mines, etc. Dec. 3, 1919. 2 typew. p. 20c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- PROFIT SHARING**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on profit sharing and bonus systems. Feb. 12, 1920. 24 mim. p.
- PROSE-RHYTHM**
Groot, A. W. de. A handbook of antique prose rhythm. New York: G. E. Stechert. 1919. 17p. bibl. O. \$2.80.
- PSYCHOLOGY**
Leary, Daniel B. A group-discussion syllabus of psychology; topics, questions, references for an intro-

- ductory college course. Buffalo: Univ. of Buffalo, College of Arts and Sciences. 4p. bibl. O. \$1.
- RACE PROBLEMS**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on intermarriage of races, with special emphasis on immigrants. Mar. 8, 1920. 4 mim. p.
- RAILROAD BUILDERS**
Moody, John. The railroad builders; a chronicle of the welding of the states. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 3p. bibl. O. Per set of 50v. \$175. (Chronicles of America ser., v. 38).
- RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT**
Dozier, Howard D. A history of the Atlantic coast line railroad. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 4p. bibl. O. \$2.
- RAILROAD RATES**
List of references on provisions of the Cummins bill regarding standards of rate-making and limitation of profits. *Special Libraries*. Feb. 1920. p. 49-64.
- REHABILITATION OF CRIPPLES**
Wisconsin Legal Reference Library. Rehabilitation of the crippled and disabled: selected list of references showing work done by the states and federal government. Apr. 28, 1920. 2 typew. p. 20c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- RELIGION**
Maxson, Charles H. The great awakening in the Middle Colonies. Chicago: Univ. of Chic. 6p. bibl. O. \$1.25.
- RENTS**
N. Y. Municipal Reference Library. Rent profiteering. 1920. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- RETAIL PROBLEMS**
Knowing and selling your goods. A list of books in and compiled by the Detroit Public Library. Detroit: Retail Merchants Bureau. 1920.
- ROAD BUILDING—UNITED STATES**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on state aid to road building in the U. S. Dec. 5, 1919. 7 typew. p. 45c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- RURAL SCHOOLS**
U. S. Bureau of Education. List of references on consolidation of schools. Feb. 1920. 8p. (Library leaflet no. 11).
- SELF-DETERMINATION**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on national self-determination. Dec. 20, 1919. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- SEX HYGIENE**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the sex problem and sex instruction. Dec. 3, 1919. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- SOCIOLOGY**
Selected list of books on social subjects published in 1919. *Bulletin of the Russell Sage Foundation Library*. New York. April 1920. 3p.
- SOILS**
U. S. Supt. of Documents. Soil and fertilizers. *Price List* 46, 13th ed. Dec. 1919. 22p.
- STRAW INDUSTRY**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the straw industry and by-products of straw, with special reference to paper manufacture. Jan. 16, 1920. 6 typew. p. 40c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- STRIKES**
New York Public Library. Municipal reference branch. Selected list of material on municipal strikes. Apr. 28, 1920. 7 typew. p. 45c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- SUGAR** See MALT SUGAR
- TELEPHONE**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the investigation of telephone companies in the U. S. Feb. 4, 1920. 7 mim. p.
- UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS**
U. S. Supt. of Documents. Foreign relations of the United States. Oct. 1919. 50p. *Price List* 65 4th ed.
- UNITED STATES—HISTORY**
Buck, Solon J. The agrarian crusade; a chronicle of the farmer in politics. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 3p. bibl. O. With set of 50v. \$175. (Chronicles of American ser.)
Thompson, Holland. The new South; a chronicle of social and industrial evolution. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 7p. bibl. O. With set of 50v., \$175. (Chronicle of America ser.)
- VITAMINES**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on vitamins Nov. 19, 1919. 5 typew. p. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- WASHINGTON MANUSCRIPTS**
Fitzpatrick, John C., comp. List of Washington manuscripts from 1592-1775. Washington: Gov't. Printing Off. (Library of Congress.) 137 p. O. 30c.
- WASHINGTON (STATE)—PUBLIC DOCUMENTS**
Washington (State) Library. List of public documents, 1854-1918. 51 p.
- WATERWAYS**
Ogilbie, P. M. International waterways. New York: Macmillan. 1920. 7p. bibl. \$3.
- WHALES AND WHALE FISHERY**
A collection of books, pamphlets, log books, pictures illustrating whales and the whale fishery, contained in the Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass. 2 ed. April 1920. 24p. 5 pl. O.
- WOMAN SUFFRAGE**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on woman suffrage. Nov. 18, 1919. 7 typew. p. 45c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- July 1-3. At the Isles of Shoals. Headquarters at the Hotel Star Island.
Joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, and the New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut associations.
- Sept. 2-4. At Portland, Ore.
Annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.
- Sept. 20-25. At Lake Placid.
Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.
- Oct 12-14. At Springfield.
Autumn meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

ERRATUM.

On p. 466 of L. J. for May 15, on sixth line from the bottom of the first column. For 1874 read 1784.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BELDEN, Charles F. D., librarian of the Boston Public Library, has been re-appointed by Governor Coolidge, chairman of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners of Massachusetts for a five year period.

CARR, John Foster, Chairman of the Librarians' Council of the American Library Association, in the "Books for Everybody" drive, and director of the Immigrant Publication Society, has been honored by the King of Italy by being made an officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. In 1912 Mr. Carr received the Cross of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown.

CHAMBERLAIN, Margaret, of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the Lewiston (Me.) Public Library.

DOANE, Gilbert H., librarian of the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., resigned. Mr. Doane was detailed to his work while serving in the Navy during the War; appointed to succeed himself upon his discharge from the Navy, by the American Library Association; and finally appointed by the Bureau of Navigation upon the discontinuance of the Library War Service.

DRAPER, Anne Elizabeth, N. Y. S. 1903, since 1911 librarian U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., was married on April 19th to Henry Dutton Noble of Auburn, N. Y.

GOODRICH, Mary E., for twenty-six years librarian of the Connecticut State Normal School, died at New Britain on May 25th.

HAFNER, Alfred, of the firm of G. E. Stechert & Co., sailed for Europe on June 12th, and will return to New York about August 25th.

HENLEY, Lillian, formerly editor of the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service

became Secretary to Harold W. Dodds, secretary of the National Municipal League on June 1st, and will edit the *National Municipal Review* published quarterly by the League.

HODGSON, James, is now reference librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C.

NELSON, Ina F., formerly of the Library of Congress, later of the Riverside Library Service School, is temporarily in charge of the Training Station at Newport, R. I. resigned. catalog room Riverside Public Library.

PUSCH, Reinhold T., librarian of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A., appointed librarian of the libraries of the Curtis Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and the Curtis Engineering Corporation. Mr. Pusch is a member of the library science class started last year at the University of Buffalo.

PRATT, Fletcher, librarian of the Curtis Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., resigned. Appointed to the staff of the *American News Trade Journal*, New York.

ROSE, Ernestine, who returned from A. L. A. service at Coblenz at the end of April, has been re-appointed to the staff of the New York Public Library as librarian of the 135th Street Branch, which has a clientele consisting largely of colored people.

ROSS, James, sub-deputy librarian of the Bristol (Eng.) City Library, has been appointed Deputy City Librarian. Mr. Ross was formerly librarian of the Walton and Fazakerley Library, Liverpool.

SCOTT, Janet M., C. P. 1917, appointed children's librarian at the Homewood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WATERMAN, Lucy D., N. Y. S. 1897, has been appointed to a position in the Foreign department of the Providence Public Library.

WILSON, Martha, supervisor of smaller branches and of work with high schools of the Cleveland Public Library, appointed librarian of the Lincoln Library at Springfield, Ill., succeeding Henry C. Remann who died in February.

WINCHELL, Constance M., N. Y. P. L. 1920, appointed assistant in the Merchant Marine Department of the A. L. A. to reorganize light-house libraries along the Atlantic Coast.

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MICHIGAN

Detroit. A comparison of the following figures, as given in the annual report of the Public Library, shows the steady growth of library service in Detroit in the past decade.

	1910	1919
Library staff	55	183
Library appropriation	\$135,729	\$484,187
Library buildings ...	3	13
Library rented quarters	5	2
Book circulation	710,629 issues	2,103,010
Population of the city	465,766	1,000,000
Registered readers ...	58,291	140,326

CALIFORNIA

School library statistics for California as they have been compiled from the reports of county superintendents of schools, 1918-1919, show the total school districts to be 3,810 (3,480 elementary and 330 high), total expenditure for elementary school books, \$189,515; for high school books, \$116,867, total volumes in elementary schools 2,945,256; and 562,134 in high schools.

Riverside. During the meeting of the California Library Association at Riverside and later during the Social Agencies convention, the Riverside Public Library had a display of illustrated books for children, books showing the history of dictionaries, a display of early Bibles and Bibles in many languages, the John Correja Memorial Collection of books on architecture, and books in vellum and parchment.

The directors of the Riverside Public Library are negotiating for the purchase of adjacent property and the transfer of the Riverside Library Service School to more commodious quarters, using for this purpose the Allatt property which is to be remodeled. The frontage is 89 feet and the depth the same as the library block (160 feet). When the purchase is completed and added to the library property the total dimensions will be 249 x 160 feet.

ONTARIO

The Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, has long been noted for its policy in regard to the assistance of the provincial government towards the development of public libraries. But it has far outdone itself this year in the new bill which has just passed the legislature. Up to this time the financial support of public libraries has been provided by a muni-

cipal levy of one-fourth to one-half a mill on the assessed valuation of the property, real and personal, of any municipality. This was found to be not only inadequate but unequal, for the system of assessment differed so widely that some libraries were starved. When, for instance, a municipality had low assessment but high tax rate, there was small chance for the public library. Now, this has been changed by having the support based upon the amount of service necessary. In other words, the public library is supposed to serve people and therefore the fair basis of support is a per capita estimate. For this purpose W. O. Carson, the government superintendent and inspector of public libraries, has fixed fifty cents as a minimum and the public library board may demand from the municipal council that a rate be levied to produce an amount equal to fifty cents per capita of the population of the municipality, police village or school section as shown in the latest revised assessment roll. If, however, the people wish to have still further money granted this may be increased to seventy-five cents by a vote of a majority of the council present and voting thereon.

Again, the new Act makes possible the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in rural districts, and subsidizes libraries which show intelligence in operation.

It provides for a Government Library School wherein will be trained those who desire to enter library work and gives the Minister of Education and the Superintendent of Public Libraries wider powers for aiding the work thru grants, organizations, institutions, traveling libraries, special libraries, library associations, granting of certificates of qualifications, appointment of examining boards, and the encouragement of library publicity and the holding of library conferences.

Altogether it is a wonderful step forward and library work is placed in a position of dignity that already has enabled librarians to demand—and receive—from the municipalities remuneration for library work which will be more consistent with that dignity.

This legislation was put thru during an exceedingly busy session by a new government—what is known as the Farmer-Labour Government—and is an indication of the attitude of these parties towards public education. Hon. Mr. Grant, the Minister of Education, who sponsored this bill, is a farmer who believes that an opportunity for self education should be extended to the rural districts and who holds strongly that the establishment of technical schools will by no means suffice G. H. L.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Watertown. The library of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind contains, according to the eighty-eighth annual report of the Trustees, 16,001 embossed books. The year's school circulation of these books was 5,151; and the number sent out to outside readers was 6,857, or 1,174 more than in the previous year. This outside circulation, while smaller than that of several public libraries having departments for the blind, is yet by far the largest from any school library, as its field extends to all states of the United States and its possessions. This library as already noted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* has been enrolled by the A. L. A. as sponsor for the subject of "Blindness and the Blind" and is the depository of the bibliographical data of all embossed publications in Revised Braille, Grade 1½ prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Work With the Blind.

NEW YORK

The most striking item in the summarized account of library conditions in New York State, given in the February issue of *New York Libraries*, is the decline in book circulation during 1918-1919. The total issue of books for home reading showed a decrease of more than a million and a half volumes from the figure for the preceding year; this decided drop is attributed largely to the influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918, but co-operating factors were the war, which withdrew 400,000 persons from the reach of public libraries, and the resulting industrial activity. However, the fact that the decline amounted to less than 7 per cent of the previous record is proof that the normal trend of circulation is still strongly upward, and further examination shows that nearly the whole amount of the decline is accounted for by the loss in greater New York. In the matter of gifts and bequests received by libraries thruout the state, the past year proved to be the poorest of any in the last two decades. In 1917 libraries received a total of \$2,333,761; in 1918 the total was \$1,222,270; while in 1919 the amount shrank to \$229,172. This figure is less than one-third the average received each year since 1910. The number of libraries reporting conditions in New York state in 1919 was 650, as against 644 libraries in 1918. The number of libraries in the state system in 1919

was 594; in 1918 there were 591. The number of free circulating libraries in the state increased from 552 in 1918 to 562 in 1919, while the number of library buildings in the state totaled 375 in 1919, as against 373 in 1918 and only 51 in 1893, the first year of detailed library summaries.

The number of free libraries aided by local tax appropriations in 1919 now totals 407 as compared with 392 receiving such recognition in 1918, and 344 in 1914. The amount of these appropriations, \$2,339,183, however, increased at a rate only a trifle beyond the increase in the number of libraries aided. Or, in other words, with four per cent more libraries to be supported, there was a total increase of only 6.6 per cent in library appropriations—an amount capable of making little or no provision for the abrupt increase in the cost of library operation and maintenance.

KENTUCKY

The fifth Biennial Report of the Kentucky Library Commission taking in the years 1917-1919, deals with a period of increased activity and service. During this period seventeen libraries have been given aid in organization, and, thru visits and correspondence, 1827 requests from librarians have been answered. In addition, the library situation has been kept before the public thru the press, circular letters, exhibits and addresses. In July, 1917, the traveling library consisted of 205 groups, numbering 9805 volumes. From July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1919, forty-two new groups were added containing 1418 volumes, so that the fixed groups now consist of 247 libraries containing 11,223 volumes. From July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1919, 59 new stations were added, making a total of 489 traveling library stations extending into 112 of the 120 counties of Kentucky. The books in the Commission collection numbered 13,495 in July, 1917, and 15,778 in July 1, 1919. Of this number 2749 books belong to the so-called "open shelf" department which has also a reserve collection of 1806 volumes. This department covers a wide range of subjects and may be used for study purposes and reference work by any individual or organization in the state. Appropriations for the two years amount to \$12,000. Out of which sum \$1278 was expended for books and \$3220 for salaries in 1917; in 1918, \$1347 was spent on books and \$3337 for salaries.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

July 1-15, 1920



The Summer Library School as a Factor in Professional Education*

By HARRIET E. HOWE,

Assistant Professor, Simmons College Library School.

IN the library beginnings there were collections of books presided over by anxious-eyed guardians who saw to it that no would-be-readers more than touched with awed fingers the precious tomes. Gradually thru the ages, because of a change in the attitude of a few on each side of the book barrier, the anxiety died down, and the awe decreased. The spirit of craving for knowledge began to displace the awe, and a spirit of service, the anxiety. Some such changed guardians began to see possibilities for service by means of fewer safeguards, by better arrangement of material, by systematic records, and by the passing on to others their own love of books.

This changed attitude has brought librarianship up from the custodianship of a chaotic collection of bound and unbound material, where no great degree of skill was necessary to carry on the work, to the specialized profession which it is today.

What part has the summer library school had in bringing about this change? One of the first schemes for bettering the conditions found by commission workers was the establishment of summer courses of six weeks or so where librarians in charge of the small libraries or assistants from the larger libraries could go to get inspiration and to learn the rudiments of the theories back of successful practice in library methods. These librarians are of all grades of preparation, from the high school graduate up to the A. M. degree holder, from the one just appointed to a position to the veteran of many years service. Generally at the

summer session they live together or near each other or are housed with other groups of students carrying academic subjects, for the summer schools usually are conducted at educational institutions.

What has been the result of this location and association? In the first place it has resulted in a goodly number of the younger assistants entering college, because they found that other library students were better prepared for their work. No known figures exist to show exactly what percentage of the assistants so "exposed to education" have been affected in this way, but there are instances enough in the memory of any one who has done any summer teaching to pass the statement without dissent. This does not mean that the libraries have lost these helpers permanently but that a better prepared assistant returned to the library.

The second result of this association has been that many who were prepared for it, or who could possibly afford it, have attended regular full-time library schools. As an evidence that this has been remarkably true in the cases of two summer schools the following figures are given: Out of the 399 students enrolled during the 19 years which the school has been in existence 28 Minnesota students have gone on to the regular schools. From the Iowa summer school in the same number of years 35 out of the 442 enrolled have gone on for further work. The percentage at Iowa is seven and one-half as against seven from Minnesota. From the Iowa list it becomes evident that no one regular library school could have been urged as "the best" for the following schools are represented, Wisconsin, Illinois, Western

*Paper read before the Professional Training Section of the A. L. A. at Colorado Springs, June 3, 1920.

Reserve, Pittsburgh, New York State, Pratt, and Simmons. The Wisconsin Library School reports that in its 1919-1920 class there are three students from its own summer sessions and one each from the Iowa and Michigan summer sessions.

These summer school students gained a familiarity with terms and methods in the six weeks course, and, on this account, were able to carry their work more satisfactorily and with less effort in the longer course. Some students with considerable experience plus the summer course have been able to secure advanced standing by passing examinations at the regular library school, and thus have been able to complete a two years course in one year. This has been done at both Illinois and at New York State, and altho these schools do not recommend the attempt to anyone, and would not agree to it, probably without the experience plus the six weeks course, it goes to prove that the instruction in the summer school has been such that exceptional students have been advanced and the average students much benefited by this study as measured by the tests at the professional schools.

So much for the students who have been led to further study either in academic or in professional lines. What of those who have gone back to their libraries? Has their work been improved by the course or not? That necessarily depends upon the material given to the school to work with as well as upon the instructors who have the classes in charge. In general there is a decided improvement in the attitude of the librarian, evident to the professional visitor to her library, but usually first apparent to her public. The chief thing which has been accomplished in some cases is the changed point of view, the inspiration to better work which has been gained. "I can scarcely wait to get back to my work to try some of these things." "I know my people will enjoy that." "I have just had a letter from my board and I am to have \$500 worth of children's books this fall. Now I shall know what to buy!" "Miss S. gave us no solution to the problem of what the girl reads. If the girl reads such things, how can we help her," was one question asked, to which the answer was given "This is just the reason that you have a three weeks course in children's literature scheduled to begin next week. The problem can not be answered in one hour."

A few librarians have carried back to their homes not only this inspiration and incentive to service, but because of the information gained from their study, from their fellow students and from class discussion have much more to offer to their communities in the way of help and of book knowledge and love. The work of cataloging and classifying may have been too technical for a certain librarian, but because of her appreciation of their use as tools for her and her public she will allow the state organizer to put these records into her library. She is a much more valuable public servant than before her attendance at the school, and can give good service because of it, even if without facility in technique.

There are others, however, who came with no particular interest in the library, with an education which had stopped at the last day of school, and minds stultified from lack of use. During the session they were drags on the class work, and at the end of the session they had little to carry back to their libraries but a load of discouragement because of their obvious lacks of which they have been made aware by contact with their classmates. Who are these and how did they get into the school?

The requirements for entrance at most of the summer schools are the same,—“a high school education or its equivalent, and a paid position in some library or a written appointment to such a position.” The first of these requirements no one would question except to ask for a higher ranking, if possible. The second is open to argument, and the following facts are given to try to prove that it is not essential, and that other requirements may better serve the profession. The League of Library Commissions has stood for this requirement of a position because it was feared that the library field would be flooded by undesirable applicants if the gates were opened on any other basis; that the field would be filled with people only partially ready for work who would demand positions and so force out of the work those much better prepared for it. Can librarians still say this when the Brooklyn Public Library reports in open meeting that 125 positions are not filled and that the substitutes are not satisfactory because they do not know even the rudiments of the work.

The classes admitted on this basis are very uneven in quality and yet all members are in library work or under appointment to it. The

group of successful students is not limited to the younger members so that difference will not explain the situation.

There is, however, a great difference in mental power in the two groups. The record of those who later went to a library school proves that several were college graduates, that more had had one or two years in college, while a few were high school graduates with a considerable education gained from travel, reading, and experience. Their minds were alert, clear thinking, and well trained. Among them were some who had had no experience, proving that that lack was no barrier in their progress, if they were of the requisite mental caliber. The unsuccessful few were of opposite makeup, slow of perception and lacking in background of either academic or other education. The chief difference seems then to be in the qualities of mind, not in whether or not a position was ever held.

How could the unsuccessful ones have obtained positions? Unfortunately the choice of the librarian or assistant is not always made as one would wish. There are those whose financial condition, according to the board of trustees, is such that a position must be given to them; family and friendship reasons are not yet outworn, so that often the holder of a position is not one whom librarians would have urged or countenanced if they had had the vote.

One or two summer schools have never used the position requirement for admission, for example, the one at the University of Michigan. There the applicants must meet the following conditions: "Graduation from an accredited high school and one year in college, and the written permission of the Librarian of the University." No previous experience is required, and the candidate need not be employed in any library. "The students who have not had more than one year's university work have formed a very small fraction of the total number, usually only two or three out of forty students enrolled," is Mr. Bishop's comment. He further says, "We are not endeavoring to train incompetent people who are already holding library positions. We are endeavoring to give instruction in the elements of library science to university students and to persons seeking to go into library work, who desire to get what they can in our eight weeks summer session. We make a definite bid for university students, and we get them in the courses. Persons not stu-

dents in the University also come to us, and we take them in if they have the proper academic preparation. We make no promises of positions to anybody, any more than does any other department of the University. As a matter of fact, persons who have completed successfully certain of our summer courses find no difficulty in securing employment; in fact we are embarrassed to supply the demands made on us by libraries in our vicinity every fall."

The University of Illinois last year started a new venture by offering two entirely distinct courses, one of six weeks with a position necessary for eligibility, the other of eight weeks without it. For the eight weeks course the admission "is conditioned on the presentation of credentials showing that the applicant holds a bachelor's degree in arts or science from the University of Illinois or from an approved college or university. Experience as a librarian or an assistant is desirable, but not required.

This eight weeks course is limited to subjects which are accepted for credit toward the B. L. S. degree, and has been a very welcome oasis for those who can be free to study for that length of time only. Fourteen students registered last year. Of these three returned in the fall, enrolled in the Junior class, and in each case held a part-time position on the staff during the year. Several others are to return this summer for further work, as different subjects are to be given. This has shown that there is a demand for such a course and other schools will doubtless follow the lead taken by Illinois in this direction.

The higher educational requirements at Michigan and for the eight weeks course at Illinois, safeguarded as they are by the consent of the librarian on one side and by satisfactory references on the other, might not eliminate all who seemed to be fitted but who proved not to be so. This is true in other classes as carefully chosen, and would probably hold here as well. But is it not worth while that there should be a testing ground in a short course where just such cases could be tried out? Misfits are discovered now in the regular library schools and such an elimination of them earlier in the experience would be welcome. In six or eight weeks a teacher can judge of the ability of a student and anyone who evidently was not meant for library work could be turned away from the profession with no harm done to any person or institution, because no position was

involved, and no library would be apt to accept such a person later without referring to the school for commendation. The problem would seem to be simpler than the present one, where nothing can be done since the student is a position holder, and would be no harder to adjust than is the problem presented to the regular schools in similar cases. If librarians and trustees take candidates at their own valuation without asking the advice of the school, the school can not be held responsible if the candidate proves not to be a good one.

Educators state that there is no necessity for the position requirement, that if it were removed the standards would be raised rather than lowered, since some other quality or preparation could be substituted for it. In case of assistants already in library work recommendations from the librarian under whom they were working stating that the applicant had the proper educational and personal qualifications to make a successful librarian would mean more than the present fact that the candidate holds a certain position. Commission workers could render the same service by evaluating the different librarians who were applying and by refusing admission to those whose personality and educational background were not considered adequate. On the other hand the well prepared young man or woman who held no position but who wished to try out library work as a possible vocation would be eligible for admission. Promising candidates for positions would be available at the end of the term because these newcomers would be ready for service in minor positions at least. If by "well prepared" were meant those with more education than now demanded, based on credentials from the institutions attended, recommendations such as are required by the winter schools, and an interview with the school authorities or some designated librarian whose judgment could be accepted, it would seem to cover the question and to fill a need which is very urgent at the present time.

The worthy applicants already in positions would have the same chance as at present under this scheme, but would have the person lacking proper background removed from competition, and those not as yet in positions would have a chance to enter and to show what they could do. As an example to show the type to whom the opportunity might appeal, the hospital library course offered at Simmons

during 1918 was open to applicants with or without library positions. One student who had had no connection with library work came, carried the work satisfactorily and later managed one of the biggest hospital libraries run by the A. L. A. She was the most successful in every respect and won much praise for the A. L. A. because of her service. She would have been barred from the school except for the war emergency, and whether or not she ever does any more library work, this experience shows the way in which splendid recruits may be gained for the library profession, if personality and general fitness are counted as an asset and the applicants are not limited to those already in the work.

With the entrance requirements standardized, and schemes of standardization of service introduced into libraries, the summer library school should be an important factor in the preparation of promising material for the profession.

Evidence that this is increasingly true are the special courses now given for teacher-librarians at several of the summer library schools. The requests for such training came from the superintendents of schools in many cases, or from the school of education of the university, where the need for this work was felt and the additional staff and equipment to make it possible were furnished. The courses are offered to those presenting the same credentials that are demanded of these candidates as teachers, and are much higher in many cases than are the ones for the elementary six weeks course for librarians.

There is need also to standardize the instruction given in the summer schools, so that the quality of the preparation may be more uniform. This means wise choice of teachers and curriculum.

Is it not time that some one of the large universities, where there is a strong department of education, should establish a course aimed to fit librarians for the teaching of their vocation? There has recently been an investigation of the teaching of engineering; there are courses offered in how and what to teach in household economics and other vocations, but as yet none for librarians. Could not some one of the stronger library summer schools afford to offer a course to library instructors where with the regular library classes as a background for visiting and experimentation a real service to the profession could be rendered by placing pres-

ent and future teachers in a better relation to their task? Teachers are needed for the summer sessions, for the regular library schools, and for training classes everywhere, so that there are not a few openings to be considered. Real and forceful instructors are among the librarians who are now teaching and a great many of the very successful ones have had training in pedagogy and psychology and may not need much help for themselves. There is a shortage here, however, as in the other ranks, and new teachers of power are a necessity. Would not such a course as this help to bridge the gap between the doing of successful library work and the teaching of it to others? Would not the successful teacher help the profession as a whole by sharing with others any of the good

methods or practices discovered by years of classroom work? This seems a further extension of the summer work in a profitable way.

The summer library school has been an effective agent in the promotion of professional education in the past, and has great possibilities for the future. It should be introduced into the states and regions where it does not now exist; it should be developed and standardized in the places where it has shown its usefulness; it should be strengthened wherever it has shown weakness; it should receive the best material possible and should be prepared to give as many and as thoroly developed courses as are within its scope; lastly, it should be guarded and watched carefully to see that it meets the present needs and prepares for future ones.

Women in the Library Profession

By R. R. BOWKER

Second Article

THE public libraries of America have been chiefly manned by women, altho not many leading municipalities have as yet made women their chief librarians. One of the earliest women to be a chief librarian of an important municipal library, as already noted, was Theresa L. West, now Mrs. Henry L. Elmen-dorf, who became chief librarian at Milwaukee in 1892, tho her successors have all been men.

Among the other early people who, like Miss Hewins and Mrs. Sanders, came into the chief librarianship of important municipal libraries, Hannah P. James cannot be overlooked by those who have library memories. Indeed, it is a delightful memory that her contemporaries still hold of her as one alive and alert, wise and witty, friendly and loving toward her work and all connected with it. When the A. L. A. came into being, she was librarian at the Newton, Mass., Free Library, which she served from its opening in 1870 to 1887. In 1882 she made a three months' sojourn abroad, and during her vacation continued her studies in architecture, particularly ecclesiastical architecture, and spent \$1000 given her by the Board of Trustees in collecting material, of which four volumes of photographs with historical and descriptive notes in her handwriting, still in the Newton Library, form a characteristic memorial of her.

In 1887, when Wilkes-Barré, Pa., was dowered with the gift of the Osterhout Free Library, Miss James' reputation at Newton caused her to be chosen for the organization and development of this library; she selected the books, built up a strong art department, and made the reference collection especially useful. Her work with the schools was notable, especially for her close relations with teachers and scholars. But perhaps her strongest point was her close personal relations with her trustees, each of whom was her friend. She took part in many civic relationships, especially in women's organizations, and stamped her character on many sets of people outside the library. Besides architecture, Dante was her special study, and she made herself an authority on his life and work. In 1895, on her sixtieth birthday, Mr. Henry J. Carr happened over from Scranton, and with the genial humor which always characterized her, she said, "Go home to Mrs. Carr and tell her you saw me acting like sixty." In 1897 she was one of the library pilgrims in England, and won golden reputation there by her formal addresses as well as in personal conversation. She was a Vice-President of the A. L. A. that year, and was within the Association very helpful to the younger folk, especially in the earnest and attractive addresses before library schools,

where she was a favorite speaker. Her library work compassed just a generation, for she died in 1903, widely mourned.

The most important post yet achieved by a woman as chief of a municipal library is that held by Miss Linda A. Eastman as librarian of



LINDA A. EASTMAN

the Public Library of Cleveland, now the fifth city in the United States, in succession to the lamented William H. Brett. Nothing has been more gratifying to veteran members of the A. L. A. and to friends of library progress than the instant recognition of Miss Eastman which was made by the Cleveland Board of Trustees in her prompt appointment to Mr. Brett's post with the substantial salary previously paid to him. Certainly no one ever better earned an appointment, for Miss Eastman had not only been Mr. Brett's deputy for many years, but had been in the closest association with her chief, so that she was able to carry on his plans and work after the tragedy of his sudden death (of which she was the eye

witness), according to his own thoughts. This was at once recognized not only by the Board of Trustees, but by the Cleveland press and the Cleveland people generally, so that there was practically no thought of anyone else for the post. Miss Eastman had taken a large share in the planning of the new library for which Cleveland is liberally providing, and the new library building will be a joint monument to Mr. Brett and his successor. One of the pleasant features of their association was the Christmas remembrance sent each year to library and other friends by Mr. Brett and Miss Eastman jointly, in which was reprinted some delightful piece of library or literary compo-



ELECTRA C. DOREN

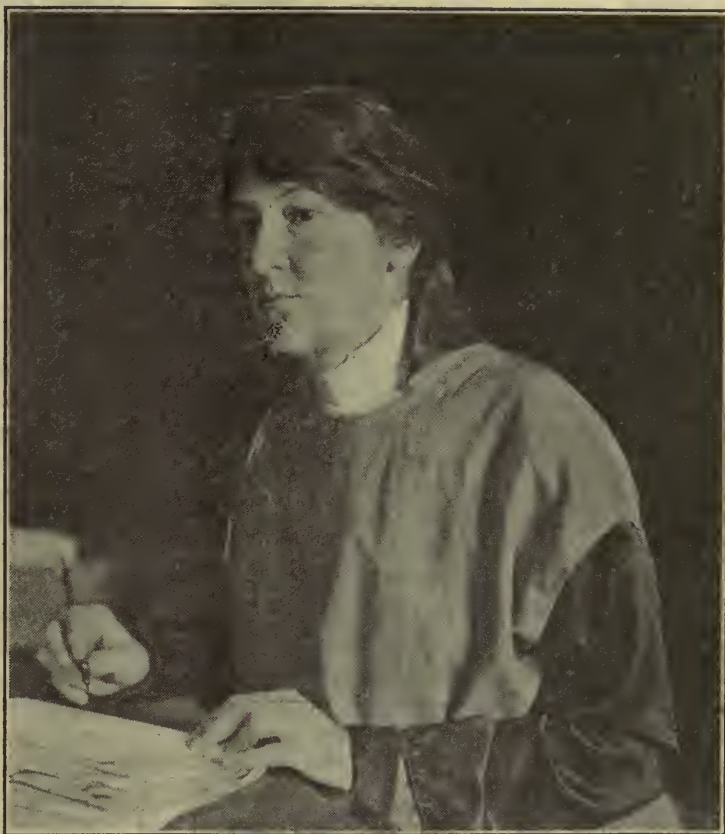
sition suitable as a holiday message. Miss Eastman has been associated almost entirely with the Cleveland Library during her library life, except that after three years' service as

assistant there, she went to Dayton in 1895 for a year as cataloger and assistant librarian, returning thence to her home city to take her large part in the remarkable growth of the system of which she is now the head. She came into the A. L. A. in 1893, and has been one of its leading spirits, occupying almost continuously a place in the Council, or as Vice-President, or on the Executive Board. Her executive ability, her affability, her pleasant personality and her full equipment for the task naturally gave her foremost rank in the library profession.

Dayton, Ohio, that city of progress, has a still longer record for library service on the part of Miss Electra C. Doren, who began her work in the Dayton Library as long ago as 1879. She was appointed chief librarian of the Dayton Public Library in 1896 and continued in that post for ten years until 1905. In that year she took charge of the Western Reserve Library School, but resigned from that post and also from the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. on which she had done good service, and retired for the time from library work. Later she was recalled to the headship of the Dayton Public Library, after the famous flood of 1913, which made havoc of the lower stories of the building, and required the most remarkable energy and persistence for the rehabilitation of the library. Miss Doren has done many services for the A. L. A., and was elected a Vice-President in 1901. During the war she was a member of the War Service Committee from its inception to the close of its work, and she has always been one of the most trusted counsellors of the Association and has won many and abiding friendships in the course of her forty years' career within the profession.

Altho but one of the three library systems of Greater New York has been under the charge of a woman, women had a significant part in the shaping of the other two. When the old Astor

Library, before the Lenox and Tilden bequests completed the foundation, was in Astor Place, next its founder's home, it was solely a reference library. Some women, teachers of a Grace Church sewing class undertook in 1879 to replace the cheap literature of the girls by some decent books, and presently opened for a couple of hours a week a library room in Thirteenth Street. From this modest start came the New York Free Circulating Library, chartered in 1880, occupying at first two modest rooms in Bond Street. In 1882 a building opposite was



JESSIE FREMONT HUME

purchased and refitted as the first branch library, and continued, in later years, as a branch of the New York Public Library, until in 1918 the curtailed appropriations of the city caused its closing and sale. Mr. W. W. Appleton, of the publishing firm, became much interested, and has served as Chairman of the guiding committee up to the present time, being since the consolidation with the New York Public Library in 1895 Chairman of the Circulation Committee of its Board of Trustees. Miss

Ellen M. Coe was the first regular librarian and did excellent service in building up the early branches, ultimately developed into the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library on its greater foundation. She was a woman of ability, enterprise and tact, and made her mark in those early days, representing in the American Library Association this special feature of branch libraries. She was of signal usefulness as a member of the Co-operation Committee, which, in those early days, was the chief factor in developing and coordinating methods, and introducing the many novel devices in the way of library helps which to-day are commonplaces of the profession. She retired from library service on her marriage with Dr. Rylance in 1895, when she was succeeded by Arthur E. Bostwick, serving from 1895 to 1899.

Across the river, the old Brooklyn Library started as a subscription library in the building of the Brooklyn Athenaeum in the middle of the last century, and continued its development in the building of its own in Montague Street. Plans were afoot in the later nineties to consolidate existing libraries into a public library, but about this time Mary E. Craigie, a lady of energy, started by her lonesome to make a public library for Brooklyn by initiating donation parties which were to bring together books for the new library. She enlisted ex-Mayor Boody and other prominent citizens in the work, so that the Brooklyn Public Library was organized in 1897 and the old Brooklyn Library in 1903 became part of the new system. Mrs. Craigie was appointed assistant librarian of the new system, but she felt such dominant ownership in the library as to make the position of chief most difficult. Under the new administration her relationship was severed with the library system which, on the public side, really owed the initiatory steps to her.

The Queensboro system, the third in Greater New York, has been thruout its history under the charge of Miss Jessie F. Hume, who as far back as 1896 was the librarian of the Long Island City Public Library from which the Queensboro system developed with its present twenty-one branches and nineteen stations. Miss Hume, who came into the A. L. A. in 1902, devoted herself wholesouledly to the development of the Queensboro library system, and her recent separation from it, at the instance of the

present Board of Trustees, has been generally lamented by the library profession, as an example of what should not be done in the relation between trustees and a working executive.

In the South, Anne Wallace was the first chief librarian of the Atlanta Public Library, in the fine building given by Andrew Carnegie. She was in her day the regnant queen of beauty of the A. L. A. with a friendly rival later in Mary Hannah Johnson, of Nashville, Tennessee. It was the present writer who had the honor of "discovering" the first named, when, in his geographical researches for state publications in the early nineties, he happened at the Georgia capital into the Young Men's Library and found this beauteous young person at the librarian's desk. She was promptly commandeered, as the modern phrase goes, for service in the A. L. A. She caught the library spirit with kindling enthusiasm and things began to happen in Georgia. In 1895 Atlanta had its Cotton Exposition with its many congresses, and Miss Wallace insisted that there must be a congress of librarians. Seven librarians from the North responded, and ever after considered themselves the aristocracy of the A. L. A. During the Saginaw post-conference trip of 1898 they thrust their distinction upon the less honored members by parading about the boat in *habitan* hats, with Mr. Faxon as official photographer, and his bride therefor and thereafter known as the Rabble, "tagging on." During the congress there was a library meeting in the Atlanta theater, where Miss Wallace came to the front as "the girl in the pink shirtwaist," as the newspapers exploited her the next day. From this start great things came, for in 1897 the Georgia State Library Commission was organized of which Miss Wallace became a member; in 1898 came the Georgia Library Association, with Miss Wallace as President; and in 1899 the Young Men's Library was transformed into the Carnegie Library of Atlanta in the fine building which Mr. Carnegie had provided, Miss Wallace being elected librarian "by acclamation." When the building was finished, the money for equipment ran short and Miss Wallace, against her will, was sent North by the Trustees to interview Mr. Carnegie, who was Scotch granite against additional grants. But Miss Wallace's vivacity and energy amused and delighted him, and he promptly surrendered, and later marked his interest in the young woman by endowing



GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN

Between the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, there has always been the more or less friendly rivalry exemplified in Dr. Hosmer's favorite application of the frog story, in which the Minneapolis frog had lustily churned a pat of butter on which to float when he fell into a can of milk on the borderline, while his St. Paul rival had given up the ghost and disappeared. Minneapolis made its mark in library progress under the librarianship of Herbert Putnam up to 1892, and of James K. Hosmer from that date until 1904, but St. Paul has come to the front in recent years in the splendid library building under the administration of W. Dawson Johnston, which does honor to that city. Now, however, Minneapolis is to have its fine library building on a site of unusual spaciousness, and Miss Gratia Countryman, it is to be hoped, may crown her library service in that city as the chief librarian of the building which she has been concerned in planning. Her library work has been done almost entirely in the one city, beginning nearly thirty years ago;



MARY FRANCES ISOM

her on the occasion of her marriage with a substantial *dot*. Mr. Carnegie also endowed the Atlanta Library School for the South. In 1902 Miss Wallace was a Vice-President of the A. L. A., and previous to her marriage in 1908 with Mr. Max F. Howland, of the Library Bureau her friends of the A. L. A. presented her with a loving cup. All her successors have been women in the headship both of the Library and of the School, and each in turn has been engulfed in the sea of matrimony and disappeared from library service. Miss Johnson, who appeared in library circles somewhat later than Miss Wallace, was chief librarian at Nashville, Tenn., where also Mr. Carnegie gave a building, and she did much to develop library work in that state, being Secretary of the Tennessee Free Public Library Commission from 1910. She followed the Southern precedent and disappeared from library service on her marriage in 1912 with Commissioner P. P. Claxton of the Bureau of Education, and tho since her marriage she has been an invalid for much of the time, her interest in library welfare and progress has been taken up in abundant measure by her distinguished husband.

she succeeded Dr. Hosmer in 1904 by provisional appointment and in 1905 by permanent appointment. She served the A. L. A. during the early period of the war on the War Service Committee, and has devoted herself with success to her chosen profession and continued the traditions of her distinguished predecessors as the head of the Minneapolis Public Library.

The Pacific Northwest owes gratitude for its library development to the enthusiasm and devotion, beyond that of any other person, of the late Mary F. Isom, whose death in April last gave a sharp pang of sorrow to library friends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She was one of the women who braved threats against her physical health, and achieved a long and fruitful career. She had left Wellesley, after one year, because of failing health, but she became a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School, and went thence, a missionary from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as it proved, in 1901, to do cataloging work for the Library Association of Portland. In the very next year she was appointed librarian of that institution, which had been transformed from a subscription to a free library, and which in 1903 became the head of a county library system. Miss Isom was a member of the Oregon State Library Commission from its foundation in 1905, and was one of the inspirers of the Pacific Northwest Library Association of which she was the second president in 1910-11. Portland could not be content without an adequate library building, in the planning of which Miss Isom had a large share, and those who enjoyed her hospitality on the

post-conference trip of 1915, when Portland was in the full flower of its rose exhibitions, were impressed alike with the building which she had planned, with the excellence of her administration and with the loyalty of the people of her city toward her and her library. She was elected Vice-President of the A. L. A. in 1912 and was thoroly imbued with its work, especially during the war, when she spent six months in France in organizing libraries in American hospitals there. During these later years, especially, she was combatting bravely an incurable disease, of which she seldom made mention even to intimate friends; and her name and memory will be honored both as a woman and as a librarian so long as those who have the honor and pleasure of her friendship remain on this side the horizon.

It is interesting to note how many of these women, most of whom came into library service in the nineties, half a generation after the founding of the Association, did large service in the planning of the buildings later under their charge. The buildings in the planning of which women have had part have been especially successful in relation to their administrative features and staff accommodations, and this gives promise that as women come more and more to the front in the library profession, the profession of architecture may also fling open wide doors for their participation in it. We should soon welcome in fact a woman library architect who can put the qualities these women have shown at the general service of library architecture.

The A. L. A. Traveling Bookbinding Exhibit

Requests for the A. L. A. Bookbinding exhibit, prepared under the direction of the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding in the fall of 1919, have been so numerous that it has been found necessary to prepare a second exhibit, which has been sent out to serve the western section of the country.

These exhibits illustrate approved methods of binding and repair, and each is fitted compactly into a small metal box which is easily handled and shipped, the receiving library paying express charges from the last point.

Assignments from July 1 are:

New England Library Clubs, Isle of Shoals, July 1-3.

Library Institute, Massachusetts Library Com-

mission, at Simmons College, July 13-15.

Short Course Library School, New Hampshire Library Commission and State College Library, Durham, N. H., August 16-22.

Wisconsin Library Association, Madison, October 13-15.

The second exhibit has been at the Seattle Public Library during part of June, and will be shown at the meeting of the N. E. A. at Salt Lake City, July 4-10, in connection with the School Library Exhibit.

Requests for these exhibits for state or district meetings, library institutes, library schools or summer schools, training classes, or for individual libraries, should be addressed to Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, St. Louis.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY 1-15, 1920



THE chief problems before the administration of President Tyler, who should receive loyal welcome and support everywhere, concern themselves with the raising of funds for the Enlarged Program and the start of the work on a peace basis. In the War and Navy departments library service is well under way under the excellent plan worked out in advance, other services left over from the War Committee's work are provisionally provided for during the transition period but the peace work is yet to be given a fair start. In the confusion of opinion, the work of raising funds has come on haltingly but it is to be hoped there will be sufficient raised to make good the expenses of the campaign and provide for initial work on several features of the program. The Committee on Library Service will gear in usefully with the Executive Board in the planning of the wider work which must develop with the initial endeavors, but statistics are not necessary for a good start. When the new work is actually in operation, differences will disappear and a united and harmonious association should be working together to prove to the public what library service on a national scale can do. As a *sine qua non* the money must be raised and for that achievement every effort must be put forward.

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THE summer school is now in the heyday of its service and the discussion of its aims and features by Miss Howe at the Colorado Springs Conference was most timely and useful. The paper as printed elsewhere should have the most careful attention. So long as the summer schools do not assume to cover the work of the regular schools of one or two years courses they are most useful in a double service, that of giving elementary training to librarians who have served their communities without such training and cannot leave their work to attend the full courses of the library schools and that of testing out those who propose to take up library work. There are too many failures in the other professions—poor lawyers, unskilled doctors, clergymen indigent in soul as well as in purse—partly because there is no good way of weeding out the chaff from the wheat before the profes-

sional schools let loose their graduates upon the community. Those who are not by nature fitted for dealing with the public, particularly with children, in library service, should be tested out in the summer schools as well as in the apprentice classes and candidly advised that they would do better in some other calling. When we come to standardization and certification this will be another means of dealing with the same problem.

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THE puzzle of discards is one of the most difficult which the librarian of a small library, and indeed of the big library has to deal. Even the Library of Congress, in default of the appropriation asked from Congress for an additional stack wing in the interior courts has to face this problem and is condensing as much as practicable especially in useless odd numbers of periodicals and other surplusage received thru the copyright office. The rural library is apt to keep the increase of volume before it as a chief aim—but no policy could be more mistaken. Even where there is surplus shelf room, dead and gone books simply cumber the shelves of a live library and reduce its average and practical value. In most libraries shelf room is already occupied and room for live accessions can be had only by discarding those which have survived their usefulness. Choice is extremely difficult to make, but it should be made nevertheless. In many places a library of 10,000 volumes, in others a library of 3,000 volumes is entirely adequate for the needs of the community and every other volume increases ultimately the cost of the administration without doing corresponding service.

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MR. RODEN'S admirable letter was scarcely needed to convince members of the library profession that Chicago has an excellent library staff despite the difficulties of the local civil service regulations. We used Chicago authority in speaking of the "demoralization" of the library staff because of these restrictions and must confess that the word "disadvantage" would have been better and more accurate. In other words the Chicago Public Library has to the

great credit of its administration succeeded in getting together an excellent and enterprising staff despite the disadvantages in which these regulations place it. Mr. Roden's testimony is otherwise in full accord with what was said editorially on this subject. When a library system has a good civil service method of entrance and promotion on professional lines, it is much better off than under the conventional civil service methods of municipalities, excellent as these may be for general purposes.

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THE American Library Association can now extend fraternal greetings to another national group with whom it will have many points of common interest, an association of American publishers who formed an organization at a meeting held in New York on June 24th. This would seem to be the

last link to complete the organization of the various groups connected with the production, distribution and use of books. The Authors' League, the American Booksellers' Association and now the National Association of Book Publishers, each cover distinct but closely allied fields, and at the educational end the A. L. A. has the advantage of dealing with the National Educational Association and the Bureau of Education. As there are so many indications that the time is here when the appreciation and general use of books is to extend itself to new classes and groups of people it is decidedly advantageous to be able to work in an organized way with people of similar interest. The A. L. A. headquarters of Chicago should have, therefore, many close relationships with the publishers headquarters in New York during the years that are just ahead.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCES

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TRUSTEES SECTION

The Trustees Section met on Friday, June 4th. Mrs. Earl proposed Mr. Pettingell, of California, as chairman in the absence of Mr. Porter. Mrs. Earl then made an address in which she favored a change in officers of the Section in order that different methods might be pursued in securing the attendance of trustees thruout the country. Mr. Montgomery withdrew his name for nomination as secretary and suggested that Mrs. Earl be elected to the office. Mrs. Earl declined nomination and Mr. Montgomery agreed to act as secretary until the election of a successor. The officers for the ensuing year were then elected with Mr. Pettingell as chairman and Mr. Montgomery as secretary. The secretary paid a tribute to Mr. Porter who had acted as chairman of the Section for many years. He stated that Mr. Porter had performed these duties with great inconvenience to himself and the only reason for his non-attendance was public service of the most important character in Cincinnati. He suggested that Mr. Utley be called upon in place of Mr. Milam to address the Section with regard to the Enlarged Program. Mr. Utley in his remarks said that it was not a difficult matter to interest trustees in the Program because the layman was more naturally inclined to extension, having interest in business affairs rather than in books and statistics. For

instance, it was not probable that they should be interested in certification or standardization nor the considerations of salaries outside of their local program. In the meantime, the librarian had his local difficulties in securing enough money to properly support his own work. Therefore, in his opinion, directors of the district work in collecting should be trustees rather than librarians altho the librarian and his assistants should be a great help in handling details. Mr. Green brought forward the consideration of the necessity of good books for everyone to off-set the propaganda spread by socialistic literature. Mrs. Earl lamented the fact that the American Library Association had not developed appreciably in the twenty-one years of her membership and the Enlarged Program was the first evidence of real progression. Mr. Carlton, the chairman of the Enlarged Program committee, made an appeal for unanimous approval of the "Books for Everybody" campaign on the ground that books are as necessary as schools. He stated that headquarters would always be open to all requests for information thruout the country. So far as he had proceeded he had found the people interested in the Program and quite willing to furnish their share of the sum desired. On motion, it was resolved that the chairman appoint a committee to make a report at the next annual meeting on pensions and benefits. The chairman appointed Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Smith and another to be chosen by them. Mr. Ranck,

of Grand Rapids, spoke on Group Insurance and Mr. Hodges spoke on the same subject as practiced in Cincinnati. Miss Ross and Mrs. Graham presented the following resolution which was adopted: Resolved, that the Trustees Section of the American Library Association in conference at Colorado Springs June 4th, 1920, unanimously approves and endorses the Enlarged Program for American library service and its appeal for funds to carry forward this enterprise and consider it the duty and privilege of library trustees and library directors to do everything in their power to promote this constructive program. Sarah Crouch proposed the following resolution which was adopted: Whereas, the Trustees Section of the A. L. A. feels strongly that it is necessary to the continuance of efficient service in libraries that library employees shall receive a more adequate compensation: Resolved, that we urge all trustees everywhere to endeavor to have salaries in their libraries so increased that the younger members shall receive a pay sufficient for a decent living and that it shall be increased for experience and attainment so that the best minds may be induced to take up the work and continue in it.

On motion, the Section then adjourned.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The Professional Training Section held its yearly meeting on Thursday, June 3. The meeting was called to order by William E. Henry, acting-chairman as neither Miss Simpson, the chairman nor Miss Donnelly, the vice-chairman was in attendance at the Conference.

Preliminary business was despatched and those present then listened to a paper (given elsewhere in this issue) on the summer library school as a factor in professional education, by Harriet E. Howe of the faculty of Simmons College Library School and read by Linda M. Clatworthy of the New Hampshire State Library. Miss Howe's paper was discussed by Mr. Windsor of Illinois and Mr. Wyer of Nebraska. Mr. Windsor divided his discussion under two heads, the first being qualifications for entrance, he maintaining that summer schools should abolish the paid-position or library-appointment requirement and maintain a minimum educational standard. The second point was in regard to the normal training of library school teachers, Mr. Windsor calling attention to the experiment tried at Pratt Institute by Miss Rathbone which had not been successful and believing that the plan is not practical at present. Mr. Wyer stated that he

believes there has been a misconception in regard to the function of the summer school—that it is not a trying-out process, but rather a successful attempt to raise standards under existing conditions in regard to salaries, limited means of support and other things which hamper the small library, and to inspire the librarians of these small libraries with some of the ideals of the profession. He believes that a change in entrance requirements may be desirable but that a plan whereby dozens of library workers with only six weeks' training and with no positions in view, would be released from these schools, would be a doubtful policy. General discussion then followed. Miss Tyler suggested that the League of Library Commissions should be consulted in regard to requirements for entrance since commission workers are most vitally interested in the results. Mr. Sanborn stated, however, that there had been an entire shifting of the background of the summer school and that whereas it was formerly almost entirely a commission activity, it is now a regular part of the curriculum of the college and university summer school. Miss Downey, Miss McCullough, and Mr. Reece also took part in this discussion, the general sentiment being that libraries and library instruction agencies in general should continue to raise educational standards and requirements.

Miss Tyler then read the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training. Various phases were considered in this report and have been investigated as follows:

Library instruction in normal schools,
Malcolm G. Wyer;

Status of library instruction by correspondence, Clara F. Baldwin;

Cumulative course in library training at Chautauqua, Sarah C. N. Bogle;

Summer library schools, Henry N. Sanborn;

Training for special library work in library schools, Louise B. Krause.

Miss Tyler asked Miss Krause to summarize her report and the latter did so raising the question as to the advisability of some definite business or technical training for special librarianship in addition to regular library training.

Miss Kostomlatsky of the Portland Library Association then spoke on two points on which she and Miss Isom had agreed and about which she wished to voice Miss Isom's beliefs. The first was the failure of the library schools to give any instruction in the social relations of the modern public library or to attempt to awaken social consciousness in the beginning library worker. The second was that library school instructors should take in turn a year's

leave of absence and work in a public library where they would come in direct contact with the public and deal with the social problems of the library.

Then followed reports from library schools and training classes in regard to new or unusual features in their respective courses. Letters were written to sixteen library schools and to thirteen public libraries which conduct training classes, replies being received from nine library schools and from ten public libraries. Brief general discussion then followed.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Ernest J. Reece, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library; vice-chairman, Julia Hopkins, director of the training class of the Brooklyn Public Library; secretary, William J. Hamilton, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission.

RENA REESE,
Secretary.

CATALOG SECTION

The Catalog Section of the American Library Association met on Saturday afternoon, June 5th. Agnes S. Hall of the Denver Public Library, acted as chairman in place of Mr. Flagg, of Bangor, Me., whose death occurred in March. Mary E. Hyde elected secretary, resigned, and Nellie M. Robertson was appointed to fill her place.

The first paper, "Tradition Versus Common Sense in the Day's Work," was read by Zana K. Miller, Librarian of the Library Bureau. From her own experience as a librarian in a small library and as an organizer, Miss Miller gave practical suggestions in regard to modifications of the library routine in order to give the librarian time for extra service. The discontinuance of the accession book and the omission of Cutter author numbers were two of the eliminations suggested. Catalog cards should be brief and simple in form. Time may be saved in classification by using the class numbers suggested in the *A. L. A. Booklist*, the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* and the *New York Best Books* instead of puzzling over classification. The librarian in a small library should encourage high school apprentices and let them do the routine work.

Henry C. Rehm, of the Colorado Springs High School, gave a brief talk on "A Layman's Views of the Catalog," in which he disposed of that sacred instrument altogether, and in its place substituted labeled shelves. We catalogers hope the ninety-and-nine do not agree with him. This was followed by a symposium on "Short-cuts in Cataloging," by Grace Hill, Public Library, Kansas City, and May Wood

Wiggington, of the Louisville Public Library. Miss Hill maintained that in cataloging for small libraries, considerations of present usefulness ought to guide the making of eliminations. She brought out the work that is done by indexes, instancing the Wilson "Catalog of Children's Books" and the *Readers' Guide*, and advocated treating as periodicals the government publications indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. In the catalog, she thought it inadvisable for a small library to use many cross references, especially "See also" cards. To eliminate the writing of many subject cards, she was in favor of using general references wherever possible.

Miss Wiggington described some files and methods of work which had proved useful in the Louisville library. Rubber stamps are used for oft repeated notes and call numbers, especially on analytics. An index to government documents has been made by clipping the price lists issued by the Superintendent of Documents. Two extra copies of each price list are obtained, clipped and the separate entries pasted on the clean side of old used cards. The method of checking the A. L. A. "List of Subject Headings" is interesting. With red ink a line is placed under each subject in use in the catalog. For reference cards both columns are checked. By the use of symbols, which are easy to remember and understand, the sub-divisions in use under each subject are indicated. Once a week the cards which are ready to be filed in the catalog, are checked up by the A. L. A. "List of Subject Headings." Thus after the original checking is done, the work is kept up to date without much expenditure of time.

The next paper, "County Libraries and Their Catalog Problems" by Jennie Herrmann, librarian San Diego, California, County Library, was read by Althea Warren. Miss Warren displayed two maps showing distribution of county libraries, and discussed the need of a nearer distribution point for supplying L. C. cards to the West and the necessity for using as brief forms as possible in cataloging.

The last number was a question box and discussion led by Sula Wagner, St. Louis Public Library. A long list of questions had been sent in covering the following topics: Classification, subject headings, waste in ordering L. C. cards, added entries, different editions, analytics, periodicals with changed name, arrangement of catalog cards and call numbers. Miss Wagner spoke of the practice in her library and the discussion was participated in by Miss Bond, Miss Wiggington, Miss Hall, Mr. Hastings, and others. There was not time enough to consider all the questions in the list.

In Miss Wagner's introductory remarks, she

quoted a portion of a letter from Mr. Martel, in which he asked if it might not be feasible to invite all catalogers to register with the Catalog Section or with A. L. A. Headquarters, giving education, training, experience, salary desired, etc. After discussion of this suggestion it was decided to send out a questionnaire during the coming year by the chairman of the section, with the view of compiling a list of catalogers, such list to be used ultimately by A. L. A. headquarters in filling positions.

The officers for the coming year are: Chairman, Ellen M. Chandler; secretary, Julia Lynch.

NELLIE M. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The Agricultural Libraries Section held its session on June 3rd, with Grace E. Derby, associate librarian of the Kansas Agricultural College, presiding. Unfortunately at the last moment the time of the meeting of the College and Reference Section was changed from the afternoon to the evening of June 3rd. This produced a conflict in hours between the Agricultural Section and the College and Reference Section—sections of very similar interests—and probably accounted for the fact that only eighteen people attended the agricultural section meeting.

After the reading of Dr. R. H. True's scholarly paper entitled "Beginnings in Agricultural Literature in America" by Lucy Lewis, Charlotte Baker, librarian of the Colorado Agricultural College, opened a discussion on a survey of agricultural libraries, pointing out the helpfulness of a well made survey, which, however, would necessitate the expenditure of considerable time. Some of the questions which this survey would answer are: Where only one state institution of higher learning is maintained, is there one general library for all, or a main library with the agricultural library operating as a branch? What are the relations between the agricultural college library and the experiment station library? What do the agricultural libraries do to furnish duplicates of experiment station literature so that one file may be kept intact? Do these libraries avail themselves of the borrowing privileges of the Department of Agriculture Library and of the Library of Congress? How many libraries instruct students in the use of documents as well as of books? Do the agricultural libraries have a special agricultural reference document room? How are the documents arranged? In the printed bibliographies are the libraries using the rules formulated by the American Association of Agricultural College Editors? Are

the agricultural colleges doing book extension work? How about plans for small library buildings? How are "conversation rooms" conducted? What about salaries? Do the libraries advertise themselves in the weekly newspaper clip sheet? After the reading of suggestions from Claribel R. Barnett and discussion, the section approved of the survey, and agreed that a year was necessary to do it properly. This fall was thought a good time to start.

Elizabeth Forrest, librarian of the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, then read Lydia Wilkins's report of the Committee on a Union List of Agricultural Periodicals. All favor such a list; but the knotty questions are: Just what kind of publications should be included—whether strictly agricultural or those of the allied sciences also, periodicals only, or publications of societies also—and whether the Institute of International Education ought to be asked to publish it (in which case it must be international), or whether a strong plea should be presented to the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture. After some discussion the entire matter was referred to a committee to be appointed by the chair.

Miss Forrest next gave a tribute to Ida A. Kidder, formerly librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College who has died since our last meeting, speaking of her own relations to her as class-mate and friend and inspiring co-worker, and of the remarkable work of this woman who went as a student to the University of Illinois in 1903 at forty-eight years of age, having had the courage to borrow money on her life insurance to educate herself, altho she was already in middle life. In 1906, she received the degree of B.L.S. from the University, graduating with honors, worked first at the Washington State Library, then with the Oregon Library Commission, and in 1908 became librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College, finding a library consisting of 4000 books, and leaving at her death a library well organized and with a strong staff of workers and a beautiful new building.

C. H. Hastings then spoke of his plan for the cataloging of the publications of the state experiment literature. Each state agricultural library is to analyze its own series, and the Library of Congress will print the cards. This work is now being done for six states, namely Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Vermont and Virginia, and Mr. Hastings asked for the co-operation of all librarians present.

The section voted to try to contribute to the news page in the *Agricultural Index*, and in reply to the chairman's request for miscellaneous

questions, Miss Forest presented her views on the matter of faculty rank and salary for the college library staff, stating that the consensus of opinion is that the librarian should have the rank and salary of the head professor, the heads of the departments that of the assistant professor, and the assistants that of an instructor. There is also the question of a sabbatical year and a chance for summer study for the library staff.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Malcolm G. Wyer; secretary, Lucy Lewis.

ELIZABETH FORREST,
Secretary.

LENDING SECTION

The first meeting of the Lending Section was held on Saturday, June 5th.

In the absence of Florence Overton, chairman of the Section, Esther Johnston of the New York Public Library presided, and Cora Hendee acted as Secretary.

A letter from the Executive Board of the A. L. A., authorizing the converting of the Round Table into a section, was read. Louise Prouty of the Cleveland Public Library was appointed chairman of a nominating committee, and Jeanette Drake of the Pasadena Public Library was appointed chairman of a committee on organization.

The principal topic of the afternoon, presented by Arthur E. Bostwick, was "The Lending Department Staff" dealing with the stimulating and developing of new and younger members thru staff meetings, contact with new books, book reviews, and opportunity for original work.

Dr. Bostwick's delightful talk emphasizing the value of staff meetings was provocative of an interesting discussion in which Miss Kostomlatzky, of Portland, Miss Prouty, of Cleveland, and Miss Flexner, of Louisville, spoke from different viewpoints.

Amey Meyer, of the Detroit Public Library, read an admirable paper on developing a circulating music collection. Her paper was based upon her experience in building up the Detroit music collection, and spoke for both librarian and musician. A paper by Miss Lawton, of the 58th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, read by Florence Bradley, suggested the opportunity of the American library for developing an American School of Music. She urged the public library to foster an interest in local, as well as national music. Mr. Greene, of the Oakland Public Library, contributed to the discussion of his experience in the circulation of church music.

Ethel McCollough, of the Evansville Library, gave a ten-minute talk on supplementing the book supply by a circulating pamphlet and clipping collection. Miss McCollough emphasized the importance of such timely and inexpensive aids, rather than the technical points involved. The interest in the subject, and the increased use of such aids was shown by the discussion in which Miss Van Dyne spoke of the Newark collection, and Miss Bradley, of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, spoke from the special library point of view.

At a brief business meeting held on June 7th, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Jennie Flexner, of the Louisville Public Library; vice-chairman, Caroline Ulrich, of the Bridgeport Public Library; secretary, Miss Starr, of the Youngstown Public Library.

ESTHER JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

CHILDREN'S SECTION

The Children's Section met for the twenty-second time on the evening of June 3rd.

The main feature of the evening was the discussion of questions suggested in replies to a questionnaire sent out by the chairman to fifty libraries. The question of book reviewing of children's books received the most attention and was very ably discussed by May Masee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, who explained that the *Booklist* is only as good or as poor as those who check its tentative lists make it and asked for more help from children's librarians in checking and annotating.

The value of subscription sets was discussed, as well as many other interesting topics relating to library work with children, such as, changing methods in pedagogy, the loss and damaging of books and the question of how to recruit new workers for library work with children in face of the present conditions which offer more money for work requiring less preparation and less personal fitness.

A small room where children's librarians might confer upon problems relating to their work was reserved and certain persons were scheduled to introduce persons in this room between programs.

A joint meeting of the School Libraries Section and Children's Librarians Section was held on the evening of June 4th.

Harriet Wood, state supervisor of school libraries, St. Paul, Minn., gave a very able paper (to be given in full in August.—Ed. L. J.) on "The Public Library and the School Library—A Joint Opportunity." She took up many phases of library work with schools: The need of keeping step with new pedagogical

ideas, and harmony between school libraries and public libraries; the necessity of awakening joy in reading rather than using too much compulsion; the need of instruction in use of libraries from first grade thru college; the opportunity of the school library to study and encourage recruits for library work; and the question of allowing children to read books, under supervision, from the adult collection.

Judson T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library, told of his experiences in organizing work with the schools, especially the high schools.

Gertrude Andrus, manager of Frederick and Nelson's Bookshop for Boys and Girls at Seattle, followed with a very interesting talk about her present work in comparison with her previous experience as a children's librarian. She contrasted the amounts of money spent in ordering and told interesting anecdotes of the attitudes of the booksellers toward her library experience and of the great assistance they had been to her in getting the commercial viewpoint. She said booksellers as well as librarians are too inclined to be misled by high priced books. Among other interesting points drawn from her experience was the value of something to attract children, as the hobby horse in the book department of the store for the younger children, and the open shelves with chairs and tables for the older children. She stated that the book displays in the library must be more closely linked with the store book department and that people value librarians' opinions in regard to books because they feel that there is no commercial interest involved. The Children's Book Week will assist much in bringing closer relationships between sellers and librarians and in raising standards of children's books everywhere.

Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary of the A. L. A., spoke of the place in the Enlarged Program for school libraries and library work with children. Many persons spoke in favor of Mr. Milam's suggestions and Mr. Kerr, Librarian State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, offered a list of things the school librarians would like to see undertaken by the Enlarged Program Committee.

It was moved and carried that the School Libraries Section and Children's Librarians Section in joint meeting approve the statement as to library work with children in schools and libraries given in the "Restatement of the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A."

Ernest J. Reece, Principal of the New York Public Library School, read a special report, for Miss Pritchard, chairman of the School Libraries Section, giving the results of a confer-

ence on the content for a course for training school librarians.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Chairman, Alice Hazeltine, supervisor of children's work St. Louis Public Library; vice-chairman, Annie S. Cutter, Cleveland Public Library; secretary, Grace Endicott, Head of Children's Department.

ADAH F. WHITCOMB,
Secretary.

ROUND TABLE OF LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

The annual gathering of the Round Table of Libraries of Religion and Theology occurred Saturday, June 5th. Charles S. Thayer, librarian of the Hartford Theological Seminary, presided, and called for the minutes of the previous meeting which were read by the secretary, Clara M. Clark, librarian of the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York City.

Dr. William H. Cobb, of Boston, was unable to attend, but sent an able historical sketch of the Congregational Library of which he has been librarian since December, 1887. In 1853, fully nine years after Professor E. A. Park, of Andover, had undertaken to arouse interest in founding such a library, only 56 books and pamphlets had been secured. Other allied interests obscured that of a library collection during many years. Its growth was hampered by the Boston fire and by financial panics, so that it contained only 25,00 volumes when Dr. Cobb assumed charge. It now numbers 68,500 volumes and about 75,000 pamphlets. The Library co-operates in a bibliographical enterprise of interest to all librarians, namely in the compilation of a "list of such English books published before 1641 and now owned by libraries of Boston and vicinity as may serve to illustrate in this tercentenary year the religious controversies of the Pilgrim Fathers," which is being edited by George P. Winship. In 1901, the Congregational Library was enriched greatly in the departments of history and religion by acquiring the library of Bishop Stubbs. This contained the first 250 volumes issued by the Master of the Rolls and a multitude of antiquarian publications.

Dr. Thayer distributed typewritten sheets giving an evaluated list of denominational periodicals, prepared from replies to a questionnaire sent out to about 40 libraries of seminaries and of denominational institutions. This asked for periodical names, prices, scope, also for place and frequency of publication. Several replies indicated a tendency on the part of many denominations to reduce the number of their periodicals, both their general and their missionary publications.

Questions asked by librarians of public libraries in small communities related to the best method of securing really valuable religious works for the public library shelf. It appeared that in some libraries the religious section is filled chiefly with volumes given wholly for sectarian interests. Thus unfair prominence is given to sects most aggressive in their propaganda and most lavish in literature for free distribution. The need was expressed for non-controversial, non-sectarian, religious works, sound in logic, strong in pedagogy, inspirational and constructive in real character building, and the suggestion made that librarians of public libraries try to secure from the various clergymen of their town lists of books best adapted to meet this need.

The officers for the next year are: Chairman, John F. Lyons, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; secretary, Elena Foster, of the Cleveland Public Library.

CLARA M. CLARK,
Secretary.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

A. L. A. history repeated itself at the outset of the Post-Conference trip. Some bold spirit, a veteran of the transcontinental Berkeley Conference party started it, by singing, "He's a Bold Bad Man." And then, true to the memory of "The Bluebird" one of the "Seeing Denver" cars broke down. In spite of the mishap over two hundred librarian guests ended a tour of Denver's parks and boulevards at the beautiful home of President and Mrs. Hadley, on Tuesday afternoon, June 8th.

On Wednesday morning the start was made for Estes Park, seventeen large automobiles conveying the party from the various hotels to Longmont, where a stop was made for lunch at the Imperial Hotel. Colorado is justly noted for gold and silver. It was a surprise to many librarians to find that in addition to these precious minerals, sugar is produced at Longmont. A miniature sack of sugar presented to each guest as a souvenir from the Longmont Public Library gave mute but eloquent testimony to the prosperity of the region. Many of the party found time before leaving to visit the attractive Longmont Library and to pay their respects to Miss Day, the librarian.

Continuing on to Estes Park by way of Lyons, the party arrived at The Craggs, early in the afternoon, to be greeted by Joe Mills, the genial host of "The House on the Hill." Altho all the rooms and cottages at The Craggs were named, those on the second floor for trees, on the third floor for mountain peaks, those in the annex for mountain flowers, and so on to the

pine cottages, which bore the names of birds, the party descended upon the place so suddenly that rooms with names appropriate to each individual could hardly be assigned. Thus it was that Mr. Dougherty found himself quartered in the Ruby-throated Humming Bird, Mr. Meyer in the Warbler, Mr. Dana in the Swallow, Dr. Steiner in the Wren, and Mr. Teal in the Water Ouzel.

The entire party took a drive thru the canons and the mountains to Chasm Falls, on Thursday morning returning to The Craggs for lunch. It was after this bountiful repast that Mrs. Hicks, recalling the wonders of the morning drive, turned to her husband and said, "Wasn't that a wonderful gorge!" "Yes," Mr. Hicks is said to have replied, "It was, the best meal I've had since I left home."

On Friday, hiking or horseback riding seemed to be the program for most of the party, until evening, when Joe Mills took his entire staff of cooks and waitresses up among the rocks at the foot of Prospect Mountain. Here a picnic supper was prepared, while 175 hungry librarians perched precariously about on the rocks watching Joe and his wife with their corps of assistants frying over 200 mountain trout and making dream sandwiches enough to satisfy the party. (For the benefit of reference librarians we will say that dream sandwiches are bread and cheese fried in butter on top of a hot grid-dle.) These, followed by big baked potatoes, hot rolls, delicious jelly, cookies and tea soon put to shame even the good meals of the Burlington Route diner. Around the big camp-fire that evening, stories were told by Miss Simon and Miss Williamson, and Joe Mills told of his life and experiences in the Estes Park region.

Saturday morning was the day set for the ride to Long's Peak Inn and the entire party started out about nine o'clock in the big cars. On arriving there after a ride thru the beautiful valley, some started for a walk up the peak, while others were taken by Enos Mills to see the beaver dams. Several who arrived too late to accompany the latter remained to lunch at the Inn. These were later escorted to the beaver dams by Mr. Mills, who pointed out on the way the different mountain trees and flowers. In the evening a talk on the trees, flowers, and birds of the region was given by Dean Babcock of the U. S. National Park Service.

No post-conference trip is complete without a program of stunts. Following Dean Babcock's talk, innumerable original stunts were put on by the younger members of the party, winding up with an old-fashioned Virginia Reel in which all participated. From the senior member of

the party, Johnson Brigham, to little Eleanor Ann Mills, aged eight, everyone danced the light fantastic.

Sunday was another glorious day and most of the party went for a ride into Devil's Gulch, returning thru Big Thompson Canon. In the evening another impromptu program consisted of songs by Mrs. Hicks and stories by Miss Williamson and Mr. Mills.

After breakfast on Monday the A. L. A.'s largest post-conference officially came to an end when the automobiles took away all but 29 of the party. During the entire five days the only thing to mar the pleasure of the stay in Estes Park was the accident to Marian C. Baker, of Milwaukee, who suffered an injured knee when she fell on a rock on Friday's hike.

When the 29 who stayed behind will return to civilization and their libraries no one can tell. They are the envy of all who had to leave.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The conference of the League of Library Commissions was held at Colorado Springs, June 4-5. Thirty-one representatives from twenty state library commissions were present, and both sessions drew largely from the visiting librarians who were interested in the papers and topics under discussions.

The meetings were opened by the President, Julia Robinson, of Iowa.

William J. Hamilton presented the first paper, a resumé of county library laws, which will be given in a future number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

In the discussion which followed, Margaret Wade, formerly of the Indiana Commission, spoke on the salient features of the Indiana law: "1. Action is forced from county officials by petitioners, without the necessity of an election. 2. The library board has the right to fix rates, within the limit of ten cents on one hundred dollars. 3. The local library board does not contract with county officials, but with the addition of county representatives it becomes the managing board of a county library, 4. Small libraries already existing are not swallowed up by the new county system, but retain their own independence, and their locality is exempt from the county tax. They may, however, come into the system whenever they choose. 5. If any board of county commissioners fails to levy the tax provided for by this act, the members of such board are individually responsible for the amount the tax would have yielded if levied and this amount may be collected from them by suit of tax payer. One feature of the law that is not satisfactory was incorporated into it by certain

members of the legislature, and effects those counties in which there is no established library. Thru the provision thus inserted, no two members of the library board may be chosen from the same township. This makes it very difficult to have a board meeting, as members of the board are so scattered that it is almost impossible to get a quorum. Two Indiana libraries have had to meet this condition. A larger local representation would be better in every way as it would mean that more members would attend meetings and thus keep in closer touch with library interests.

"Because of this condition, the Public Library Commission now advises the organization of a town library in the county seat, and then extension of service to the county, rather than beginning by organizing a county library."

Mary E. Downey told of the campaign for a county library law in Utah, saying that the mandatory clause was written into the bill by the legislators, and that the close connection between the library Commission and the state department of education, was very helpful.

The question was asked whether it was easier to establish county libraries by petition or election. The consensus of opinion was that the petition was the easier method.

Harriet A. Wood, chairman of the Committee on Certification, of the Minnesota Library Association, outlined a plan for certification of librarians to be presented to the Minnesota Library Association at its annual meeting in September:

"This plan is not intended to be retroactive, nor in any way to affect librarians in their present positions unless they wish to apply for certificates. It is simply placing a standard upon librarianship in the state of Minnesota for the use of those who shall enter the work after the adoption of this plan.

"[The Board is] to be known as the Board of Certification of the Minnesota Library Association, to consist of five members, one of whom shall be the Director of Libraries, who shall be chairman of the Board; one to be the State Supervisor of School Libraries, who shall be secretary of the board. The above two to be members ex-officio. The remaining three members, one to be librarian of a large public library, one librarian of a small public library, and one a librarian of an educational institution, elected by the Minnesota Library Association for terms of three years each, except that on the initial election they shall be elected for one, two and three-year terms, respectively, the terms of this office to be determined by lot between the three members first elected." The certificates included four grades, first for life,

second for five years, third for three years, fourth for one year. The certificate for each grade is based upon general education, library training and experience. The plan provides for renewal of second, third and fourth grade certificates.

Miss Baldwin read the following resolution which was presented by Miss Guerrier:

WHEREAS S. 2457, H. R. 6870, a bill to provide a library information service in the Bureau of Education, meets a need long felt by Library Commissions, be it

RESOLVED, that the League of Library Commissions records its approval of this bill and respectfully urges its passage, further be it

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to each Senator and to each Representative and that they be urged to support the bill.

The League voted to adopt the resolution.

At the second session Louise Singley offered a resolution that the League of Library Commissions endorse the Louisiana Library Commission Bill, which resolution was adopted and the following telegram was sent to Mrs. A. F. Storm, President Federation Louisiana Women's Clubs, Colonial House, Baton Rouge, Louisiana:

"National League of Library Commissions urges approval of Louisiana Library Commission as only basis for permanent library progress.

(Signed) League of Library Commissions."

Nellie Williams, secretary of the Nebraska Commission, spoke on Commission publicity, supplementing her talk by a very effective poster exhibit which she had used at state and county fairs in Nebraska; and Anna G. Hall, library organizer for New York State, read a paper on library institutes and district meetings, illustrating her points by an account of the Institutes held in New York.

"Library buildings for Small Towns" was presented by Anna May Price, who believes that small towns should not have library buildings; that all towns with a library income of \$1500 or less, should be satisfied with rented accommodations, for it is not the library building, but the gathering together of a good collection of books and providing for the circulation of the same which is the real cause for the existence of the library. Miss Price then outlined some of the principles which should govern the small town library's building activities, and in the discussion which followed, Mr. Dudgeon suggested that the library building be located on the business street and that the style be much the same as any business block which is entered on the street level. This would do away with the long flight of stone steps leading up to many of the memorial libraries.

Reba Davis, librarian of the University of Wyoming, and formerly a member of the staff of the Iowa Library Commission, spoke on Traveling Library Statistics, giving a resumé of the circumstances under which the statistical blanks at present in use were compiled, and pointing out that in the years that have elapsed since the adoption of this blank, traveling library work has so developed in many of the states that the uniform statistical blanks have become inadequate, altho the fundamental principles remain unchanged. The chief lack of uniformity is now apparently due to a difference in application of these principles and a difference of terminology. Such questions as the following arise: Does a letter from a school superintendent asking for material on seventeen different matters constitute *one* request or seventeen requests? Does the sending of ten books of art from the General Loan collection, in addition to a miscellaneous fixed group constitute the filling of one request or of two requests? Should renewals be included in the total number of books loaned? When is a pamphlet a pamphlet and when is it a book? When is a periodical a periodical, a pamphlet or a book? How classify clippings? How classify study club outlines? How best to show in statistics, the co-operation with county and township systems? Ought a record of reference questions answered be kept? Is a request a request when answered by letter only, rather than by sending a book?

At the close of Miss Davis's paper a motion was presented and carried that the chair appoint a committee to outline a uniform traveling record blank and report at the mid-winter meeting.

The subject of making a compilation of all library laws of the different states was presented by the President. It was decided on motion, that it be left in the hands of the Executive Committee with power to act.

Mrs. Earl presented the following resolution which was adopted by the League:

RESOLVED, that the League of Library Commissions endorse A. L. A. Enlarged Program and the appeal for funds as worthy of the support of all Library Commissions and State Library Extension Departments.

ANNA MAY PRICE,
Secretary.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, from June 2 to 5, with President Frederick C. Hicks, of

the Columbia University Law Library, presiding.

The papers which were presented at the meeting were: President's Address, Frederick C. Hicks; "The Opening of Sealed Doors," Frank E. Chipman, president, Boston Book Co.; "New York Session Laws," John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library; "A Book Hunter's Search for Everlasting Fame," Conrad S. Hook, Atlantic City, N. J.; "Origin, History and Compilation of the Case-Book," Rosamond Parma, librarian, School of Jurisprudence, University of California; "History of the Social Law Library of Boston," Howard L. Stebbins, librarian; "History of the Library of the Cincinnati Law Library Association," Edwin Gholson, librarian; "Benefits of a Legislative Reference Bureau to a State Legislature," Con P. Cronin, State Librarian of Arizona; "Observations on Bar Association Reports," A. J. Small, State Law Librarian of Iowa.

Two of the sessions were joint sessions with the National Association of State Libraries.

The report of the Committee of New Members showed the addition of nineteen new members within the past three months, and an outline was presented for the proposed campaign for additional new members.

Franklin O. Poole gave a very thoro report on the work of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals, and a motion was passed authorizing the Committee to enter into a contract with the publishers for the cumulation volume.

Mr. Frank B. Chipman explained that he would undertake the editing and publishing of another volume of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

A Committee on Shelf Arrangement was appointed for the coming year.

A. J. Small was appointed as a committee of one to make a complete check-list of the Bar Association Reports; and the presidents of the A. A. of L. L. and N. A. S. L. were appointed as a committee to attend to the printing of the check list.

It was voted to continue the Joint Committee of Legislative Information Service.

A Committee to Consider Amendments to the Constitution reported four changes in the constitution which will be voted upon at the next annual meeting.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted unanimously: 1. Resolution of appreciation of the services of Gertrude E. Woodward who retires from the editorship of the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*; 2. Resolution acknowledging the services of

Colonel Felix W. Richardson, Supreme Court Librarian of Colorado.

Joint Resolutions adopted were: Resolution of sympathy to the family of General Josiah Brinker; Resolution commending the work of Mr. Kavanaugh, former State Librarian of Kentucky; Resolution recommending the appointment of A. P. Tisdell as Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.; Resolution endorsing Library Information Service; Resolution recording interest and sympathy in the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A.; Resolutions of regret for the following members of the Association who have died during the past year: Thomas M. Owen, Vincent Azzara, E. O. S. Scholefield, Charles H. Gould.

The officers of the association were re-elected as follows: President, Frederick C. Hicks, librarian, Columbia University Law Library, New York City; first vice-president, Sumner Y. Wheeler, librarian, Essex County Bar Association, Salem, Mass.; second vice-president, Mary K. Ray, assistant State Librarian, Lincoln, Neb.; secretary, Agnes R. Wright, state librarian, Cheyenne, Wyo.; treasurer, Anna M. Ryan, Buffalo Law Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGNES R. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The National Association of State Libraries held its twenty-third annual meeting at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 3-5. Four meetings were arranged, the last of which was transferred to Saturday morning, at which time reports of various committees were made, besides discussions affecting both the American Association of Law Libraries and National Association of State Libraries.

After a welcome from Alice Lambert Rathborne, assistant librarian in charge of Colorado State Library, whose excellent paper was read by Anna Parker Hyder, her assistant; and the entertaining address of Mary C. C. Bradford, Superintendent of Public Instruction and ex-officio State Librarian of Colorado, who gave an interesting address on the ideals to be reached by co-operation between public school systems and libraries, the President, Elias J. Lien, state librarian of Minnesota, presented his timely address, arousing our interest in the future of our own organization and others allied in related work, and thus gave a standard for growth and ideals for work in the field of state libraries. He then introduced Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, who gave a further inspiring message on "The Future of the State Library." The paper of Edward H.

Redstone, librarian of Massachusetts State Library, was read by the Secretary, on account of Mr. Redstone's inability to attend, due to the death of his son. Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut, told of his appointment to the Committee on Enlarged Program and his attendance at some of its meetings, and introduced Carl H. Milam, director of the Enlarged Program and Secretary of the American Library Association, to fill his place in explaining the work and plans of the Enlarged Program Committee. Gilson G. Glasier, Wisconsin State Librarian, made final report of the Committee on Exchange and Distribution of State Documents, and recommended the appointment of a new committee to continue the work begun, and to make an approved list of exchange agencies. He expressed his belief that the report might be published in brief form, but the majority present appreciated the volume of work it had demanded and voted that it be published in full in the *Proceedings* of the Association. The following committees were appointed: Audit, A. J. Small, Herbert Clayton; Resolutions, George S. Godard, Johnson Brigham; Nominations, George S. Godard, Gilson G. Glasier and Mrs. Anna Parker Hyder.

The second session was a joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries. Frank E. Chipman read a very scholarly paper on "Opening Sealed Doors," which was most interesting and helpful, especially to librarians who deal with law books and court reports. Hon. John F. Fitzpatrick, law librarian of the New York State Library, was unable to attend but sent his paper on "New York Session Laws." The delightful paper of Conrad S. Hook, Atlantic City, "A Book-hunter's Search for Everlasting Fame," read by George S. Godard, told cleverly many varied experience in a book-hunter's life.

The third session was also a joint session, immediately after which the fourth session was held without adjournment until program was completed. The excellent work on the part of A. J. Small, law librarian of Iowa, in writing on the subject of "Observations on Bar Association Reports," was the cause of the recommendation that he continue work begun, in order that results should be printed and placed in permanent form for ready reference. George S. Godard, chairman, gave the report of Joint Committee on Legislative Information. The discussion on county library systems and problems was so thoroly considered in the meeting of the League of Library Commissions, at which all persons and institutions interested

were represented, that this subject was stricken out of our last session's program. The differences in state laws and their application to local conditions were discussed, and recommendations were received from those persons vitally interested in promotion of county library movement and better plans for organization. Pioneers in this work advised all changes in legislation which would insure greater progress in the organization work. Library legislation passed in the various states since our last annual meeting and personal news items from state libraries, were included in the paper by Eva May Fowler, acting librarian of Illinois State Library. The Secretary-Treasurer's report was read, showing an increase of five regular and two associate members. Reports of committees on Public Archives, Resolutions, Audit, and Nominations were heard; and the following officers elected: President, Edward H. Redstone, state librarian of Massachusetts; first vice-president, Herbert V. Clayton, assistant state librarian of Kansas. second vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Marshall, state librarian of Mississippi; secretary-treasurer, Eva May Fowler, acting librarian, Illinois State Library.

EVA MAY FOWLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

July 1-3. At the Isles of Shoals. Headquarters at the Hotel Star Island.

Joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, and the New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut associations.

Sept. 2-4. At Portland, Ore.

Annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Sept. 2-4. At Portland, Ore.

Annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Sept. 7 and following days.

International conference of collaborators and others interested, under the auspices of the Institut International de Bibliographie. The Institut again occupies its old quarters at 1, Rue de Musee, Brussels.

Sept. 20-25. At Lake Placid, N. Y.

Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

Oct. 5-7. At Cleveland. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

Meeting of the Ohio Library Association.

Oct 12-14. At Springfield.

Autumn meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE closing exercises of the school, always very informal, consisted this year of a farewell reception to the Senior class on Thursday afternoon, June 10th, and Commencement exercises on Friday morning. John H. Finley, president of the University of the State of New York, gave the address to the graduating class, and the degree of Bachelor of Library Science was conferred on ten members of the class of 1920 and on one of the class of 1919: Mildred C. Chutter, Dorothy D. Gibbs, Marjorie A. Harrington, Mary Hiss, Hazel M. Leach, Ruth Montgomery, Joy E. Morgan, Elizabeth deW. Root, Elizabeth R. Topping, Malcolm O. Young, and Helen G. Cushing of the class of 1919.

The Junior class and special students presented the school with a generous contribution toward a victrola.

Considerable interest was shown in the final seminar papers and original bibliographies which were on display Thursday afternoon during the reception hour. The subjects of the final bibliographies are:

Selected Reading List on Argentina, Mildred C. Chutter.

Bibliography of Emma Hart Willard, Dorothy D. Gibbs.

Calendar of New York State Library Manuscripts, Miscellaneous, vol. 5, Marjorie A. Harrington.

Selected and Annotated List on Household Management, Mary Hiss.

Index to *Best Book* Lists of the New York State Library, 1916-17, Hazel M. Leach.

Index to Library Reports; being a Supplement to Moody's Index, Ruth Montgomery.

Selected Articles on Free Trade and Production and on Municipal Ownership; prepared for the Debaters' Handbook Series, published by the H. W. Wilson Co., Joy E. Morgan.

Historical Fiction for the Grades and High School Libraries, Elizabeth deW. Root.

Library Survey of Troy, N. Y., Elizabeth R. Topping.

Amherstiana, Malcolm O. Young.

Library Survey of Durham, N. H., Helen G. Cushing.

The following appointments to positions supplement the list published last month:

Mary Hiss, 1920, assistant to the organizer of the Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort, Sept. 1.

Hazel M. Leach, 1920, librarian, State Normal School Library, Potsdam, N. Y., Sept. 1.

Edith Lounsbury, 1920, assistant, Information Desk,

New York Public Library, July 7.

Joy E. Morgan, 1920, publicity worker in connection with the A. L. A. Enlarged Program, June 15.

Malcolm O. Young, 1920, reference librarian, Amherst College Library, Sept. 1.

Gertrude E. Hall, 1921, director of children's work, Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 15.

Ingrid Kobro, 1921, assistant, Children's Department, Public Library, East Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.

Eleanor Welch, 1921, librarian, State Normal School Library, Stevens Point, Wis., June 21.

The following summer assignments have also been made:

Birgit Foss and Grace E. Hatch, assistants, New York State Library.

Hung Yu Feng, cataloger of the Chinese collection at the Library of Congress.

Ingrid Kobro and Gudrun Moe, catalogers at Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.

Ralph Munn, Helen H. Norris, Anna M. Shepard, assistants in the New York Public Library.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Acting Vice-Director.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE school has decided this year for the first time to admit college graduates without examination. In the good old days when there were two or three times as many applicants as we could accept, a competitive examination seemed the only fair thing, as by means of it we preserved an open door for library assistants whose experience put them on a par with the recent college graduates, but with the falling off of applicants since the war (tho the number shows an increase over 1919) it is foolish to set up unnecessary barriers. The results of the June entrance examinations are not yet known, but we will undoubtedly hold entrance examinations in September and possibly in August.

The annual pilgrimage to the Country Life Press at Garden City, which culminates Mr. Stevens' series of lectures on printing, took place on June 2 and was an unqualified success. A serene June day contributed greatly to the pleasure of the stroll thru the gardens of the Press. The inspection of the works was made under competent guidance, and at its conclusion each visitor was presented with an attractive book descriptive of the Country Life Press and its literary associations.

The visiting lecturers this term have included Caroline Jones of the A. L. A. Hospital Service, Anna G. Hall, library organizer of the Educational Extension Division at Albany, who talked on the organization and reorganization

of small libraries, and Frederic G. Melcher of the *Publishers' Weekly*, who gave, by request, a talk on children's books as preparation for citizenship.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Brooklyn Public Library, the school enjoyed the privilege of hearing Amy Lowell speak on "Modern Poetry and the Librarian."

The following appointments have been made in the class of 1920:

Beatrice Bromell is to be in the Children's Department of the New York Public Library.

Annina DeAngelis has been made head of the Circulation Department of the East Orange Public Library.

Georgie H. Faison has been appointed to the cataloging staff of the Yale University Library.

Lillian Nordica Fenneman returns to the Chicago Public Library.

Blanche A. Garber is under appointment to the Circulation Department of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Grace H. Hoysradt will be an assistant in the children's room of our own library.

Florence L. Jones returns to the Indianapolis Public Library.

Mary Louise Man rejoins the staff of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

Florence Merville has been made cataloger of the public library at Highland Park, Michigan.

Virginia Morse Packard has been appointed assistant librarian of the State Normal School at New ark, N. J.

Esther D. Royall, returns to the Charleston Bank.

Vernette Sutherland has accepted an appointment in the Cataloging Department of the New York Public Library.

Myra Cone Sweet has been appointed assistant in the library of the Commercial High School in Brooklyn for the coming year.

Nancy W. Sydnor is to be librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond, Virginia.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE commencement exercises for the classes of 1920 were held at the Central Building of the New York Public Library on Friday, June 11th. Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, who while on leave of absence from Oberlin held the principalship of the School for a year following Miss Plummer's death, spoke upon the subject, "The Librarian and His Avocation." Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, presided and awarded the diplomas and certificates. Those receiving diplomas were:

Delia Wheelock Steele Nicholson, Kansas City, Missouri.

Marion Metcalf Root, Oberlin, Ohio.

Estella Mary Slaven, Austin, Minnesota.

Certificates were awarded to:

Lena Augusta Atkinson, Des Moines, Iowa.

Elizabeth Anna Banks, Fairfield, Connecticut.

Louis Harrison Bolander, Romulus, New York.

Laurence Lindsey Brown, Fall River, Massachusetts.

Amelia Collier, La Grande, Oregon.

Marguerite Verity Doggett, Brooklyn, New York.

Amy Marie Ford, Brooklyn, New York.

Marilla Buckland George, Hartford, Connecticut.

Harriet Elizabeth Glendening, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Grace Walton Hardie, Birmingham, Alabama.

Ann Helene Klauder, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Ernestine Dillaye Loomis, Syracuse, New York.

Bessie Elaine McGregor, Ottawa, Canada.

Mrs. Kathryn Cornelia Nelson, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Dorothy Ketchum Puddington, Madison, New Jersey.

Ruth Katherine Schabacker, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Marion Edith Southwick, Detroit, Michigan.

Marion Corwin Terry, Riverhead, New York.

Louise Webb, Brooklyn, New York.

Mary Patton Welles, Hartford, Connecticut.

Theodore Du Bois Wiggins, New York City.

Constance Mabel Winchell, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Eleanor Montgomery Witmer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

On the evening preceding commencement the annual dinner of the Alumni Association was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, in connection with which Mr. Anderson spoke briefly and Mr. Reece reported upon the luncheon of the Alumni at the Colorado Springs Conference. After the dinner, the annual meeting took place, the discussion centering upon constitutional revision and upon plans for enlarged work on the part of the Association. The following were elected as officers: President, Forrest B. Spaulding; first vice-president, Philena A. Dickey; second vice-president, Minerva E. Grimm; secretary, Susan M. Molleson; treasurer, Edna B. Gearhart.

Practically all the members of the present classes have accepted positions. Omitting the few who have occupied posts in New York while taking the Library School work and who will continue in their places, these appointments are as follows:

Delia Nicholson, assistant, Catalog Department, Library of Hawaii.

Marion Root, assistant, Reference Cataloging Division, New York Public Library.

Estella Slaven, assistant, Circulation Department, New York Public Library.

Lena Atkinson, assistant, Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library.

Elizabeth Banks, head of Order Department, Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

Louis Bolander, assistant, Municipal Reference Library, New York City.

Amelia Collier, assistant, Great Falls (Mont.) Public Library.

Marilla George, reviser, Library School of the New York Public Library.

Grace Hardie, assistant, Circulation Department, New York Public Library.

Ann Klauder, assistant, Arts and Prints Division, New York Public Library.

Ernestine Loomis, assistant, Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library.

Bessie McGregor, assistant, Circulation Department, New York Public Library.

Dorothy Puddington, assistant, Circulation Department, New York Public Library.

Marion Southwick, assistant, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

Marion Terry, assistant, Circulation Department, New York Public Library.

Constance Winchell, assistant, A. L. A. Department of Service to the Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, Light-houses and Lightships.

The fall entrance examinations for 1920-21 will be held on Friday, August 27th, at the Central Building of the New York Public Library and at designated points throuout the country.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

COMMENCEMENT Week culminated on June 14th with graduation exercises in the morning at Harvard Church, Brookline, which were followed by the Alumnæ luncheon in the College Building, and the President's reception at night.

The degree of B.S. in Library Science was conferred upon the following twenty-eight students:

Joyce G. Backus
Mildred R. Bradbury
Elizabeth Burrage
Catherine V. Damon
Dorothy H. Eaton
Marion Eaton
Emily G. Ethell
Virginia D. Frost
Beatrice I. Gilman
Ruth M. E. Hennig
Hazel E. Hutchins
Mildred N. Jaques
Dorothy K. Kohl
Margaret L. Milne

Stella M. Morse
A. Margaret Nellis
Elizabeth Nott
E. Winifred Olden
M. Grace Reely
Marion S. Rust
Winifred K. St. John
Edith B. Seibel
Elizabeth G. Skolfield
Kathleen M. Snow
Alice M. Waldron
Dorothea S. Walker
Margaret Withington
Helen M. Wurtzbach

Dorothy Coffin was summoned home to Iowa by the illness and death of her father just before the examinations, so the degree was necessarily deferred until she can fulfill the usual conditions of graduation.

It is customary to admit a limited number of women with suitable qualifications of education, personality and library experience to the one-year program, tho not as candidates for a degree. They receive no certificates, but are entitled to an official statement of record. Six such "specials" have completed satisfactorily the programs for which they were enrolled. Incidentally, their varied experience has added much to the class discussions. The list is Alberta Caille, Elsie Carrol, Dorothy Davidson, Ethel Jones, Gertrude Morse, and Drusilla Rutherford.

Appointments of the Class of 1920 in addition to those already reported are:

Joyce G. Backus, librarian, Ellensburg (Wash.) Normal School, Ellensburg, Wash.
Elizabeth Burrage, assistant, Circulation Department, New York Public Library.
Alberta Caille, returns to the Sioux Falls (S. D.) Public Library.

Catherine V. Damon, children's work, Norfolk House Center Library, Roxbury, Mass.

Dorothy Davidson, assistant, Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

Dorothy H. Eaton, assistant, Simmons College Library, Boston, Mass.

Ruth M. E. Hennig, cataloger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Hazel E. Hutchins, librarian, Portland High School, Portland, Maine.

Mildred N. Jaques, general reference assistant, Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley, Mass.

Ethel Jones, returns to the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

Dorothy K. Kohl, children's librarian, Waterbury (Conn.) Public Library.

Margaret L. Milne, children's work, Norfolk House Centre Library, Roxbury, Mass.

Margaret Nellis, general assistant, Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

Elizabeth Nott, assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.

Drusilla Rutherford, general assistant, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Winifred K. St. John, assistant reference librarian, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Elizabeth G. Skolfield, general assistant, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, Mass.

Dorothea S. Walker, assistant reference librarian, Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

Helen M. Wurtzbach, shelf curator, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Each of the juniors is assigned to a library for at least two weeks of practical work during the summer, and several of them have engaged to do longer periods of paid work.

Harriet E. Howe is to give the cataloging and classification courses in the Columbia University Summer School during the Simmons College vacation.

The School is sorry to lose from its staff Elizabeth Sampson of the class of 1918, who has been for the last two years the reviser and assistant in the cataloging courses. Miss Sampson's desire to gain further experience in a western library we have to approve professionally even to our own loss. She will, however, act as reviser in the Summer School.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARIANS

A ONE week short course in library methods for all New Hampshire librarians and library workers under the auspices of the State Library Commission and the State College Library will be held at State College, Durham, this summer, from August 16 to 22nd. Instruction will necessarily be very brief and especially adapted for the small libraries.

W. P. LEWIS,
Librarian.

*New Hampshire State College,
Durham, N. H.*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO COURSES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

A FULL year's course will be given in 1920-21. The general course in library science and that in bibliography will be required of all students, and these courses will both give credit towards the bachelor's degree.

There will also be instruction and practical work of from 120 to 270 hours, in other fields, such as cataloging, reference work, loan desk, etc.

For those who take the full course the libraries will grant an aid of about \$50 a month. This is to be considered in the nature of scholarship money, and is given in the hope that the training will make the students' work of value even before the year is up, and make them fit for permanent positions. Students who do not prove capable and interested may be dropped from the library rolls at any time during the year. Partial library students may also be taken on part time.

The above arrangements started in 1919-20 with the University of Buffalo but in 1920-21 and thereafter relations between the libraries and D'Youville College will be exactly the same. In other words, D'Youville and the University will register the students, give marks, require attendance, and administer rules as with their other students, while the libraries will arrange for the instruction, special lectures, practical work and visits.

Information about the library courses can be had from Walter L. Brown of the Buffalo Public Library, Dr. Augustus H. Shearer of the Grosvenor Library, Sister Mary Verconda of D'Youville College, and Dean Julian Park of the University of Buffalo.—*School and Community* for May 20.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

ON May 7th, Herman H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, gave two lectures to the Library School on the history and administration of the Library of Congress and on bibliography.

Anna MacDonald of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, talked to the School, May 10th, on county libraries in Pennsylvania, and on May 20th, Marie Croiset Van der Kop-Croiset, assistant librarian of the Amsterdam Library, Holland, spoke on libraries in Holland.

During the exhibition of book plates of the American Bookplate Society, which was held in the Carnegie Library during the month of May, C. Valentine Kirby spoke to the School on the history of the book plate. On May 8th, Mrs. Roy Hunt gave a talk on fine book-bind-

ings, illustrating her lecture with beautiful examples of binding, some of which she, herself, had done.

The A. L. A. Mending Exhibit was displayed during the week of May 10-15.

JOHN H. LEETE,
Director.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE closing weeks of the School have seen the completion of the course in government publications given by Carl P. P. Vitz of the Cleveland Public Library, and the final tests in cataloging and other technical subjects. Prof. H. S. Woodward of the Adelbert College Faculty gave a brief course on public speaking. A unique presentation of the subject of special library work was in the form of an all-day symposium with informal discussions by the following librarians: Alta B. Claffin, Federal Reserve Bank, Emma M. Boyer, Hydraulic Steel Co., Lillian L. Hutchinson, National Carbon Co., Harriet E. Leitch, Lakeside Hospital Library, Wm. McKee, Museum of Art, all of Cleveland, and Louise E. Grant, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron. Library advertising and business letter writing were two subjects presented by Sidney S. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of Western Reserve University.

The Faculty sustains a loss in the resignation of Martha Wilson from her position as supervisor of high school libraries, Cleveland Public Library, to become librarian of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill. Miss Wilson's lectures on School library work have been of the greatest practical value to the students.

May 13-15th, the Class visited the Youngstown (O.) Public Library and the Carnegie Library system of Pittsburgh, with a brief visit at Homestead Library. Valuable observations were made based upon the course in library administration. The following week the class made the usual visit to the Oberlin College Library and enjoyed seeing Mr. Root in his own library.

Founders Day exercises June 15th were participated in by the public libraries of Cleveland, East Cleveland and Lakewood as well as by the Library School. The services were commemorative of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose death had occurred since the last commencement. The address was given by Charles C. Williamson of the New York Public Library.

Commencement exercises of all of the professional schools of Western Reserve University were held June 17th; sixteen students of the Library School receiving certificates. All were placed in positions considerably in ad-

“Notable Library Buildings”



Horace Trumbauer, Architect.

William Coolidge Lane, Librarian.

Widener Memorial Library Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

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A part of the stack construction consists of a row of small glass enclosed work rooms along the sides of the stack room on each tier. Such construction facilitates reference work especially when a number of volumes are to be consulted.

Our 271 page volume “Library Planning Book Stack and Shelving” contains plans and illustrations of the most notable library buildings; also technical articles on library and stack construction written by leading experts.

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vance of commencement. The Class of 1920 has the distinction of having 100 per cent membership in the A. L. A.

Three subjects for bibliographies were assigned to the students as follows:

1. Selected and annotated list of fiction written in English, or translated into English, dealing with the European War.

2. Ireland; a selected bibliography dealing with Irish history and political, social and economic conditions.

3. Municipal recreations; a selected bibliography dealing with all phases of the recreational life provided by the city itself. This work constituted the final problem in the Subject Bibliography course. A prize was awarded to the students who compiled the best list in each of the groups.

Appointments, Class of 1920, are as follows:

Maud E. Covington, branch librarian, Portland (Ore) Public Library.
 Aphra M. Danforth, Cleveland Public Library
 Loleta I. Dawson, Detroit Public Library.
 Ruth P. Hayes, Portland (Ore.) Public Library
 Ruth E. Judson, librarian, Sandusky, Ohio, Public Library
 Marjorie E. Kearney, Des Moines, (Ia) Public Library.
 Helen McWethy, Cleveland Public Library.
 Helen E. Miner, librarian, High School Library, Shaker Heights.
 Muriel Wright, Cleveland Public Library.

The following return to positions from which leave of absence was granted:

Lydia M. Barrette, librarian, Public Library, Jacksonville, Ill.
 Marjorie F. Coons, Bertha F. Barr, Mary E. Rinta and Cora S. Taylor, Cleveland Public Library.

Alice S. Tyler,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

CHARLOTTE TEMPLETON, organizer of the Georgia Library Commission, conducted the lectures on Library Buildings this year, her wide experience with different types of buildings enabling her to present the subject in a very interesting and practical manner. Miss Templeton also gave the lectures on commission work, traveling libraries and institutional libraries.

The fifteenth class of the School graduated on the morning of Saturday, May 29th. M. L. Brittain, State Superintendent of Education, delivered the graduation address on "The Value of Libraries in Education."

The Class of 1920 have received the following appointments:

Emily Allen, assistant, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.
 Mary Vick Burney, librarian, State Normal School, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Lena Glenn, assistant, Carnegie Library, Greensboro, N. C.

Pauline Hill, assistant, Olivia Rainey Library, Raleigh, N. C.

Josephine Peabody, assistant, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

Jessie Markley Reynolds, assistant, Public Library, Savannah, Ga.

Louis Rumph, assistant, Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE last weeks of the school year were devoted to intensive work in book selection and to the completion of subject bibliographies. the class enjoyed and profited extremely from the course given them by Corinne Bacon, who gave particular attention to literature and sociology. Miss Bacon had twenty-six appointments with the class. In addition to lectures on selection of fiction and books in sociology, religion, philosophy, ethics and fine arts, she gave three talks on modern poets with special stress on Masfield and Gibson. These supplemented Jessie B. Rittenhouse's earlier lecture on contemporary American poets.

Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, was the guest of the School on May 21st. She spoke on "Our Inheritance," giving a review in vivid manner, of American library progress from 1876-1919, with sketches of the men and women, who have left a splendid inheritance. The class enjoyed meeting Miss Ahern personally at a tea given in her honor and were entertained by her humorous account of experience with the A. L. A. War Service in France.

When the special session of the Wisconsin Legislature was held in May, the Library Commission was successful in securing an additional appropriation of \$10,000 toward the maintenance of the Library School. This will enable the Commission to vote substantial increases in salary to members of the faculty of the School.

Elizabeth Pomeroy, librarian of the U. S. Public Health Hospital, Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, spoke on Hospital Library Work during May.

The class planned a boat ride on Lake Mendota in honor of Miss Bacon, and Miss Turvill entertained the faculty and students at her country home on May 31st.

Commencement exercises took place on June 17th. George Clarke Sellery, dean of the College of Letters and Science, University of Wisconsin, giving an address on "Books and Life."

Students who will graduate and their appointments for next year, are as follows:

Eva Alford, assistant, Reference Department, Duluth (Minn.) Public Library.

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 Mabel E. Cross, assistant, Detroit Public Library.
 Stephanie Deland, reviser, Wisconsin Library School, Madison.
 Florence E. Dodd, assistant librarian, Superior (Wis.) State Normal School.
 Marion Ewing, assistant, children's department, Cleveland Public Library and student, course in library work with children, Western Reserve Library School.
 Isabel Farrand, children's librarian, Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay (Wis.).
 Charles R. Flack, chief assistant, Edmonton (Canada) Public Library.
 Lillian Froggatt, cataloguer, Racine (Wis.) Public Library.
 Dorothy Gipp, assistant, West Side Library, Evansville, Indiana.
 Hazel H. Haberman, children's librarian, Waukesha (Wis.) Public Library.
 Virginia M. Hinners, substitute for summer, Commercial Service Dept. First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee.
 Edna M. Holden, assistant in charge of extension, Logansport (Ind.) Public Library.
 Lorine Kolbeck, children's librarian, Buhl (Minn.) Public Library.
 Rena Landt, cataloguer, La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library.
 Rowena Lodwick, cataloger, Dubuque (Iowa) Public Library.
 Lucile S. Liebermann, assistant, New York Public Library.
 Mary C. McQuaid, librarian Traveling Libraries, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.
 Leone Morgan.
 Lena Muckel, assistant, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.
 Mae E. Niemie, librarian, East End Branch Library, Superior, Wis.
 Signa Niemi, assistant, Eveleth (Minn.) Public Library.
 Mona Nyhuus, will spend the winter in Paris.
 Grace M. Oberheim, chief of circulation, Dubuque (Iowa) Public Library.
 Thelma L. Paulson, assistant, Legislative Reference Library, Madison.
 Lucia F. Powell, children's librarian, Dallas (Texas) Public Library.
 Adeheid R. Rutzen, children's librarian, Fond du Lac (Wis.) Public Library.
 Esther Sander.
 Katherin Smith, librarian, Viroqua (Wis.) Public Library.
 Eda Tanke, librarian, Choquet (Minn.) Public Library.
 C. A. Bernardo, J. M. Munda, C. B. Porez, E. B. Rodriguez, the four students sent by the Philippine government to take the Legislative Reference Library Training, have completed their course with the class of 1920 and are under obligation to return to library positions in the Philippine government service.
 Charles J. Macko, Federal Vocation Board Student will complete his course during the summer session.
 Thirteen out of the class of thirty-six will work next year in Wisconsin libraries.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The regular examinations for admission to the class of 1921 were held on June 11th, but a second examination will be given to candidates qualified to take it. Full information may be obtained by addressing the School.

The summer session opened on June 28th, with

Miss Turvill in charge. The instructors are Miss Merrill, Mr. Lester and Mrs. Davis of the regular faculty. Miss Bascom, principal of the School of Library Science, University of Texas, will give the course in book selection. Edith Ruddock, librarian of the Manitowoc (Wis.) High School and Mrs. W. J. Haake (Alma Gross, 1919) will be revisers.

HELEN E. TURVILL.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

FLORENCE R. CURTIS, a member of the faculty since 1908, has resigned in order to become a teacher in the Government Preparatory School at Kaifeng, Honan, China. Miss Curtis has maintained high ideals of scholarship in all her work with students, and has made her influence felt for good thruout the University community; she will be sorely missed, and not only the School, but a much larger circle of librarians, will wish her god-speed in her new work, and a safe return to this country when her work in China is over.

Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, gave two addresses to the School on May 17th and 18th, his subjects being "The Difficulties of Selling Free Service," and "What is a Good Library Assistant?"

Anna May Price, Secretary of the Illinois State Library Extension Commission, visited the School on May 7th and 8th, and addressed the students on the work of the Commission, and on some legislative problems which come to its attention.

W. E. Henry, of the University of Washington Library and Library School, visited us on May 21st and addressed the students on the library situation in the State of Washington.

The Commencement Day address to the seniors of the University was delivered by Dr. Robert E. Vinson, president of the University of Texas. The following seniors of the Library School were given the B.L.S. degree:

Mary Isabella Brokaw, A. B., Olivet College, 1912, Lawrence, Mich.
 Anita Miller Hostetter, A. B., University of Kansas, 1917, Lawrence, Kan.
 Amelia Krieg, A. B., University of Illinois, 1917, Oak Park, Ill.
 Cleo Lichtenberger, B. S., James Millikin University, 1911, Decatur, Ill.
 Katherine Leslie McGraw, A. B., University of Illinois, 1914, Urbana, Ill.
 Maud Katherine McLaughlin, A. M., University of Illinois, 1917, Toledo, O.
 Mary Morrison, A. M., University of Washington, 1906, Chicago, Ill.
 Grace Mildred Murray, A. B., University of Illinois, 1917, Champaign, Ill.
 Esther Pierson, A. B., Ottawa University, 1917, Savonburg, Kan.

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Howard Brigham Sohn, A. B., Oberlin College, 1908, Wauseon, O.

Mary Lucile Warnock, A. B., Monmouth College, 1913, Milan, Ill.

Final honors for high scholarship were awarded to Miss Brokaw, Miss Hostetter, and Miss Krieg.

In the senior seminar the following special studies were made: by Miss Morrison, a historical account of the war-time activities of Illinois libraries; by Miss McLaughlin, a list of 15th and 16th century books in the University of Illinois Library; by Mr. Childs, a complete list of the published writings of President Edmund James James.

Fifty alumni of the School attended the reunion and dinner at the A. L. A. Conference at Colorado Springs. Officers for the ensuing year are: President Julia W. Merrill; first vice-president, Mary Billingsley; second vice-president Grace Barnes; secretary-treasurer Josie B. Houchens. The annual dues from members are used chiefly as a loan fund for students now attending the School.

P. L. WINDSOR,
Director.

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE closing exercises of the School were held in the assembly room of the Public Library on May 28, in the presence of about one hundred and fifty persons. The address to the graduates was made by Percival Chubb, leader of the Ethical Society, on "The Companionable Side of Books." Mr. Chubb spoke from the text "The best, corrupted, becomes the worst," and applied it to our association with books, which, in itself the best of all associations, might become corrupted by formalism or indifference, either in the hands of teachers or of librarians. He ended with a plea for the choice of the proper book for an environment—some for open country, some for the woods or streams, some for scholarly seclusion—and recommended the selection of vacation books on this principle. The exhibition of two little pocket companions of his own—one a three penny copy of Abraham Cowley's essays and one a shilling edition of Robert Herrick, evoked sighs for the bygone days before the shortage of print paper.

Following the address, diplomas were awarded by Dr. Bostwick to the following members of the graduating class: Belle S. Block, Mildred Boatman, Clara Alexander Brown, Hortense F. Eggman, Clara Fuerbringer, Mildred Lorene Hesse, Gladys Hollabaugh, Mary Lucille Mosher, Fredrica Fae Roop, Phyllis Shewell Roth, Adele Julia Sotier, Irene Virginia Wayne.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE talks of three visiting librarians brightened the days of study before final examinations. Helen B. Sutliff, chief of the cataloging department in the Stanford University Library, described the special collections there and inspired the class by her account of the stimulus found in cataloging. Annabel Porter, chief of the Children's Department in the Tacoma Public Library, spoke entertainingly about children's book week and new ways of advertising children's books. Edna I. Allyn, librarian of the Library of Hawaii, gave a fascinating account of life in the islands and the possibility of library extension.

The following subjects have been chosen for graduation bibliographies:

Vida Abrahams, Use of pictures in teaching.
Helen Aldrich, Books of humor.
Helen Alexander, The three Brontës.
Mary Anderson, Fiction of the Great War.
Estelle Bridge, Use of motion pictures in education.
Clara Byrne, Stories of California for children.
Mary Caples, Psychology of advertising.
Helene Conant, Bolshevism.
Helen Coyner, Costume design.
Emily Domers, Aerial navigation since 1915.
Reba Dwight, One-act plays.
Mary Harris, Industrial democracy.
Fern Hartman, Library publicity.
Marian Hayman, Colleges and universities of California.
Sadie Hoffman, Patriotism in literature.
Harriet Monfort, Women and labor.
Marjorie Silverthorn, One-act plays.
Nancy Vaughan, English publishers.
Katherine West, Use of motion pictures.
Elizabeth Woodhouse, William James.
George E. Chase, Walnut culture in the United States.

Instead of a bibliography, Marion Rownd has presented a thesis, "Four Great English Libraries." This and her work in the library school have been accepted as her senior year at Occidental College, and she will receive the degree of B.A. with the class of 1920.

MARION L. HORTON,
Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

ON June 11th, Mary Baker, head of the University Branch of the Seattle Public Library, closed the course of special lectures with an account of her War Library Service and her experience in library work on the East Side of New York City. During the last month the following librarians have lectured: Judson T. Jennings, of the Seattle Public Library, on library buildings; Mabel Zoe Wilson, of the State Normal School at Bellingham, on the nature and service of normal school libraries;

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A. L. A. 31

See Popes, Sovereigns.

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Gertrude F. Hess, of the Seattle Public Library, on work with clubs in a public library; and Agnes Cowing, also of Seattle, on Hospital Library Service.

The annual banquet and election of officers of the Alumni Association of the Library School was held June 11th at the University Commons. Miss Baker spoke upon her work in the East in Hospital service. Of particular interest were the reports given by Mr. Henry on the A. L. A.

Conference, and by Miss Martin on the success of the pamphlet, "A Call to Librarianship." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Lillian Collins, 1914; vice-president, Hazel Jones, 1917; treasurer, Beatrice Mercer, 1916; secretary, Elizabeth Henry, 1918; editor, Ellen Howe, 1915.

W. E. HENRY,
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Librarian, ten years public library experience, six of them as branch librarian in charge of branch library in Greater New York, and several months experience in financial library wishes position in business or special library in New York City. Address V. X., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

AINEY, Kathleen, P. 1918, executive assistant of the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., resigned. Appointed to a similar position in the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass.

ALLEMAN, Helen G., P. 1914, children's librarian at Harrisburg, Pa., appointed to the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library.

ALLISON, Gladys B., N. Y. S. 1913-14, resigned as librarian of the Southwest Texas State Normal School at San Marcos, resigned. Appointed to the librarianship of the Public Library at Waco, Texas.

BAECHTOLD, Elsie L., B.L.S., Ill. 1916, recently resigned from the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library, appointed reference librarian in the Oregon State Agricultural College Library.

BANKS, Elizabeth, N. Y. P. L. 1920, appointed head of the Order Department, Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

BASKETTE, G. H., appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, Tenn., in place of Margaret McE. Kercheval, resigned. Mr. Baskette is one of the founders of the Library and has been president of the Library Board.

BENEDICT, Inez, P. 1918, will serve during the summer as Acting Secretary of the Missouri Library Commission.

BUNDY, Irving R., N. Y. S. 1911-12, has resigned the librarianship of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers' College, and will become secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, Sept. 1.

CARRUTHERS, Wilhelmina, head of the Catalog Department of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, resigned June 1st.

CLARKSON, Sally, P. 1909, will have charge of the library of the Bureau of Municipal Research during the absence in Europe of the librarian, Sarah Greer, Pratt 1914.

Cox, Frances S., appointed librarian of the general library of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City, in place of Edith S. Buck, resigned.

CURTIS, Florence Rising, since 1908 a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School has resigned to become a teacher in the Government Preparatory School at Kaifeng, Honan, China.

EMERSON, Ralf P., N. Y. S. 1916, is organizing the A. L. A. library service to the sailors on the Great Lakes and is stationed at Sault Ste. Marie.

HACKETT, Irene A., librarian of the Englewood (N. J.) Free Public Library, resigned.

HALL, Eva S. W., C. P. 1918, children's librarian of the Brumback Library of Van Wert County, Ohio, resigned, to become first assistant in the School and Children's Department of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

HOPKINS, Ruth G., C. P. 1906, children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Public Library at Youngstown, O., resigned, to become children's librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library. Miss Hopkins will be one of the editors of this year's *Book Shelf for Boys and Girls*.

KERCHEVAL, Margaret McE., librarian of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, Tenn., resigned in order to take a prolonged rest. Miss Kercheval's service for the library has been notably efficient and effective and her retirement is much regretted by the trustees and the library staff.

KIMBALL, Florence B., N. Y. S. 1907, appointed cataloger in the library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

LAIRD, Hilda C., P. 1919, appointed to the staff of the Summer Library School at McGill University, Montreal.

LEWIS, Lucy M., I. 1905, assistant librarian of the Oregon State Agricultural College since 1911, elected librarian to succeed the late Mrs. Kidder.

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POWER, Effie L., C. P. 1904, has joined the staff of the Western Reserve Library School, having succeeded Annie Spencer Cutter as head of the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Cutter is now in charge of the Work with Schools.

ROLFSEN, Ellen, N. Y. S. 1918-19, has been given a leave of absence from the Drammen Public Library, Norway, to spend a few months as assistant in the Library of the League of Nations, London.

SABIN, Lilian, P. 1918, appointed librarian of the Deschutes County Library, Bend, Ore.

SHERRARD, Mary C., N. Y. S. 1915, since October hospital librarian at the U. S. Naval Hospital, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa., reported at Boston, Mass., June 15th as librarian of the First Naval District with headquarters at the Boston Navy Yard.

STAUFFER, Robert S., N. Y. S. 1919, has resigned his position in the Accessions Division of the New York Public Library to accept the librarianship of Mt. Union College, Alliance, O.

WARREN, Hazel B., N. Y. S. 1918-19, assistant cataloger at the Indiana State Library, resigned. Appointed head of the Documents Division of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

CIVIL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION IN CHICAGO

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In your editorial paragraph in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, June 1, page 505, you discuss the injurious effects of civil service administration in Chicago and speak of the library service as having been "demoralized" thereby. I cannot let this statement pass unchallenged. The Illinois Civil Service Law presents many difficulties because of the horizontal and inflexible nature of its provisions. We deplore especially the rule that makes one year's residence in the city an almost invariable prerequisite to entrance into the service, and frequently (but not always) debars us from seeking experienced assistants where they may be found, as other libraries are able to do. The internal examinations for promotion from grade to grade, as they are given in New York and Brooklyn are also, no doubt, simpler and more direct in their application and results. On the other hand, our promotional examinations, tho officially given by the Civil Service Commission, and entailing a more laborious and formidable procedure, accomplish the same objects with measurable success. As a matter of fact, the local civil service law, thoroly understood and liberally administered thru sympathetic co-operation between the Library and the Commission, is by no means the unmixed evil that it may seem at the distance of a thousand miles. You are quite right in saying that when a library system has a good civil service method of its own, this should not be displaced by municipal or state examinations. It would be worse than foolish for the employees' as well as the employers' standpoint for any library with its own civil service system to acquiesce in or invite such a change. It took us

the better part of twenty years to establish a *modus vivendi* under the sternly horizontal service classifications made for laborers, clerks, policemen and other worthy servants of the people and we are still altogether too much subject to the reasonableness or good nature of the powers that happen to be. But the *modus* has been established and, while we sincerely hope that none of our library friends may have to travel the weary road over which we have come, we had not realized, until your editor said so, that we had been demoralized on the way. Your assertion that civil service methods have been "applied very crudely with respect to library assistants" in Chicago is certainly too strong, and is clearly based upon insufficient knowledge of the Illinois law and the rules of the local Commission as at present interpreted. Also, I should like to have the privilege of a fifteen minutes' interview with the Chicago citizens who are said to express "serious dissatisfaction" with the state of affairs. I think I could convince them that they knew not whereof they spake.

At all events, we cannot admit that we have a demoralized staff. As "Exhibit A" for the defense we might, for example, point to our Colorado Springs delegation of twenty alert and enthusiastic young women (all but four making the trip at their own expense) several of whom made creditable contributions to the program or the discussions at the conference in general sessions and sections. To sum up the whole matter I ask permission to record my own opinion that for capacity, devotion, loyalty and quality of work the Chicago Public Library staff of nearly six hundred persons would not suffer greatly by comparison with any similar organization in the country.

Chicago Public Library.

C. B. RODEN,
Librarian.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1920



The Public Library and the School Library —A Joint Opportunity*

By HARRIET WOOD

Supervisor of School and Public Libraries, St. Paul, Minn.

THE Joint Opportunity before the public library and the school library is "to keep step" in the library training of the student body in all of our schools, elementary schools, high schools, normal schools and colleges, and every department of our libraries.

Energy, time and money may be saved if these two agencies work harmoniously and sympathetically.

The libraries must present a united front to the students with a view to assisting them in making the most of their years of training. We are not so much concerned with administrative control as with the ways in which we may work together for the good of the young people.

One of our children's librarians has said, "It is the hinging of school life, and, after school days, the awakening of a joy in reading, the opening of new fields for adventure, as well as supplying 'required' material. These things we can do together, supplementing and helping each other."

A leading educator in a recent address on "Failures in Education" gave adaptability as the chief end and aim of education. Surely the lack of adaptability accounts not only for individual failures but also for community failures. How often are we told that conditions in this community are peculiar; this person simply cannot work with that person and this

section of the town or country is unable to see eye to eye with some other section!

Our educator went on to emphasize enthusiasm and thoroughness and insisted that if a child was to be truly educated, (1) Curiosity must be aroused and kept alive; (2) A fair open-minded point of view must be cultivated; (3) A method of attack must be acquired.

The librarian who had run away, almost guiltily, from her desk, said, "Amen" and wanted to rise up and assure the leading educator that librarians also had made the same discovery and were eager for a chance to demonstrate thruout the land what had been proved in certain library laboratories.

The discoverers are so enthusiastic that at times they grow a bit restive over the slowness with which school and even library people are convinced of the latent power lying dormant in the library. One earnest high school librarian writes "Many school people are of the opinion that the library is really delightful, quite useful but after all an extra, merely a supplement to other educational forces, not a force in itself."

LIBRARY TRAINING

If the library is to prove itself an educational force it must actually undertake the stupendous task of giving library training to all students. A California librarian writes, "My present interests are concentrated on teaching—not incidental teaching, but the formal classroom teaching of the use of books. I believe we shall have to do more and more of it to justify the repeated claim that the librarian is the most important teacher in the school."

An allusion to a mountain of free textbooks, ten thousand of them, that had just risen in her

*Paper read at a joint meeting of the School Librarians Section and the Children's Section of the A. L. A. at Colorado Springs, June 4, 1920.

School and children's librarians in Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Detroit, Seattle, Oakland, and New York, have been consulted in the preparation of this paper. The cities having joint school board and library administration have been omitted from the discussion in order that the emphasis might be placed upon the spirit of voluntary personal co-operation.

path to be handled thru the library indicates one of the hindrances to library training. The waste involved in burdening the expert librarian with clerical and routine duties must be recognized. The misconception arises from confusing mechanical process with real library activities. An organized school library staff must be developed to care for the increasing work. The training of students is the vital concern of every librarian in the community. Not that all should actually teach but all should contribute when occasion arises.

Library training should begin in the first grade and continue thru the senior year in college. At present, primary instruction is often needed by college students. Some of us were ignorant of very simple facts until we learned them in the library school. The instruction should be given partly in the school and partly in the public library so that the students will be at home in both.

The school library is small and intimate and care should be taken to see that students really use their library knowledge. The catalog should contain many analytics so that it may be consulted without disappointment. Frequent use is the only means of acquiring skill.

The habit of using the public library must be cultivated for it is accessible after school hours and after school days. The school librarian should arrange with the public librarians for instruction regarding the larger facilities there. If there are various departments, students should have assignments opening up the resources of each.

At regular intervals conferences between school and public librarians should be held with special consultations regarding the needs of individual students. Self helpfulness should be insisted upon by the public librarian, with cordial assistance given in cases of perplexity.

The school librarian has a wonderful opportunity to discover and develop strong recruits for library service. There should be a small group of student assistants in the high school and public library receiving special prevocational training in preparation for librarianship, teaching and business. Later these young people will make acceptable student assistants in a college library. Many student assistants in our college libraries are wasting their time and the librarian's time because they lack vital interest in library work and can see nothing in it but dull routine.

I cannot leave this subject without urging that the universities and normal schools give the matter of universal library training serious consideration. The elective course altho valuable is entirely inadequate because it reaches only the few. The stimulating effects of a thoro course in the use of books would be felt thruout every department, and no longer would university students go into our small communities to teach or to take up other lines of work without an understanding of the use of books and libraries.

Reading for inspiration, usually known as home reading should be informal, but not desultory. The best English teachers recognize that reading is an individual matter and that it must be based upon genuine interests. Even the most backward student may be led from a book he understands and likes to other and better books of a similar nature. Boys taking industrial work who are in special English classes have become readers, of books on music, travel, wireless and aviation. The library as the laboratory for free reading is still in the experimental stage but under the direction of a skillful teacher or librarian, its possibilities are limitless.

The standards in the school library and the public library should coincide. At present there are some surprising discrepancies. Books are placed on home reading lists that are not recommended to young people by public libraries. It is a very delicate matter to question a teacher's choice. School librarians need tact and the courage of their convictions to forestall unfortunate selections. The mediocre and commonplace may be required in exceptional cases, but should not be advertised by being placed on the home reading list, thus misleading the child with normal reading possibilities.

A child's voluntary choice in leisure hours, an important factor in his development, is given free scope in a well-equipped public library. Within certain limits, the adult collection should be open to him. Quite young boys will read with good understanding books on architecture, science, history and travel, while their sisters will make excellent use of books about artists, musicians and other famous men and women.

Records of the reading of students should be kept. These would be more useful to the teacher than arbitrary marks and far more valuable to the public librarian than circulation

records. Let us change the emphasis from large circulations to individual personal records. Even this plan has its disadvantages to be safeguarded.

Book reviews in the classroom followed by a Book Review Day at the public library are popular with grade children.

REFERENCE WORK

"In order to do school reference work, librarians must be in a receptive attitude, that of learning what it is the schools are doing." Public librarians have frequently thrust upon the schools offers of service which did not take into consideration their plan of education, and therefore did not fit. It was wasted energy that need not have been if we had understood the school's point of view.

Intelligent reference work is based upon: (1) An analysis of the course of study; (2) Knowledge of the methods employed; (3) An acquaintance with recent advance movements in education.

This knowledge may be gained by: (1) Getting acquainted with the Superintendent and his supervisors and learning their plans; (2) knowing individual teachers and notifying those with special interests of new books; (3) attending teachers' institutes, teachers' meetings and belonging to teachers' clubs; (4) visiting classes as a listener; (5) attending normal lectures on methods of teaching geography, reading, history, literature, etc.; (6) reading educational magazines and books.

Every worker with schools should be familiar with the Smith-Hughes work, the distinction between vocational education and industrial training, vocational guidance, the junior high school, the junior college, visual education, adult classes and Americanization. These are subjects that surely concern public librarians as well as school librarians.

The splendid spirit of one school librarian is indicated by her desire "not only to keep up with the procession by her desire to be ahead of the teachers and the schools so as to have material ready for them and to create a demand if need be."

School demands are very insistent and immediate. Every school librarian learns early to look ahead and to extract from the teachers their plans to avoid painful surprises and sudden descents. A good plan is to keep a note book arranged by departments for each term. Much irritation might be avoided in public libraries

if advance notice slips were sent in by the teacher announcing her plans. School librarians also can help to give warning. Definite, accurate assignments with time limits, to materials known by the teacher to be available, are appreciated by the librarian. Interest on the part of the public librarian with an effort to meet definite requests, even to the cutting of red tape is appreciated by the hurried teacher.

Student teachers from four different states when told by a library instructor in a normal college of the desire of public libraries to aid them, have said, "you make the public library sound too well. We do not find the cordial greeting and helpfulness you lead us to expect." On the other hand, teachers are not always considerate in returning material and sometimes seem to the librarian to expect a great deal. But if we could change places and actually get each others' point of view the misunderstandings would soon vanish. Usually in such cases, the teacher is tired and the librarian is overworked.

Many libraries have a special librarian to do school reference work. Sometimes this assistant is in the reference room, sometimes in charge of an intermediate department, sometimes in a school department. Such librarians are of great value.

School librarians feel not only, the need of establishing a thoro understanding with children's librarians but also with those dealing with the young people who have left school.

If public libraries would adopt the name High School Department rather than Intermediate and if the work of this department were developed more fully, young people would be attracted and held by the public library more successfully. They often slip back into the children's room because they feel at home there or cease to come altogether.

The following statements from Detroit and Seattle are very suggestive of ways in which independent systems of school and public libraries are working together.

"Problems in Detroit are working out remarkably well because of the appointment of a small committee composed of two high school librarians, a head of an English Department, head of the School Division, a branch librarian, and an assistant in the Reference Department. This committee has drafted recommendations for co-operative efforts which are being submitted to the Library Board and the School

Board. These deal with: The qualifications of a high school librarian; outlines of the Certain report for equipment, etc.; an interloan system for the high school libraries; public library management of requests of high school teachers for duplication and reserving of books and other details which if left at loose ends do not make for uniformity of opportunity or efficiency in operation. A subcommittee for the study of the elementary school problem has been appointed, but has not yet begun its work.

The relationship between the school board and the library board in Seattle is advisory. The co-operation began three or four years ago when the school board requested the aid of the public library in filling the position of librarian in one of the high schools. Competent trained librarians are now employed in the six high school libraries, one of the librarians is also the head of the high school system. The requirements of the Seattle high school librarians are: the educational background of a teacher and the technical training of a public li-

brarian. No applicant whom the public library cannot recommend is considered for the position. A cataloger is employed by the school board but works in the catalog room of the public library where she is given a desk and shelf room and is in touch with both public and school libraries, thus being able to create a catalog which is in complete unison with that of the public library. Once a week the high school librarians meet at the public library to talk over their problems, to look over the new books and pamphlets and to select any books that they may need immediately. The advice of the public library is always sought in planning new libraries and re-equipping old ones. Lists of weekly accessions to the public library are posted in the school libraries. This is in charge of a school librarian who supervises the grade work. The school librarians teach the plan and use of the public library and seek in every possible way to aid the student in forming a permanent, intelligent library habit.

The Library of the U. S. S. Tennessee

THREE thousand volumes comprise the library of the U. S. S. Tennessee. These books are from three general sources; crew's library, ship's library and American Library Association. About half are from the first two sources and the remainder from the last.

The books, however, have been treated as one library and are for the use of any or all persons on board. The cases which contain them are in various parts of the ship: the captain's cabin, ward room, junior officers' and warrant officers' mess rooms and the crew's reading and reception room. By far the largest portion of the books are in the crew's reading and reception room. In that room also is the card index file, which is the key to the entire library.

This card index file is an indication of how thoroly the library has been prepared for the use of the officers and crew. It is just such a system as is found in the best organized public libraries thruout the country. By referring to this index, any one can locate a book by author, title or subject. Therefore, the three thousand carefully chosen volumes should all be used and none be left as "dead timber" on the library shelves.

Either the chaplain or the librarian will be pleased to explain the library system in greater detail to any one who wishes to borrow books.

The classified books are all marked on the back with white ink numbers and the cards of these books in the card index are marked to correspond in the upper left hand corner of the card. The books are arranged on the shelves numerically by classes, and, within the classes, alphabetically.

Books may be taken from the shelves and used in the crew's reading and reception room without arrangement for borrowing. Those who use the books, however, are asked not to try to replace them.

Books taken from the library must be charged at the librarian's desk and, when read, returned to the same place. Two weeks will be allowed each borrower. At the end of that time, if he wishes to continue using the book, it must be renewed. The members of the crew are asked to adhere strictly to this rule, and are warned that borrowers will be held strictly accountable. Co-operation at this point will result in a pleasurable and profitable use of the library by all.—*The Tennessee Tar* of June, 1920.

Women in the Library Profession

By R. R. BOWKER.

Third Article.

AFTER briefly sketching the library life of a few of the women pioneers in modern library work in this country, the three women presidents of the American Library Association and some representative women who had been at the head of important municipal libraries, to which several might well be added, it is difficult to make choice among those who in other relations have been important members of the library profession and of the A. L. A., so many are there who might be included. I must confine myself to chronicling the library labors of representative women who may well stand as exemplars of other classes and other fields of work, with contrite apologies to the many others whom I should like to include and who might justly consider that their names and achievements are equally or more worthy of record.

The office of state librarian has been in many cases filled by women, chiefly in the south which has women state librarians in more than half of the states while the other states have but six altogether. In Georgia the post is filled by Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, whose immediate predecessors were women, altho at the time of Miss Wallace's congress of librarians at Atlanta the post was filled by Col. John Millage of Millageville, fifth of the name, as he delighted to say, who knew absolutely nothing of books and libraries but was honored as a Confederate war veteran. I recall that when the "Congress of Seven" were taken to pay their respects to him, the dear old man got between us and the door and repeated for us the cavalry song which he had written, ending with the fervent hope that Troop A of New York and his Governor's Guard of Georgia could sing his song together around the camp-fire in a war in which Unions and Confederates would be united against a foreign foe. He proceeded to tell us that when he came to the state library he discovered that there was no way to find a book and so after much thinking he decided that it would be a good idea to arrange the books by the letters of the alphabet—an invention in which he gloried!

It was he who told us also of the memorial to the Confederate veterans of which his dear, dead wife had been the promoter, and for which the Lion of Lucerne had been the model but "this lion was complete, so that you could walk all around it." This is a gossip digression, but is pardonable as an illustration of library conditions a generation ago. In those days the position of state librarian at the south, when not given as a political plum, was often the result of "beauty contests" on the part of ladies who were relatives of governors or had parents in the legislature, and portraits of the lovely candidates were printed in the newspapers as the evidence of their professional fitness. Happily, this is no longer the door by which so many enter upon library duties.

At the north beauty contests were not in vogue but too often state librarians elected by the state legislatures, were designated because of political influence of friends and served only until the next election changed party complexion, as has disgracefully been the fact in Ohio in late years, or new legislators had other personal preferences. Mrs. Mary C. Spencer of Michigan has been an exception to this rule of change and for many years has been able to give to her state library the benefit of accumulated experience. Among the women who have held the post of state librarian one of the foremost is Mary Eileen Ahern, now the well-known editor of *Public Libraries*. Miss Ahern had been a teacher in the High School at Peru, Indiana, where the principal was W. E. Henry, later also known in library circles. Her work in giving out books to the pupils and talking about them interested her in the library field and in 1889 she was a candidate for the office of state librarian. Mr. Dunn was elected that year but Miss Ahern became his first assistant and in 1891 joined the A. L. A. and was one of the first California expedition. She found work to her hand and taste in the state library in sorting out the mass and mess of public documents, and this brought her into relation with the Committee on Public Documents of the A. L. A. and

caused her to interest herself in a bill for the improvement of public document methods which Congressman Cooper of her district had passed with only one dissenting vote. In 1893 Miss Ahern succeeded Mr. Dunn, holding the post for the next two years at the end of which, being herself a good politician, she arranged that the place should thereafter be filled by the State Board of Education, less swayed by political influence. Mr. Crandall in July 1895 offered her the librarianship in the office of the Superintendent of Public Documents in Washington, but she desired to equip herself better for library work by study at the Armour Institute library school in Chicago and so removed herself to Illinois where in May 1896 she became editor of *Public Libraries* at the office of the Library Bureau in Chicago. She had early made her mark as an organizer, being the secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Library Association in 1892 and president in 1895. In 1897 she was one of the goodly company which made the pilgrimage across the Atlantic and astonished our English brethren by showing them how large and how able a proportion of librarianship across the sea consisted of American sisters. For nearly twenty-five years Miss Ahern has continued to edit *Public Libraries*, except during the last year of the war, part of which she spent in service in France in publicity work for the A. L. A. War Service Committee, and she has stamped upon that valued contemporary the characteristics of her vigorous personality. She had no sooner removed to the sister state than her organizing faculty had fresh application, for in 1897 she was secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Library Association and treasurer of the Chicago Library Club. She has especially represented the A. L. A. in relation with education and to her vigor is largely owing the development of the library section of the National Education Association, of which she was secretary in 1896, and the increasingly close and constantly broadening relation between libraries and schools thru their representative national organizations. Her editorial and other relations have brought her into touch with librarians everywhere, tho more especially in the western states, where she is expected at every important meeting and no A. L. A. conference is quite complete without her. As an incisive speaker she is always listened to with attention and leaves her impress on any

debate. She has served almost continuously on the A. L. A. Council and on many of its important committees and has taken large part in the development of the American Library Institute which she has served as secretary. In fact, there is scarcely any corner of the library field in which Miss Ahern has not "done her bit" to good purpose.

Indiana has also "done herself proud"—be it noted that the states are sisters and always feminine!—by putting a woman at the head of her state library commission in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl—a deserved honor, for it was Mrs. Earl's work which made the commission possible and actual and has since made it one of the most progressive in all the states. In 1897 the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs, feeling the need of a progressive library movement in the state, (after Miss Ahern's desertion of Indiana for Illinois!) appointed a committee to secure for Indiana a Public Library Commission and of this committee Mrs. Earl was made chairman. She gave herself to the study of library development with characteristic thoroughness, joining the A. L. A. in connection with the Atlanta conference in 1899 and in that year caused to be introduced into the legislature of her state a model bill for the appointment of a library commission. In 1900 Mrs. Earl was present at the Montreal conference and on the post-conference trip up the Saguenay had the honor of being the dancing partner at Tadousack of that devotee of Terpsichore and learned librarian, Charles A. Cutter. The commission bill was fought thru the legislature with such vigor that after watchful waiting it passed with only one change, that the post of secretary was made an *ex-officio* one, a mistake which was remedied by the succeeding legislature. It was proposed that the commission should consist of a Republican, a Democrat and a woman, and Mrs. Earl was the one and only woman for the honor. She was duly appointed by the governor and has been successively appointed by each governor, of whatever political complexion, ever since. For twelve years she has been the president of the Indiana Library Commission and it is to her that its prominence is due. Indiana is the banner state in Carnegie libraries, not only by number but because no one of the Carnegie public libraries in that state has failed to live up to requirements. Mrs. Earl has also been president of the League of Li-



ELIZABETH CLAYPOOL EARL

brary Commissions and taken an active part in other library organizations besides serving on the Council of the A. L. A. She has succeeded in creating in Indiana an organization of library trustees which is unique in the number of its members and in their interest in their local work—a pattern which may well be followed in other states. Her pleasing personality, her clear-headed common sense, her devotion to library work purely for the love of it—these are the qualities which have combined to make her, tho not technically a member of the library profession, so valuable and valued a member of the A. L. A.

The actual work of the state library commissions, especially in the west, has almost always been done by women, and done greatly to their credit. The list of these useful workers, apostles of library progress, would be far too long to attempt chronicling here and selection is almost invidious. An exceptional piece of work has been done, however, by Miss Sarah B. Askew in relation with the New Jersey State Library Commission and her entertaining accounts of the strange people she has met in the various wilds of New Jersey, to whom she has preached the library gospel, have delighted many library

meetings. She makes friends among them all, in the inland regions where peculiar people have their special work, or along the coast where fisherfolk look forward to her venture-some visits offshore. Her library friends think of her as a Jerseyite but, as a matter of fact, she comes from the sunny south and brings with her its smiles and greetings. She was born in "the cane brake region of Alabam'," some ways off from Selma and when her people removed to Atlanta had the happy misfortune of a serious accident which housed her and actually started her on her library career. She devoured books from the Atlanta library and enticed the children to brighten her convalescence by telling them stories. She had planned to be a trained nurse but while staying in Cleveland visits to the library brought her into touch with Mr. Brett and Miss Eastman whose inspiration converted her into a librarian. She substituted in branches there and came to Pratt Library School for the class of 1904-5 and renewed her inspiration from Miss Plummer and Miss Rath-



MARY EILEEN AHERN

bone. She returned to Cleveland for a few months' work, but coming into touch with Mr. Kimball and Miss Campbell she became interested in library commission work and from 1905 until now has identified herself, as everybody knows, with the work of the New Jersey Library Commission. Why she has succeeded so well in an especially difficult field is no secret to anyone who has known her eager interest, bright manner and vivacious personality. If there could be a Sallie Askew in every state all the United States would be on the library map.

There is another special field in which women have been especially prominent and effective, the development of the library school, since Mr. Dewey broached the scheme at the Buffalo conference in May 1883 and was scouted by Dr. Poole for so wild an idea. One of the earliest of Mr. Dewey's associates in this field was Salome Cutler, whose clean-cut personality and businesslike mind made her a model business woman and excellent organizer. After many years service at Albany as vice-director of the library school under Mr. Dewey, she resigned that post because of differences on policy and became the wife of the Rev. Milton Fairchild. Unfortunately her health in recent years has kept her in residence at a sanitarium, but her progressive recovery to effective health is hoped for. Miss Mary E. Hazeltine has made her distinguished mark as head of the Wisconsin library school at Madison from which have come forth many of the most effective among the younger librarians. One of the most inspiring of the leaders in this field is Josephine Adams Rathbone who succeeded Miss Plummer in charge of the Pratt Institute library school of which since 1911 she has been, as vice-director, the working head. She has kept that well known and favorite school in the foremost rank and has gathered into its successive classes, representatives from states all over the country, especially those interested in normal teaching, which since 1912 has been a special purpose of the school. She was herself a graduate of the New York State Library school at Albany in 1893 and became thence a member of the A. L. A., serving in recent years on its executive board and previously on many committees. As secretary of the Long Island Library Club and of the New York Library Club, for several terms, she had much

to do with their development and in 1905 was vice-president of the former and in 1918 president of the more comprehensive organization. A leading spirit in the professional training section of the A. L. A. and in the Association of American Library Schools—the only library association which meets behind closed doors so that problems connected with library school standards and the admission of new schools may be freely discussed without prejudice. Miss Rathbone is progressive in all her words and works and has made her influence felt alike in her personal work and thru the pupils who have benefited by her teaching and example.

A unique position in the A. L. A. is that held by Mrs. Henry J. Carr who is in herself an entire census bureau for the library profession. She knows everyone from everywhere, can tell you off-hand at how many conferences you have been present and can almost tell the ages of all the women folks. Once upon a time she was herself an active librarian, having been the working state librarian of Illinois, the Secretary of State being that *ex-officio*, from 1881 to 1886. She joined the A. L. A. as early as 1882, and was also secretary-treasurer of the Western Library Association which seemed to come to an end with her withdrawal in 1886. One Henry J. Carr, a business man of flattering prospects, had strayed into an early conference and became a member of the A. L. A. in 1878 and when he met and married Miss Edith Wallbridge, May 13, 1886, he made up for his grand larceny from the profession by joining the library calling, serving Grand Rapids as librarian from 1886, and later identified with Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Carr, thus, as it were, exchanged places and she withdrew into domestic life except by giving aid and comfort to her husband in his professional work and joy and delight to her fellow-members at all the conferences. Mrs. Carr's genius for entertainment is especially shown at the library gatherings and at the dinner which she devised at Asbury Park of the veterans of the A. L. A., some reference to "the little grandmother of the Russian Revolution" caused her to be honored with the complimentary title of "Great-grandmother of the A. L. A." Mrs. Carr's energy is not, however, exclusively devoted to the A. L. A., for her interest in patriotic and genealogical societies has made her a working member of the committee of the Colonial Dames on preservation of

records, a member of the National Society of New England Women, and Vice-President nationally and State President for Pennsylvania of the United States Daughters of 1812.

Most A. L. A. folk of the twentieth century think of Mary Lemist Titcomb as a devoted daughter of "Maryland, my Maryland," so closely has her work been associated in these later years with library development on county lines in that state. But she made her debut in the A. L. A. in 1893 while librarian of Rutland in the Green Mountain state, which she served for more than a decade until her resignation in 1899. She had especial penchant for the cataloging and organization of new libraries and did that service in 1899 for the Goodrich Memorial Library at Newport and in 1900 for the Fletcher Memorial Library of Ludlow, Vermont. In 1900 she was secretary of the Vermont Library Commission but in the following year she was called to the state of her adoption and at once put rural Maryland on the library map by her development of the Washington County library system. Her original experi-



MRS. HENRY JAMES CARR



JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE

ments were watched with the greatest interest, particularly when she sent a travelling van about the country roads offering books from home to home. This was the prototype of "Parnassus on Wheels," as pictured in Christopher Morley's delightful book, but later Pegasus was replaced by automobile service. Miss Titcomb's success gave a strong impetus to county library development altho that has been pushed forward more thoroly on the Pacific coast than in the east. Her work was honored by her election as a vice-president of the A. L. A. in 1914. Her patriotism brought her actively into war service and during the last year of the war service committee she was a member of that board. Later her sparkling energy has been put to good service in support of the Enlarged Program for which she is regional director in her group of states. Alert in manner, effective in result, her belief in whatever she undertakes stimulates all about her into hearty co-operation and this everywhere is the secret of her success.

No one has won a more distinctive position and made more stir in the library profession than Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, who has made herself one of the first authorities on public

documents not only of this country and its states but of other countries. Her first library work was in the Los Angeles Public Library—in 1891-1895—as a colleague of Tessa L. Kelso, then as delightfully irrepressible as now. The A. L. A. made her acquaintance in 1891 when she was one of the entertainment committee at the San Francisco conference. In 1895 she came to Washington as librarian in the office of the Superintendent of Documents and her first publication was the catalog which she prepared of the issues of the Department of Agriculture. She was vice-president of the Washington City Library Association in 1897 in which year she concluded her service in Washington, came to Dr. Billings in New York and took charge of the public documents in the old Astor library, where she reigned supreme in her division among the dusky and dusty alcoves. Here she began not only the public document card catalog of that library, but the remarkable series of tomes, financed by the Carnegie Institute at Washington, covering the economic publications of the several states. This in itself was a life work for any less persistent and industrious person, as the word economic was given so wide range that it was a matter of regret to bibliographers generally that these volumes did not include the remaining public documents. She published her bibliographic results for most of the Colonial states and some of the western states, but the undertaking proved so laborious and costly that its completion was given up. When the Astor collection came to the new building on Fifth Avenue the public document collection had at last a worthy home, and on Dr. Williamson's transfer from the Economics Division to the Municipal Reference Library, Miss Hasse was made the custodian of both the economics and the public documents divisions. The story of her early life is most interestingly told in her autobiographic pamphlet which records also the differences which caused her retirement in 1918 from the New York Public Library after twenty-one years' service. Meantime, in 1914, she had gone to Leipzig to take her turn as custodian for the A. L. A. of the exhibit made at the big exposition and here she was when the war cloud broke. Her name and her stay in Germany after the war began raised a question of pro-German tendencies but after she left the New York Public Library she was engaged in Washington in confidential relations as a bibliographer and research worker for which her long experience had especially

fitted her. She is connected with the National Council of Defense, in charge of consolidating the files of the several war boards into a single information file and she is also a member of the faculty in the Research Department of the Washington School for Secretaries and will succeed Prof. Ralph L. Power, as head of the Department on his approaching return to Boston. Her virile personality has made her both friends and foes, but the tender side is shown in her adoption of the little child whom visitors to her department would sometimes see



ADELAIDE R. HASSE

spending the day with her among her beloved documents. Miss Hasse has compressed into thirty years of her working life an extraordinary amount of bibliographical result and her contributions to the literature of public documents and her influence toward their better classification and production have made library workers thruout the world her debtor.

Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, has been elected librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library. Mr. Dudgeon on his return from service in the Spanish-American war became district attorney of Dane county, Wis., and in 1903 was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly. He accepted the secretaryship of the Wisconsin commission in 1909, succeeding Henry E. Legler in that post.

A Boys' Nature Club

THE Nature Club for Boys, an interesting feature of the work of the juvenile department of the London (Ont.) Public Library, has just completed its second season of work. This club was organized originally for boys from eleven to thirteen years of age, but so popular did it become that, in response to insistent appeals, the age of membership was lowered to nine years.

The executives consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a door-keeper, and a leader who is the librarian. Parliamentary procedure is insisted upon (as far as is humanly possible!) and the president maintains excellent order thruout the meeting.

Each member takes the name of some native bird or animal, with an occasional fish or reptile for variety, and to add spice to the roll-call the Indian versions of these names are used exclusively. Thus, Mooween the Black Bear occupies the president's chair, Tookhees the Woodmouse is the keeper of the door, while on the members' benches sit and perch Meeko the Red Squirrel, Unkwunk the Porcupine, Chigwooltz the Bullfrog, Opeechee the Robin, Cheplahgan the Eagle, and many others.

The club meetings, usually of an hour's duration, are held weekly from October to May, with an attendance varying from eight to twenty. The meeting opens with the reading of the minutes, which are duly approved and signed by the president. Then follows the program, consisting usually of half-a-dozen short papers or speeches on some phases of wild life. The members are encouraged to speak instead of read, as this not only helps to cultivate ease of manner and self-confidence but adds spontaneity to their remarks as well. At the conclusion of this part of the program, the club leader takes the chair and an animated ten-minute general discussion follows. Nearly every boy has some interesting item of news to contribute—the story of the tenants of his birdhouse, his success with feeding-boards for the winter birds, an adventure with a squirrel in the park, or the report of a tramp in the woods. The club leader also adds her mite to the day's program in the form of a nature story, perhaps an old legend or myth, or a bit of interwoven nature-and-travel talk intended to open new avenues of thought and interest to the boys. After this, arrangements for the next

meeting are made, and the meeting closes with the club pledge and the roll-call. The pledge is repeated in unison and is as follows: "In becoming a member of the Boys' Nature Club, I pledge myself to protect all useful wild creatures from their enemies by every means within my power; to promote the study of their lives and to influence others to do the same."

Sometimes "open meetings" are held, to which all interested grown-ups are invited, and for which the program is prepared with exceedingly great care.

It was found that most of the boys were familiar with the writings of Roberts and Seton almost exclusively. To broaden their knowledge a suggestive reading-list was prepared, a copy given to each boy and credits awarded for each listed book read. Thus the boys made the acquaintance of Long, Ingersoll, Fabre, Burroughs, O. T. Miller, Pearson and other writers on wild life.

In fine weather hikes are held as often as possible, when each boy makes a record of interesting things observed for discussion at the next meeting.

In the early spring, an illustrated bird chart was put up in the juvenile department, and the first club member who sees some particular feathered visitor writes its name upon the chart with his own name and the date opposite to it. In this way we hope to make a fairly complete list of the birds that summer in the vicinity of London.

The work of the Boys' Club is very well worth while. It has given to more than one mischievous and energetic boy a new and increasingly keen delight, and has thru increased knowledge stimulated a reverence for nature in her various processes. The child who has a sincere and understanding love of the natural world about him has the key to a life-long happiness in his possession, and the basis of a sane philosophy for his maturer years as well.

HAZEL G. TANNER,

Children's Librarian.

AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

W. N. C. Carlton, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Enlarged Program, has accepted the librarianship of the American Library in Paris and will assume charge early in the fall.

SOME NOTABLE PUBLICITY

PUBLICITY is education. Conducted on a high plane, it is as definite and important a contribution to the general welfare as the work of the teacher or the librarian, or the public spirited editor. It is thrice important when its objective is to encourage people to help themselves. The American Library Association has had some notable publicity. This publicity has registered itself in the wider and more intelligent use of books, in better support for libraries, in better salaries for librarians.

One of the most notable phases of this publicity is the series of full-page ads that have been running in the *Weekly Review*. It is typical of the faith of business men in the mission of the library that this advertising space whose aggregate value runs into thousands of dollars has been given free to the Association. The *Weekly Review* deserves praise for its generosity and public spirit. The ads are said by trained advertising men to be unusually clear and strong in their appeal. Most of them are typographically excellent. Any librarian would do well to collect and preserve them. They should be brought to the attention of library boards everywhere. Most of the numbers can be had from the publishers at 140 Nassau Street, New York City. The ads are:

1. Books for Everybody (general statement), March 6.
2. Books for Everybody (advisory council), April 24.
3. Good Books Make Good Citizens, May 1.
4. Books and Industrial Stability, May 22.
5. \$2,000,000 for a Better Citizenship, May 29.
6. Books Increase Production, June 5.
7. Children and Books, June 16.
8. Books for Seamen, June 23.
9. Books as Insurance, June 30.
10. Are You a Friend of Libraries? July 7.
11. Work That Should Be Done, July 14.
12. Books for the Blind, July 21.
13. Support Your Public Library, July 28.

JOY ELMER MORGAN.

The Grosvenor Library of Reference, Buffalo, has, even in this day of scarcity of library workers, four or five more applications for positions than it has vacancies, and this, says Dr. Shearer, is not due to high salaries. It has also more men among its readers than women.

TRAINED HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The revised index of Trained High School Librarians prepared by Margaret E. Ely, librarian of the Lake View High School Branch of the Chicago Public Library, is ready and is at present in multigraphed form. The entries are based upon questionnaires alone and the information, therefore, is accurate as far as it goes. It is desirable that the list be printed and Miss Ely will welcome any correspondence which will help to make it more inclusive.

The mimeographed list shows the following distribution of trained librarians in high schools: Wisconsin has 91 in 88 cities or towns; New York has 51 in 25 cities, of which New York City has 13 and Brooklyn 8, Rochester 5 and Schenectady 2; Illinois has 39 of which 23 are in Chicago; Michigan 21 in 10 centers; California 19; Minnesota 14; Indiana, Ohio and Oregon have each 13; Washington 12; New Jersey 11; Connecticut 10; Pennsylvania 8; South Dakota 7; Massachusetts 6. The following have three each: Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and the District of Columbia; 10 states have two each, namely: Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia; while Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee have but one each. In some cases, and notably in the Wisconsin list, the librarian gives only part time to the school.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

A conference is planned to be held at Brussels beginning on September under the auspices of the Institut International de Bibliographie for discussion of extension and closer co-ordination of the work of the Institut with that of the many national and international organizations whose field has widened during the past few years. In particular plans for the establishment of a "Union Internationale pour la Documentation," which shall concern itself with the formation of scientific collections and with the making available of these will be discussed.

The Texas State Library has a number of duplicates of the Texas Civil Code for 1895 for distribution to any library that will pay the cost of transportation.

ELIZABETH H. WEST.

A. L. A. Executive Board Meetings

A meeting of the Executive Board was held at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 2. There were present: President Hadley, Miss Marvin, Mr. Hill, Mr. Strohm, Mr. Dana, Miss Tobitt, Mr. Milam, and Miss Bogle.

The minutes of the meetings of March 12, April 20, 29 and 30 were approved as sent to members in typewritten form.

It was voted that the President be authorized to appoint a Committee on Resolutions consisting of three members. (The following were appointed: Mary E. Ahern, W. D. Johnston and Theresa Hitchler.)

The President made a report of progress in the matter of securing the opinion of counsel as voted by the Executive Board, March 12, 1920.

It was voted that the President be authorized to select a delegate from the American Library Association to the Conference of the Library Association at Norwich, England, the second week of September, 1920.

At a meeting of the Executive Board held on June 4, there were present: President Hadley, Miss Marvin, Mr. Hill, Mr. Strohm, Mr. Dana, Miss Tobitt, Mr. Milam, and Miss Bogle.

Secretary Milam reported the following action taken by the Publishing Board at its meeting on the afternoon of June 4th: Voted, that Mr. Melcher's report be transmitted to the Executive Board with approval of its general recommendations. The Secretary then read Mr. Melcher's report and it was voted that the Executive Board, following the recommendation made by Mr. F. G. Melcher and transmitted to it by the Publishing Board, contract with a publisher to become the official publisher of the American Library Association.

Recommendations for changing the form and publishing statistics of libraries was considered and it was taken by consent that nothing be done toward printing of statistics at the present time.

The Secretary read a communication from the China Club of Seattle requesting that a collection of three hundred or four hundred standard books on America be sent to the Western Union University at Chengtu, Szechwan, China, to form the American alcove in their library. It was voted that it be referred to the Secretary of the Library War Service.

The following report of the Finance Committee was presented to the Executive Board and accepted and approved:

"The Finance Committee respectfully submit the following supplementary report covering:

First, The Accounts of the retiring treasurer to April 1st, 1920. They find that the receipts as stated by him agree with the transfers of the Assistant Treasurer and with the cash accounts of the latter. The expenditures as stated are accounted for by properly approved vouchers and the balance shown has been transferred to the incoming treasurer and is accounted for by receipts from him.

"Second, The Committee is informed that on March 8th, 1920, the War Service Committee transferred to the custody of the Executive Board funds remaining in their possession. Their accounts have been audited by Marwick, Mitchell and Company and the expenditures are stated to be covered by properly audited vouchers. The balance as shown has been transferred to the custody of the Executive Board and has been deposited with the American Security and Trust Company as agent of the Executive Board. The Committee certify that the statements of the agent show that this balance is so held, but they call attention to the fact that the

constitution of the Association makes no provision for such an additional financial agent.

"Third, The Committee have examined the audit made of the accounts of Frank P. Hill, retiring chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program and report that the auditors certify that these accounts have been properly audited as of April 24th. The reports show that the balance has been transferred to the custody of the incoming chairman.

(Signed) CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,
For the Finance Committee.

Meeting adjourned.

At a meeting on June 7 there were present: Miss Tyler, president; Mr. Meyer, first vice-president; Miss Krause, second vice-president; Miss Tobitt, Mr. Utley, Mr. Milam, Miss Bogle, and upon invitation, Dr. Carlton.

The frequency of regular meetings of the Executive Board was discussed but referred to September meeting for decision, and it was voted that a meeting of the Executive Board be held on July 15th to receive the final report of the Committee on Enlarged Program and to transact any other business that may come before the Board at that time

It was voted that the Executive Board instruct the Chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee to inform the regional and state directors that upon the discontinuance of the Enlarged Program Committee, July 15th, that the appeal for funds shall continue and their organization be kept intact, and that the Chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program be authorized to arrange for the continuance of such organization and publicity employees to September first as may be necessary with the understanding that the expenses must come within the limits of the appropriations made for campaign purposes."

The Association having been asked by the U. S. Shipping Board to appoint a sponsor to christen a ship, it was voted that the selection of a sponsor for the launching of the U. S. Shipping Board vessel, which is to be named A. L. A., be left in the hands of the President.

The Secretary read the correspondence between Mr. Milam and Mr. Hadley concerning the resignation of Mr. Milam from the Committee on Enlarged Program and explaining that the purpose was to make possible the appointment of Mr. Strohm as a representative of the middle west and that Mr. Milam continues as the Secretary of the Committee on Enlarged Program to give the same interest and attention to the program as when he was a member of the committee.

It was voted that George B. Utley be appointed as a representative of the Executive Board on the Publishing Board to fill the vacancy existing by the expiration of Miss Tobitt's term, and that Josephine A. Rathbone be asked to accept reappointment on the Publishing Board.

It was voted that George B. Utley and A. S. Root be appointed members of the Finance Committee, Mr. Utley, chairman; and that H. W. Craver be reappointed a member of the Finance Committee.

It was voted that the appointment of standing committees for the coming year be left in the hands of the President, the list of appointments to be presented at the September meeting of the Executive Board.

It was voted that a committee of the Executive Board to continue the activities of the Enlarged Program Committee's Appeal for Funds should consist of Adam Strohm, chairman, A. S. Root and Louise B. Krause.

It was taken by consent that the President appoint a committee to consider the transfer of A. L. A. activities in continuation of Library War Service. H. H. B. Meyer and Edith Tobitt were appointed as members of said Committee with instructions to report at the September meeting of the Board.

The Secretary presented a letter from J. R. Rutland of New Orleans:

"Dear Mr. Milam:

"I should like very much for you to place before the A. L. A. directors the question of a Southern office. After our library progress here gets a good start, its matter of continuation can be taken up. There is no question of the real need now.

"Wishing you a pleasant as well as a successful meeting, I am,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed)

"J. R. RUTLAND."

New Orleans, June 2, 1920.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Rutland that the Board had received his communication with

favor and will give it further consideration.

The Assistant Secretary presented a statement of expenditures to date by headquarters office and the necessity for proper provision for the ensuing months of the year. Owing to daily growth of the work headquarters office was taxed beyond capacity. The budget presented the first of the year could not carry through the twelve months and ensure continuation of work even on the present basis.

It was voted that the Secretary be empowered to make such transfers from one item to another in the budget as to make possible the carrying on of headquarters activities on approximately the present basis throughout the month of July.

Voted, that the President of the Association be empowered to employ the services of a counsellor at law to advise the Executive Board on all matters on which the Executive Board may wish to secure legal authority.

The Secretary stated that his official office would be at Chicago on and after July 15th, 1920.

Meeting adjourned.

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Standard or Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

BEST OF LUCK, THE. Metro. 6 reels. Jack Holt.
Adaptation of the Drury Lane melodrama by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton.

CHEATERS, THE. Metro. 6 reels. May Allison.
Romance from the play "Judah" by Henry Arthur Jones.

CYNTHIA OF THE MINUTE. Hodkinson. 6 reels. Leah Baird.

Based on the Louis Joseph Vance sea melodramatic novel.

DOUBLE-DYED DECEIVER. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Jack Pickford.

Adaptation of the O. Henry story of a South American romance.

FELIX O'DAY. Pathé. 5 reels. H. B. Warner.
From the F. Hopkinson Smith story of the same name.

GARTER GIRL, THE. Vitagraph. 5 reels. Corinne Griffith.

Story of vaudeville and rural life taken from an O. Henry story.

MAN THERE WAS, A. Swedish Biograph. 5 reels.
Adaptation of the Henrik Ibsen poem "Teoje Viken."

GREAT ACCIDENT, THE. Goldwyn. 6 reels. Tom Moore.

Romance of political intrigue based on the tale by Ben Ames Williams which appeared in serial form in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

MISS HOBBS. Realart. 5 reels. Wanda Hawley.
Jerome K. Jerome's well known play picturized. Farcical romance.

OLD LADY 31. Metro. 7 reels. Emma Dunn.
Drama from the play by Rachel Crothers which made a remarkable success in New York and throughout the entire country.

OUT OF THE STORM. Goldwyn. 6 reels. Barbara Castleton.
Adapted from the novel "The Tower of Ivory", by Gertrude Atherton. Society and underworld melodrama.

PASSION'S PLAYGROUND. 1st National. 6 reels. Catherine McDonald.

Monte Carlo society drama taken from the novel, "The Guest of Hercules", by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

PHILISTINE IN BOHEMIA, A. Vitagraph. 2 reels.

Screen version of an O. Henry romance.

POLLY OF THE STORM COUNTRY. 1st National, 6 reels. Mildred Harris Chaplin.

Romantic tragedy based on the novel by Grace M. White.

RETURN OF TARZAN, THE. Goldwyn. 7 reels. Gene Pollar.

Picturization of Edgar Rice Burrough's society and jungle melodrama.

RIDERS OF THE DAWN. Hodkinson, 7 reels. Roy Stewart.

Melodrama from Zane Grey's "Desert of Wheat."

SHERRY. Pathé. 7 reels.

George Barr McCutcheon's novel of romance, adventure and mystery.

SHORE ACRES. Metro. 6 reels. Anna Lake.

New England sea melodrama adapted from James A. Herne's well known play of the same name.

SILVER HORDE. Goldwyn. 7 reels. Myrtle Stedman.

Alaskan drama of business by Rex Beach.

SIMPLE SOULS. Pathé. 6 reels. Blanche Sweet.

Story from the novel by John Hastings Turner. English comedy drama.

SLIM PRINCESS, THE. Goldwyn, 6 reels. Mabel Normand.

Comedy romance from the story by George Ade.

STOLEN KISS, THE. Realart. 5 reels. Constance Binney.

Love story by Lucille Van Slyke. Adapted from the book "Little Miss Bye-the-Bye."

SUDS. United Artists. 5 reels. Mary Pickford.

Tragic comedy drama from the dual pens of the British playwrights, Frederick Fenn and Richard Pryce, titled, "Op o' My Thumb."

TRUTH, THE. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Madge Kennedy.

Adaptation from the play by Clyde Fitch. Comedy drama.

VILLAGE SLEUTH, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Charles Ray.

Comedy drama from the book by Agnes Christie Johnson.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB SURVEY

DURING the past winter a committee of the Chicago Library Club has been making a survey of library conditions in Chicago and vicinity. The report of this committee will be completed early in the fall and will comprise about 125 pages, including tables and charts.

To comply with requests already received for copies of the complete report, it will be printed provided enough advance subscriptions are received to meet part of the expense of publication.

The price will be \$1.00 per copy. The edition will be limited to orders received prior to September first.

SURVEY COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO
LIBRARY CLUB,
78 E. Washington St.,
Chicago, Ill.

CHANGED TITLES

"Bible Types of Modern Men; a Course of Lectures to Young Men," by the Rev. Mackintosh Mackay, 4th edition, at \$1.75, with the imprint of Hodder & Stoughton Co., just brought out in this country by George Doran, (imprinted edition) is identical with "The Man in the Street and Other Bible Types of Modern Men," by the same author, \$1.50, brought out in 1910.

PURD B. WRIGHT.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has on hand a number of duplicates of some of the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. In so far as the numbers requested are available they will be sent free to libraries wishing to complete their files. Address the Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

POST-CONFERENCE PHOTOGRAPHS

Frederick W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston 17, Mass., will be glad to make up a round-robin selection of post-conference photographs, to be sent to any members of the party who would like to see them. The pictures will be numbered so that duplicates may be ordered if wanted.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK

Libraries found Children's Book Week last year an admirable opportunity to work out some of their ideas for getting parents to take more interest in the children's reading.

It augurs well for the success of this year's Book Week (November 15th to 20th) that the Committee in charge has arranged with Miss Marion Humble to give half of her time during the next three months to the detail of this campaign. Miss Humble has done notable work for the A. L. A. Library War Service, and the New York office has arranged that she may give half of her time to this other work, which has been heartily endorsed by the Children's Section of the A. L. A. Her address will be National Association of Book Publishers, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MAINE LIBRARIES IN 1820

A list of libraries in existence in Maine a century ago given in the current *Maine Library Bulletin* shows that there were thirteen social or proprietary libraries, namely those at Bangor, Belfast, Bucksport, Camden, Castine, Gorham, Machias, Saco, Union, Warren, Westbrook, Winthrop, Wiscasset. Gorham had also its Academy Library; the Library Society at Falmouth Neck founded in 1765 became the Portland Athenæum in 1826 (the forerunner of the Portland Public Library); of Kittery's "Revolving Library" established in 1751 a portion is still in existence in the Kittery Point Community House; Brunswick was the seat of the Bowdoin College Library, and Waterville of Colby College Library; and North Yarmouth had an Academy Library.

SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS LIBRARIANS

A School for Business Librarians will open in September as a section of the Washington School for Secretaries. The new school will be under the direction of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.

AMONG REMINISCENCES OF AMERICA.

... "And I remember (oh! don't I remember!) the librarian ladies at Atlanta." Hugh Walpole in "A Backward Glance at America," in the August *Vanity Fair*.

Copy intended for the LIBRARY JOURNAL should reach this office not later than ten days before the date of publication.—Ed.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1920



LIBRARY Week, the high festival of New York State, is this year to be held September 20-25, at Lake Placid, an old and favorite gathering place for library folk, under the wing of Melvil Dewey. Here an A. L. A. Conference was held in 1894, and here the American Library Institute had its start, despite opposition, which had more or less justification in the uncertain career of the Institute during the ensuing period. Since Mr. Dewey diverted his remarkable energies from librarianship to the development of the Lake Placid Club, which is in itself an institution, its progress has been remarkable indeed, and nowhere else in the country is to be found such a combination of hotels and appurtenances as there. As the representation of eastern librarians at the Colorado Springs Conference was naturally limited by the distance from eastern centers, it is to be hoped that Library Week at Lake Placid may this year bring together an unusual number of librarians, not only from New York State, but from other states this side of the Mississippi.

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THE library schools need more women—not to speak of a few more men—if the supply of trained librarians is to be kept adequate for the increased needs of the country. The twelve schools in the Association of American Library Schools report 292 graduates in 1915, 300 in 1916, 284 in 1917 and 305 in 1918 but only 215 in 1919 and 221 in 1920; that is, an average of 295 for four years and but 218 for the past two years, or a falling off of 26%. The incoming classes so far registered by no means exhaust the capacity of the schools and consequently in most of them the register has been kept open until the early fall for additional students. It is up to the profession to do everything possible to see that the schools are filled to capacity so that next year libraries shall have available well-educated and trained recruits. Depleted staffs cannot be replenished, adequate library service cannot be given, library schools cannot begin to meet the demands for trained people, unless every librarian in the country

considers the problem of supply and demand his own, and contributes his share towards its solution. It is reasonable to call upon every librarian to endeavor to find in the local community young people, especially high school graduates, who should be enrolled in the library profession and induce them to enter the schools. Recruits are equally needed for apprentice and training classes outside the regular schools which also usually open in September. Of course, a fundamental difficulty in obtaining recruits is the low comparative remuneration in library service, but the efforts now on foot should result in the more adequate pay of librarians, and meantime it is fair to put before young people the other advantages of library work as well as the prospect of better pay.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HAPPILY not all the library schools report discouragingly for the new class, Simmons College and New York Public Library School especially reporting increase in the number of candidates. There is to be noted also substantial development of new schools and features. The classes for special librarians at the Washington School for Secretaries will meet a special need. A new academic course of four years has been arranged by the University of Pittsburgh and the Carnegie Library School jointly. McGill University at Montreal resumed this year its summer school, and the University of London, completing the first year of its library school has provided for a summer course at Bristol. Thus we progress. Indeed in no department of the general field of education has there been more interesting and important specialization.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A GOOD piece of work has been done by Miss Margaret Ely of the Lake View High School, Chicago, in preparing a list of trained high school librarians, arranged by states, with indication of the number of centers in which such librarians are employed in each state. Wisconsin, thanks to the teacher librarian requirement of the State Board of Education, which

went into effect at the beginning of the school year just closed, naturally leads the list, with 91 trained high school librarians in 88 centers. This shows an exceptional diffusion thruout the state and adds to the elements of library primacy in which Wisconsin boasts among the sister states. New York comes second on the list, with 51 librarians, but these in only 25 centers, 21 being concentrated within Greater New York. Illinois makes a fair third, with 39 librarians in 17 centers, Chicago with 23 outdoing New York City. Michigan, tho fourth, is far behind its neighbor state, with 21 librarians in 10 centers. California, Minnesota, and Indiana come next in order, but these states, as well as those having fewer librarians, may fairly be classified as "scattering," having much to do to bring this feature of their educational work up to the best modern standard. Such comparisons are useful in stimulating effort, and we trust may not be without good effect in the present instance.

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THE Institut International de Bibliographie is to be congratulated on reaching its twenty-fifth birthday, which it is to celebrate by an international convocation at Brussels, September 7th of this year. It is ten years since American librarians took part, in the year of the Brussels universal exposition, in the numerous congresses then held, one of these on library economy in general, and another specially on bibliography and documentation. At that time peace brooded o'er the world and Belgium was making preparations to celebrate on the field of Waterloo, not the victory of 1815 over its neighbor France, but the hundred years of peace between sister nations. That happy thought came to a sad end when the Belgian treaty was made a scrap of paper, since when Belgium has been the center of unutterable and unprecedented woes and wrongs. Little has been learned in detail of the status of the wonderful repertoire which Americans saw in 1910, in the wing of the royal palace which had been assigned to the Institut, as the result of the Institut's work for fifteen years. This was a card catalog on the Dewey Decimal system, running into the millions and covering in extreme minutiae the ramifications of every subject. At the congresses of 1910 America was liberally represented, but it is to be feared that the international representation this year will be less general and that America will be little represented. Cordial greetings, however, should be sent by Americans, with the hope that the collections at the Institut have been left untouched by German vandalism. The proposed confer-

ence is one of several for which the Union of International Associations has arranged, but it is to be not so much a gathering of librarians, as of those interested specifically in bibliography and documentation, and it has particularly in view international arrangements for the record of documents issued since the war began, whose number is legion.

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THE articles on Women in the Library Profession can only sketch briefly the careers of a few of the very many who are deserving of such record. We are beginning to receive reminiscences of other early leaders, and should be glad if others than the editor will complement these articles by sending brief sketches of the like kind of women eminent in the early days in the profession, before it was really a profession. The leaders are fast passing away, and it is desirable that their traditions should be handed down to the coming generations both as history and inspiration. We, therefore, invite such contributions from the younger people who have come into close relation with the leaders in library work. The sketches thus far published have been confessedly inadequate and incomplete, and an important correction which Mr. Dewey has been good enough to make should not be overlooked, in that Mr. Elmendorf was chief and not assistant librarian at Buffalo and that his widow was given the opportunity to succeed him in the chief librarianship, but preferred to pass over that honor and duty to Mr. Elmendorf's deputy librarian, and modestly become in turn his assistant.

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THE library world will be interested to find that another agency is now ready to do its organized part in the great work of book distribution. The course of the book from author to public should be smoothed by the opening of a working headquarters for the publishers. This new National Association of Book Publishers has for its purpose the assembling and putting to use of all possible information about publishing and bookselling, stimulating in every possible way the use of books among young and old. The executive work of the organization will be in charge of Frederic G. Melcher of the R. R. Bowker office, who will give most of his time now to this kindred work while keeping his editorial connection with the *Publishers' Weekly* and *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The American Library Association and this new organization will find many points of joint work, and Secretary Milam has already sent cordial good wishes to the new organization.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The School Libraries Section of the American Library Association met on the afternoon of June 2nd, Harriet Wood presiding.

The tone of the meeting was informal. Discussion of all practical school library problems was the keynote of the afternoon's session. May Ingles, librarian of the High School of Commerce, Omaha, Nebr., talked on "Teaching Students the Use of Books and Library Tools." Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School Library, Emporia, Kan., discussed briefly the question of supervised study in its relation to the school library. Margaret Ely, librarian of the Lake View High School Branch of the Chicago Public Library, described helpful materials recently added to her collection.

Miss Ingles' talk was most practical and started a general discussion which brought forth other ideas. An abstract follows:

"The right use of a school library will contribute more to the training of a child in high ideals, fine tastes and good habits, than any other agency. The librarian, who is awake to her possibilities, will create the feeling that the library is the place to come for material on any subject wanted. Free use of the library and attendance without restriction will enable the pupil to become acquainted with its resources. The ability to acquire facts is of far more importance than the fact itself. Few reserves and no marked places make it possible for the pupil to work and think. Few rules and plenty of lists and guides will simplify the use of the library. Instruction in the class room is of prime importance. At least one lecture should be given and if possible, a course, graded throughout the four years, should be systematically taught. The librarian should know the courses of study, visit classes and co-operate with the teacher in the assembling of material. Home reading may be encouraged by giving talks on books in library or class room, by consulting the likes and dislikes of the pupils, by reading a 'starter,' by choosing a hero each month for the history class, and by choosing good illustrated editions. Pictures and clippings and plenty of material, well advertised will bring the individual pupil into personal contact with the librarian, who will constantly teach the individual pupil how to cull the material he desires. Co-operation with every department of the school in the preparation of the pupil in his

self education is best accomplished thru careful instruction in the use of library books and tools."

In presenting the question of supervised study, Mr. Kerr spoke about the tendency of the teaching body to carry off to the individual class room, groups of books, which then become dead as far as the library is concerned. He urged the necessity of keeping the books in the library and making the librarian responsible for the proper use of the books, with the co-operation of the individual teacher.

Sylvia Oakley of the Deposit Department of the Chicago Public Library, answered Mr. Kerr at some length, stating that she had found that books loaned to the teachers for class room proved most useful. She added that the selection was supervised by the librarian.

Miss Ely told of the slides, map and postal card collections at the Lake View High School Library, and her card indexes to each of the collections. The slides are arranged according to series name and then numerically and are cataloged under series name and under subject. Maps are mounted on dark green binding linen, arranged according to title, and cataloged under subject, while postal cards are arranged according to broad subject and cataloged under smaller subjects. She also described the method used in her library in the care and preservation of pictures and pamphlets. Pictures are classified under definite subject and cataloged under subject with many cross references. The *Mentor* and *National Geographic* magazines are left intact and cataloged as pictures, giving the exact page on which the picture may be found. Pamphlets are arranged according to author and cataloged under subject, author and title. Back numbers of magazines are not bound, but are kept in single numbers and preserved by covering them with heavy brown paper.

Miss Mulheron, Supervisor of School Libraries, Portland, Ore., spoke about the enthusiasm and spirit shown in the Portland High Schools, where much of the routine work is managed at the main library.

Miss Wood moved that Martha Pritchard, the elected chairman for the present year, be re-elected for the coming year. The motion was unanimously carried and the meeting was adjourned.

MARGARET ELY,
Secretary.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OHIO DISTRICT MEETINGS

Five district meetings of the Ohio Library Association were held in May and June, from each of which considerable result should be secured, not only for those in attendance but for the librarians of the entire state. The two chief topics were adequate finance and forthcoming legislation. The meetings were as follows:

N. E., Canton, May 25; N. C., Tiffin, May 20; N. W., Toledo, May 20; S. C., Columbus, June 17; S. W., Dayton, June 18.

At the Tiffin meeting Miss Kramer, of Marion, presided. Miss Fox, of Mansfield, discussed finances, especially the question of whether the Library Board or the staff are responsible. It was the feeling at this and other district meetings that the trustees do not carry out their responsibility to the fullest extent, but allow the libraries to become subordinate to other city departments in pressing the claim for tax money. Grace Peterson, of Elyria, discussed "Library and School," suggesting the campaign to encourage the adult public to use the public library as a continuation school. The Enlarged Program received the full endorsement of all the librarians present at each of the five district meetings, its plan and organization being described by Mr. Vitz, of Cleveland.

At the Northeast meeting, the county bill in its tentative form was discussed. The librarians present were unanimous in the opinion that county libraries operating under trained and certified librarians should do so directly under the county commissioners without any county library boards intervening. The subject of county libraries also received full attention at the Southcentral meeting at Columbus, Mr. Reeder of the Ohio State Library, having collected considerable data on the lack of library service in the rural districts.

The Legislative Committee of the Ohio Library Association is now at work on a revised county library bill, a bill for enlarging the powers of the State Library Commission and for amending the State tax laws so that libraries which operate under school boards will be insured their Carnegie obligations.

J. L. W.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Sixty librarians and twelve library trustees from the fifteen southwest counties of Ohio gathered in Dayton, June 18th, to discuss problems of maintenance and management.

The purpose of the meeting, as voiced by Miss Doren, who presided at the first session, was "to review the present serious condition of

free public libraries in the light of to-day's emergencies, economic and otherwise; to consider the greatly increased demand upon libraries for authentic information, clean recreation, adult education, as well as co-operation with schools; to discuss the bearings of library laws, library funds, and the rewards which the library profession offers in comparison with industry and business."

Preceding the general session in the morning a conference of children's library workers was conducted by Gertrude Avey, of the Cincinnati Public Library.

The morning session was devoted to the discussion of the library worker's welfare, a fundamental consideration which hitherto has not had representation on the programs of library meetings to any great extent. Myrtle Sweetman, former librarian of West Carnegie branch library of Dayton, gave a brief talk on income insurance in connection with the problem of old age provision and retirement funds. Louis Ruthenberg, superintendent of the Delco Light Co., gave an interesting account of the efforts made by that company for the welfare and training of its employees.

Standardization of salaries and certification of library positions were recommended in the discussion of the problem of library salaries, led by Janet Hannaford, present librarian of West Carnegie branch, who gave a report of an investigation of salaries and living conditions among library workers. The report brought out in a striking manner the inadequacy of library salaries in relation to the advanced costs of living and in comparison with the rewards offered employees in business and industry.

Library funds and legislation and library service to the blind featured the afternoon session.

Roy G. Fitzgerald, vice-president of the Dayton Library Board of Trustees, spoke of the difficulties confronting that library. He discussed also some of the provisions of the proposed county district library law.

Burton Egbert Stevenson gave interesting information upon how the existing county library law had made it possible to extend Chillicothe library service to Ross County.

The subject of adequate library funds was considered by Bernis Brien, trustee of the Dayton Library, who discussed as one of the factors in the shortage of library funds the lack of self-assertion on the part of public libraries, and urged that libraries should not be ashamed of their poverty, but should make every effort to make public their plight and to place their needs and difficulties before the citizens whom they serve.

The evening meeting, held at the Engineers' Club, was devoted to the consideration of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program.

Carl P. P. Vitz, vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, told of the war activities of the A. L. A. and gave a convincing presentation of the value and need of the peace activities contemplated in the Enlarged Program, which was followed by an illustrated lecture on the A. L. A. war service by Mr. Stevenson, whose identification with the movement and wealth of personal experience enabled him to present most graphically the library war activities.

It was the expression of all who attended the sessions that in point of enthusiasm, numbers present, and pertinence of the discussions, this meeting was one of the most successful ever held in the Southwest District.

VIRGINIA HOLLINGSWORTH,
Secretary.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held in the Public Library at Westport, Friday, May 21st. William H. Burr, president of the Board of Trustees, welcomed the visiting librarians. Frederic G. Melcher of the *Publishers' Weekly* spoke on the responsibility of the public library in training the young for citizenship. He gave a list of books most helpful for this purpose, beginning with collections of songs, then poetry, which he advised strongly, as poets rise above local prejudices and are able to widen a child's horizon, books about other countries, fiction, the problems of the alien, the great war, and the new democracy.

John Adams Lowe of the Brooklyn Public Library then made a strong plea for recruits for library service. Because of the higher salaries paid by commercial houses, many librarians have left their profession. Those already in library work should be saved and the library personnel increased.

At the afternoon session Josephine Adams Rathbone, vice-director of the School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, spoke on "Salaries and Training of Librarians," mentioning among the advantages of training, the acquaintance attained by visits to various types of libraries, the development of judgment and resourcefulness, the broader conception of the work of different departments, and the gain in self-confidence, professional consciousness, and financial value. The salaries of library school graduates have averaged an increase of 30 per cent during the past year.

It was voted "that it is the sentiment of this

association that no steps should be taken toward organization for the campaign for the enlarged program of the A. L. A. until the items of the program are definitely decided upon by vote of the A. L. A."

DOROTHY WHITING,
Secretary.

ANN ARBOR LIBRARY CLUB

The year 1919-20 has been most successful for the Ann Arbor Library Club. The attendance has averaged forty-four, an increase of six over that of last year. Because of the influenza epidemic, it was impossible to meet in February, and so there have been but seven regular meetings.

The program of the year has been interesting and varied. At the October meeting W. W. Bishop gave a comprehensive paper on "The Library and Post School Education." The November meeting was held at Martha Cook residence hall, and the program was one of the most interesting the club has enjoyed, consisting of the war reminiscences of S. W. McAllister, E. H. Ketcham, Esther Braley and F. L. D. Goodrich. In December, F. P. Jordan gave a clear and interesting paper on "Classification in the University Library." B. A. Finney having written music for "The Song of the Library Staff," by Samuel Foss, the club sang it several times. In January the club had as its guest and speaker of the evening, Mr. Browning of Jackson, who spoke on "The Problem of the Librarian and Public Library of a Moderate Sized Community." F. P. Jordan entertained the March meeting with a talk on "Sir Anthony Panizzi," and in April Clare Mullet gave a delightful paper on "Why I Read Fiction," and Evelyn Walker ably discussed "Modern Poetry." At this meeting B. A. Finney read two letters from Mr. Severance.

In May the club held its annual picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Steere. After a delicious supper, a short business meeting was held and the following officers elected for the coming year: President, S. W. McAllister; vice-presidents, Margaret Smith, Amy Watts; secretary, Emily Hendricks; treasurer, Sue Biethan.

The club voted to send a ten dollar food draft to the librarian at Innesbruck in answer to an appeal from him.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

At the May meeting of the Club the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Frank Lewis; vice presidents, Asa D. Dickinson and Katherine M. Trimble; secretary, Martha L. Coplin; treasurer, Bertha S. Wetzell.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE Alumni Reunion Supper was held in the Art Gallery of the library building on Thursday evening, June 24th, preceding the Trustees' Reception. Over one hundred guests were present. The classes of 1895, 1900 and 1910 held reunions, and the class of 1895 gave \$75 to the Graduates' Fund in memory of their classmate, Caroline Chapin, who was for many years upon the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library. The other classes also made memorial gifts to the Graduates' Fund. The class of 1920 contributed \$50 toward the Roof Garden which, we hope, will be an actuality during the coming year.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE advanced courses announced for the year 1920-1921 are Administration, Art and the Book, Bibliographical Problems, Book Selection, Cataloging, Children's Work and Literature, Current Events, Documents, Library and Community, Practical Work, Reference Work, School Libraries, Special Libraries and Theses. As planned these courses aggregate a number of class hours work per week ranging from 18 to 23. The minimum required to qualify for the diploma is 12 hours, so that students enjoy some election as to subjects. The school also stands ready to credit to a limited extent courses which the student may pursue during the year at other institutions in New York City, subject to the approval of the faculty, and providing that the courses in question bear directly upon the specialization sought by the individual in attending the Library School.

Candidates for advanced courses should register not later than Sept. 30th, for, altho the actual instructional period extends only over the three months, February to April inclusive, the faculty must approve in advance the students' plans as regards practical work for the year, and the diploma is granted only after receipt of satisfactory reports as to the completion of this work. It is also expected that the selection of subjects for bibliographies and theses, in the case of students who elect these, will be made in September; and that the work upon the problems assigned will extend over the year. Obviously it is desirable that students spend the entire school year in New York, altho this is

not essential. The registration and consultation required in September can be done by correspondence if necessary. Candidates who wish to come to New York for the year can usually secure positions in the New York Public Library, with release for the instructional period; and candidates already on the staff of the New York Public Library can generally obtain leave for this period.

Giorgia Michaelson, who received her certificate in 1919 and who has served as reviser for the school year 1919-1920, has resigned to accept a position in the New Rochelle (N. Y.) Public Library. Her place will be taken by Marilla B. George, a member of the class to which certificates have just been awarded.

Appointments of members of the Class of 1919-1920, in addition to those already reported are:

Brown, Lawrence L., reference librarian, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Welles, Mary P., assistant, Hartford (Conn.) Public Library.

Witmer, Eleanor M., assistant, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.

Entrance examinations will be held on Friday, Aug. 27th, at the Library School and at other designated points, this affording another opportunity for enrollment in the class which will enter in the fall of 1920. Inquiries and applications should be sent to the Principal, Library School of the New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Word came recently of the death on Tuesday, July 6th, at Hillsdale, Mich., of Agnes Van Valkenburgh, a member of the original teaching staff of the library school, and one who was closely associated with Miss Plummer in establishing the school and in setting its ideals and standards. Miss Van Valkenburgh came to New York after a long period of service as head cataloger of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library, and served as instructor in cataloging, indexing, in book-selection and trade and national bibliography, and as conductor of the fiction seminar. In 1917 she became librarian of the Bay City (Mich.) Public Library, which position she actively held until incapacitated about a year ago by the illness which resulted in her death. Miss Van Valkenburgh's personal charm and wide experience and acquaintance made her much beloved and admired by a large group of fellow-workers and former students.

E. J. REECE,
Principal.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

"RECRUITING for librarianship" is a good slogan, and our letters thruout this year give abundant proof that our library friends are wide awake to the importance of interesting good material in the possibilities in the library field. Scarcely an applicant fails to disclose, sooner or later, that it was some librarian, whose opinion she respected, or whose work had aroused her admiration, that influenced her to turn to this vocation.

It is a pleasure, too, to see how much more generous the schools and colleges are in presenting this as one of the desirable professions than they were in the past. Yes, profession we may safely call it now that Mr. Houghton has induced Uncle Sam so to sponsor it in the "Reclassification of Salaries" report, a fact of incalculable value to us all. The effect of the A. L. A. publicity, not yet to be adequately measured, must be felt increasingly.

Simmons seems to be feeling, perhaps slightly in advance of some of the other schools, these, and other less easily explained influences, if inferences may be drawn from the registration now proceeding for 1920-1921.

For a year or two yet the war scars will be seen in the diminished numbers of the classes which entered in 1917 and 1918, and graduate in 1921 and 1922, but it is the newcomers who are arousing our optimism.

Registration continues nominally until the opening of the college in September, but that of freshmen for the Library School is so unprecedentedly large this year that we fear we cannot accommodate them. Surely this is a symptom of how much Simmons needs the three million endowment she is seeking if she is to satisfy all the demands made upon her.

In addition to the freshmen, there are two other groups who enter yearly in varying numbers. A few transfer from other colleges with advanced credit for one or two years of academic work and complete our four year program. A larger group enters for the one year course in Library Science, and the prospects for this class are good. It has always been limited to twenty-five, but may have to be extended somewhat this year.

Registration for the summer school, also, has been to capacity in the cataloging and classification courses.

With new courses opening from Buffalo to Texas, and the increase of schools along the Pacific coast, it is reasonable to expect the distribution of those desiring professional education should be somewhat modified, but I am

more concerned that we should be alive to making the training worth coming for, than fearful lest the pathway to our doors be grass-grown.

Recent appointments of the class of 1920, are: Katherine M. Hall, appointed an assistant in the Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass. M. Grace Reely, librarian of the Boise High School, Boise, Idaho. Kathleen Snow, librarian of the Millinocket Public Library, Millinocket, Me. Alice M. Waldron, appointed school librarian of the Salem Public Library, Salem, Ore.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE class of 1920 was graduated June 19th, 1920. The closing exercises were held in the class room of the Library School. John H. Leete, the Director, made the address, which was followed by the presentation of diplomas by Miss Fay, acting principal.

Elva Smith has been given charge of the course in book selection for the Children's Librarians Course, and Margaret Carnegie will supervise the classes in story-telling. Ruth Paxson has been appointed registrar.

Arrangements have recently been completed for an academic library course to be given by the Carnegie Library School and the University of Pittsburgh. This course is similar to that offered by the school in co-operation with the Carnegie Institute of Technology, but differs in some details. The plan provides for a four years' course, the instruction for the first three years in literature, languages, history, science, and other academic subjects being given by the University, and the fourth year consisting of one of the regular courses in the Library School. The satisfactory completion of the course will be recognized by an appropriate degree conferred by the University. This course will be offered for the first time at the opening of the fall term of the University.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,
Principal.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

DURING the summer a course for junior attendants will be conducted by Helen Gladys Percy and Elizabeth Williams, the instructor and registrar of the school. The thirty-third annual session of the school will open Sept. 27th and, in addition to the regular classes, open courses for persons already in library work will be offered in January and February.

The following appointments have been made for the class of 1920:

Helene Conant, assistant, San Diego Public Library.
 Mary Harris, Santa Ana High School.
 Fern Hartman, assistant, Pomona Public Library.
 Marian Hayman, assistant, Pasadena Public Library.
 Marion Rownd, children's librarian, Richmond Public Library.
 Marjorie Silverthorn, assistant, Reed College Library.
 Nancy Vaughan, research librarian, Bullock's Department Store, Los Angeles.
 Katharine West, assistant librarian, John Muir School, Pasadena.
 Elizabeth Woodhouse, cataloger, Pasadena Public Library.

The following have received appointments in the Los Angeles Public Library: Vida Abrahams, Helen Aldrich, Helen Alexander, Mary Anderson, Estelle Bridge, Clara Byrne, George E. Chase, Emily Domers, Reba Dwight, Sadie Hoffman, Harriet Monfort.

ELIZABETH O. WILLIAMS,
Registrar.

ONTARIO LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

THE Minister of Education has authorized the organizing of a free training school for librarianship, consisting of a three months' course from September 6th to December 3rd, 1920. The school will be under the direction of the Inspector of Public Libraries, Department of Education, and will have competent librarians on its staff as instructors and lecturers. The Toronto Public Library and George H. Locke, its chief librarian, will furnish facilities for practice work in the various departments of the library system. It is calculated that about

forty per cent of the time will be devoted to lectures and instruction and about sixty per cent to practice.

The course includes classes in book selection, elementary bibliography, evolution of modern prose literature, reference work, classification, cataloging, shelf-listing, circulation work, work with children and administration and secretarial work together with simple routine. No fee will be charged and practically all supplies are to be furnished by the Department. Applications for admission should be made to W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, Department of Education, Parliament Building, Toronto, Ont..

LONDON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY VACATION SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, in co-operation with the University of Bristol, has arranged for a summer vacation school to be held at the University of Bristol from August 30th until September 11th. The course has been arranged with the idea of providing intensive training for librarians in charge of rural library systems. It will comprise twenty-five lectures, illustrated by demonstrations, visits to libraries, etc. The staff of lecturers as announced includes Dr. E. A. Baker, director of the school, W. C. Berwick Sayers, W. R. B. Prideaux and R. Wright. The courses offered are: Book selection (Baker), classification (Sayers), cataloging (Prideaux), and rural libraries, planning, working (Wright).

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

AKERS, Susan G., W. 1913, librarian of the Mary Hemenway Hall Library at Wellesley

College, Wellesley, Mass., resigned. Appointed cataloger of the University of North Dakota Library.

BABER, Carroll P., I. 1918-1920, has been appointed assistant librarian of the University of Oklahoma, Norman.

BAECHTOLD, Elsie, I. 1915 appointed librarian of the Irving National Bank, New York City.

BLANCHARD, Alice A., N. Y. S. 1903-1904, appointed principal of the Children's Department, Los Angeles Public Library.

BOERLAGE, Louise Marie, N. Y. P. L. 1916-18, formerly on the staff of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, is now engaged in A. L. A. hospital library work in the New York district.

BRAINERD, Jessie Florence, N. Y. P. L. 1911-1913, librarian, Hackensack (N. J.) High School, resigned. Appointed librarian Horace Mann School for Boys, New York City.

BROTHERTON, Nina C., W. R. 1907, since 1917 in charge of work with schools, and later head of the Work with Schools of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, appointed principal of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh in place of Sarah C. N. Bogle, resigned. Miss Brotherton in addition to her work in the library has been a member of the faculty of the School.

BUDGE, Jessie A., reference librarian, University of North Dakota, resigned, to become librarian of the Grand Forks (N. D.) Public Library.

BUTTERWORTH, Jeanne, S. 1919, promoted to head of the Children's Department of the New Haven Public Library.

CAMPBELL, Juliette, C. P. certificate 1918, appointed children's librarian at South Side Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, Margaret, C. P. certificate 1914, appointed supervisor of story-telling, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

CASE, Mrs. Gladys, C. P. 1911, appointed principal of the Children's Room, Central Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

COLE, George Watson. Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., at its recent Commencement, conferred upon George Watson Cole, librarian of The Henry E. Huntington Library and president of the Bibliographical Society of America, the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters (L. H. D.).

COMBE, Hilda, S. 1913, appointed librarian of the English High School, Providence, R. I.

COOPERRIDER, Edith, in charge of the Department Library of Geology of the Ohio State University, is to spend a month this summer in the Vassar Library assisting the staff in that library in arranging and cataloging its geology collection.

DE LEON, Florence, N. Y. P. L. 1916-18, head of the Cataloging Department of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex., resigned. Appointed to reorganize the catalog of the Kemp Library at Wichita Falls, Texas.

DICE, J. Howard, formerly Ohio State Library Organizer, and at present assistant to the librarian in charge at the Washington Headquarters of the library service of the U. S. War Department, elected librarian of the University of Pittsburgh, to take up work on Oct. 1st.

DIXON, Vera M., acting librarian at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, resigned. Appointed director of school libraries in Des Moines, Iowa.

ELDRIDGE, Bessie L., N. Y. S. 1917-1918, assistant librarian in the Geneseo (N. Y.) State Normal School, resigned. Appointed librarian of the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y.

FAY, Lucy F., who has been acting temporarily as principal of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, has been granted leave of absence in order that she may take a long rest.

FLETCHER, Sheldon, N. Y. P. L. 1915-1917, children's librarian, Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library, resigned. Appointed assistant, Commercial High School Library, Brooklyn.

FORD, Worthington Chauncey, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan.

GILLIES, Elizabeth, S. 1918, appointed librarian of the Edgewater (N. J.) Public Library.

GODDARD, George S., Connecticut State Librarian, has been elected treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

GOFF, Mary E., I. 1911, of the University of Texas library, is teaching one of the summer library courses offered by the University of Oklahoma.

HALL, Gertrude, N. Y. S. 1920, formerly assistant in the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed Director of Children's Work at Youngstown (O.) Public Library.

HARRIS, Helen M., N. Y. S. 1915-1916, appointed assistant to the director of hospital libraries, A. L. A. War Service.

HEALY, W. J., appointed Provincial Librarian of Manitoba. Mr. Healy, a graduate of Toronto University, has had an interesting career as a journalist, having been Ottawa correspondent of the *Toronto Mail* and for six years secretary of the Press Gallery at the National Capital. Later he became associate editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press* and instituted its lively "Heliograms" column. For seven years he was Western Canadian correspondent of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the British Board of Trade. He is one of the editors of the University of Toronto Song Book which, says the *Canadian Bookman*, "has so long been the basis of musical culture of university trained Canadians."

HEDRICK, S. Blanche, assistant librarian of the University of North Dakota from 1913 to 1919, appointed director of the North Dakota State Public Library Commission. During the past year Miss Hedrick has been librarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, which position she held for over three years before going to the University of North Dakota.

HILDEBRAND, W. A., assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society from 1898 to 1911, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Typographic Library and Museum, Jersey City, N. J.

HOLLINGSWORTH, Virginia, for the past seven years first assistant cataloger of the Dayton Public Library, appointed head of the Department. Carrie Bench succeeds as first assistant.

HOPKINS, Dorothy, S. 1911, appointed librarian at Abbot Academy Library, Andover, Mass.

HULINGS, Florence, P. 1911, appointed librarian of the public library at Massillon, Ohio.

KELLY, Frances H., librarian of the South Side Branch Library at Pittsburgh appointed head of the Department of Work with Schools in succession to Nina C. Brotherton.

KIRK, Marguerite, formerly of the Berkeley (Calif.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Fort Lyon Naval Hospital to succeed Genevra Brock. Miss Brock resigned on account of the illness of her sister.

LAUMAN, Caroline, assistant-librarian at Paris Island, appointed librarian at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., succeeding Gilbert H. Doane, resigned.

MCADAM, John, appointed chief librarian and secretary of the Municipal Museum, Borough of Warrington, England. He served as sub-librarian for the past fifteen years.

MCCRACKEN, Helen, C. P. diploma 1917, appointed librarian of the South Side Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

MUNGER, Irene, S. special 1916-17, has taken charge of the Weller Library at Mohawk, N. Y.

MUSE, Benonine, N. Y. S. 1920, appointed head of the lending and reference departments of the Rosenberg Library at Galveston, Texas.

NELSON, Ina F., formerly of the Library of Congress, later of the Riverside Library Service School, is temporarily in charge of the catalog room Riverside Public Library.

NEWCOMET, Edith S., N. Y. P. L. 1916-17; S. 1914, of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, resigned. Appointed assistant at the Fresno (Cal.) Public Library.

PEARSON, Helen, who was active in Hospital Library Work under the National League for Women's Service during the war, will have charge, under direction of the Dayton Public Library, of the Hospital Library Service at the Soldiers' Home and other Dayton hospitals.

POTTER, Elizabeth G., N. Y. S. 1912, who has just returned from more than two years' service with the Red Cross and A. L. A. overseas, will go immediately to Mills College, California, to take charge of the library for the coming year.

REED, Lulu Ruth, N. Y. S. 1919, appointed head of the catalog department of the Rosenberg Library at Galveston, Texas.

ROELKE, H. Edward, assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago, resigned June 1st, to accept a business position in Chicago.

RUSH, Gladys, P. 1914, appointed acting librarian at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

STEELE, Katherine Delia, N. Y. P. L. 1916-17; P. 1909, who has just returned from service with the Y. M. C. A. in France, is now an assistant in the University of Minnesota Library.

VAN VALKENBURGH, Agnes, until last September librarian of Bay City, Mich., died on July 6th after a long illness. Miss Van Valkenburgh had for some years assisted her father who was postmaster of Hillsdale, Wis., before taking up librarianship and joining the staff of the Milwaukee Public Library where she spent nearly eighteen years, during much of which time she was chief of the Catalog Department. In 1911 she became a member of the faculty of the newly established Library School of the New York Public Library where she remained until 1916 going thence to White Plains to work on the *Cumulative Book Index* published by the H. W. Wilson Co. The following year she became librarian of the Bay City (Mich.) Public Library, which post she was obliged to abandon last September owing to poor health. She spent most of the last year of her life at the home of her sister, Mrs. Burr Wilbur at Hillsdale, Mich. Miss Van Valkenburgh's friends were so numerous and her personality was so fine that she will be greatly missed, and her many associates will subscribe to Lutie E. Stearns' appreciation of her printed elsewhere in this issue.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE *TRANSCRIPT*'S "LIBRARIAN"

To the Editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*:

A few years ago a newspaper article of mine, describing a typical library meeting, fell into the hands of a trustee of the Malden Public Library. Altho the article should have been taken with a grain of salt, this gentleman was perhaps alone in not observing that precaution. He decided that library meetings were as well left unattended (not always a mistaken conclusion) and consequently vetoed the proposed payment by the library of the expenses of Mr. Herbert W. Fison, the Malden librarian, in attending the meeting.

Sad as the incident may have seemed, it has its amusing aspect. It was the cause of the feeling of personal resentment which is apparent in Mr. Fison's letter about "The *Transcript*'s 'Librarian'" in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June 15, 1920. At that date of the fatal conclusion by the trustee, Mr. Fison decided that something was, to quote his words, "delaying library progress all through New England," and that he might as well cast me, with my "pernicious" articles in the *Transcript*, for the part of Chief Villain.

In various places I have noted the tendency (observed by many other librarians also), of a few of our colleagues to regard their work and their own relations to the universe with unnecessary seriousness. Like a certain character in Kipling's "Bertran and Bimi," they have "too much ego in their cosmos." Probably nobody, except the person most concerned, really thinks that with Mr. Fison's absence from that meeting began a period of decadence for New England libraries; probably nobody else so exaggerates the importance of my *Transcript* articles.

When Mr. Fison intimates that the people of New England in general, and the readers of the *Transcript* in particular, are mostly ninnies and simpletons, unable to comprehend any writing which is not labelled and explained in advance, he need not be taken as a safe guide. Every writer, whether of books or articles, whether famous humorist or obscure journalist, is familiar with the complaints of a querulous minority of readers, who take satire and irony as an offence, and jesting allusions as a personal affront. The theory that intelligent readers—and "The Librarian" of the *Transcript* was favored with a great many of them, who never had the slightest difficulty in understand-

ing his meaning—the theory that these should be insulted, in order to spare the feelings of a very few extremely dense persons, is not a new one to me. It always shocks me when I hear it advocated by a librarian. For he, of all persons, should know that the history of literature, and of its humble branch, journalism, is full of records of the complaints made by the gullible, who had been deceived or annoyed by misunderstanding what was perfectly clear to ninety-nine per cent of its readers.

EDMUND LESTER PEARSON.

New York, July 21, 1920.

To the Editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*:

Mr. Fison, in the June 15th *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, serving an oblique warning on the new library "colymnist" of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, reminds me of the zealous deacon telling, in the presence of the new parson, the awful mistakes of the last incumbent. No one expects any longer to meet Mr. Pearson or his little group of delectable creations—Miss Pansy Patterson, Mr. Percival Gooch and the rest—in the pages of the *Transcript*. The new "Librarian" should have his own chance, but we hope he will condescend as little as did Mr. Pearson to the Pharisees of the profession or to such library trustees as Mr. Fison would have us believe infest New England.

Things tend to become sacrosanct in every profession, and we need the counter-irritants so pleasantly administered by Mr. Pearson in the *Transcript*. He was joking, of course. I am aware that this statement may be questioned, but I am among those who never detected "his pessimistic frame of mind," to use Mr. Fison's phrase. Indeed, he was often taken to task for joking about such serious things as catalogers, children's librarians and books-for-everybody. Mr. Pearson, however, did not write for owls, and tho his work could not be safely placed in the hands of stupid persons, including, if we are to believe Mr. Fison, most library trustees in New England, it was surely not to be denied to mature readers.

I wish to testify that my staff has derived much enjoyment from Mr. Pearson's column. It has often been clipped and posted on the staff bulletin board, and I have many times shared its delights with my trustees.

I came (literally and perhaps spiritually) a long way from the sacred codfish eighteen years ago, but I have always subscribed to the Wed-

nesday and Saturday *Transcript*, and "The Librarian" is sometimes the only thing in the paper that I read. But never again, if I am to understand that it mustn't mention library doings lightly or say anything to divert the library brahmin from his "motionless immensity of complacency."

GEORGE W. FULLER,
Librarian.

*Public Library,
Spokane, Washington.*

THE RATING OF LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In an editorial on page 505 of your issue for June 1st you say: "Some years since, Dr. Bostwick proposed an algebraic formula for the rating of libraries, combining the figures given in their respective reports into what might be called an index number." You further suggest that such an index number for libraries might be calculated by the Committee of Five on Library Service. This is based upon a misconception. My proposition was in no sense for a rating of libraries but was for a method whereby a fair appropriation of money for the support of any particular library might be deduced from its statistics of service.

It seems to me that the extension of the term "index number," as made in the Russell Sage report and approved by you, is unfortunate. As used by economists, an index number is a number used in the comparison of one year's prices with another's, and is deduced in various ways from the actual prices of different commodities. It is a number deduced from other numbers which themselves represent facts—not deductions. But any number deduced from ratings that are themselves more or less arbitrary has not at all the same standing, and the assumption that it has, contained implicitly in the use of the same term for it, is apt to deceive the public.

That the economists' use of index-numbers is fair, is shown by the fact that they do not differ much when deduced by different methods. But in rating the degree of service of an institution the result would depend almost wholly on the arbitrary rating of different elements of service and might differ widely according to the personal equation of the raters. It is a little disquieting to see numerical ratings of this kind cropping up again, after becoming discredited in the field where they once had the widest vogue. I refer, of course, to the "marking system" in schools and colleges. Anyone who has had experience with this system will agree, I think, in thoro dissatisfaction with it. Why this dissatisfaction should be less pronounced

where we are dealing with institutions instead of individuals, I am unable to see.

As the work of the Committee of Five on Library Service has been mentioned in this connection, let me say that our duties are primarily concerned with the ascertainment and assemblage of facts. Later we may think best to formulate some inferences, but not until the facts have been brought out very thoroly. There has been entirely too much unwarranted inference in the past and a counsel of caution seems to be what we need at present.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

St. Louis, June 21.

DUST IN LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A librarian asks if the condition of the surrounding streets does not govern the dust conditions to a great extent in library buildings. Most certainly yes. If the library building is in an open space, the sidewalks facing winds from a westerly quarter will get most of the dust tracked into the building. In closely built areas, every street is wind-swept.

Thruout the greater part of the United States westerly and northwesterly winds are dry and dust-bearing. Easterly winds and southerly winds are moisture-bearing.

Hard-paved streets—asphalt, rock, or brick—are dusty unless cleaned daily. Tarring or oiling a street reduces its dustiness almost to nothing. Dust will not fly from a freshly-tarred street and flies will not breed in them until the surface begins to crumble.

J. W. REDWAY.

*Meteorological Laboratory,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.*

WHERE A BOOK IS AN EVENT

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A few weeks ago I came across a copy of Clifton Johnson's collection of "Poems My Children Love Best of All" and sent it to Mrs. Lloyd, of the Caney Creek Community Center at Pippapass, Kentucky, who wrote, as always, a most appreciative letter in reply. She says:

"The book of poems has already been a great help to the worker who reads aloud to our group of little boys every night, before they go to bed.

"It rained yesterday and our vocational children had to come in from the field. They gathered around this book that was lying on the table in Radcliffe cottage and one read aloud and the others listened.

"When the new wears off we shall put it on the shelves of our circulating library. We can

use to real advantage every book that you send, or can get anyone to send. We have been greatly helped by the discards that in years past have been sent us from Pratt Institute."

I wonder if there are not other libraries besides Pratt which would be glad to send some of their discards and duplicates to Mrs. Lloyd. I know that she will use them to advantage, as she says, and it seems to me there can be no more worthy group of readers than these native Americans who are slowly awakening from their generations of lethargy. Books in large type are especially appreciated, for the percentage of people who have eye trouble is uncommonly high there.

Parcel post and mail should be addressed to Caney Creek Community Center, Pippapass, Ky., while freight and express should be sent to Wayland, Ky.

FLORENCE A. HUXLEY.

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH—AN APPRECIATION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The passing of Agnes Van Valkenburgh has brought sorrow to a legion of friends all over the country. Miss Van Valkenburgh was known from Maine to California by those she had inspired thru her remarkable capacity for friendship. She fairly radiated good will toward all human kind. Her associates and assistants were devoted to her, as were those who came under her instruction. No one ever came in contact with her without going away the better for it. Her abounding cheerfulness and her keen appreciation of everything that contributed to the happiness and joy of life will be sadly missed by those who mourn her untimely demise.

LUTIE E. STEARNS.

547 Prospect Avenue,
Milwaukee, Wis.

"HELPING TO SOLVE MISUNDERSTANDINGS"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It has occurred to me that librarians might assist partially in helping to solve some of the misunderstandings between employers and employes by calling the attention of both parties to some of the best articles appearing in journals which they are least likely to read because they represent primarily the other's point of view.

As an illustration of what I mean, would it not be worth while to have reprinted in some of the labor union press articles by and about successful men in industry, a large part of

whose success has been their appreciation of the value of industrial justice and industrial goodwill?

On the other hand magazines read more perhaps by employers than by employes might find occasionally in the labor press or trade union journals some article representing a new point of view well worth considering and understanding.

As mutual confidence is so vital a factor in industrial development and as mutual understanding is the basis of such confidence, whatever can be done to assist in bringing about a mutual understanding will represent time well spent. Often by a personal word to local editors of an article of value for the above purpose the librarian can perhaps become a valuable factor in the further development of industrial goodwill.

JOHN BOYNTON KAISER,
Librarian.

*Public Library,
Tacoma, Wash.*

A CORRECTION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Yur admirabl articl on women was proof red by someone les familiar with facts. They hav Linderfelt's name speld on page 548 both times as "feld" and below says Elmendorf became assistant. He was *always* chief at Buffalo. They oferd the chief's place to his widow on his deth, but she declined it preferring to hav Walter Brown hav the administrativ details, discipline, etc., and took the title of assistant and the more difficult bibliografic work.

Page 549 first sentence, ar yu ryt in saying Carnegie endowd the N. Y. P. L. Library School?

I know yu wil want this to be an authoitativ articl for future generations wil look to L. J. to setl any doubtful points.

MELVIL DEWEY.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Sept. 2-4. At Portland, Ore.

Annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Sept. 20-25. At Lake Placid, N. Y.

Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

Oct. 5-7. At Cleveland. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

Meeting of the Ohio Library Association.

Oct. 12-14. At Springfield.

Autumn meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK.

Buffalo. The total number of books circulated by the Main Library and its various outside agencies during 1919 was 1,799,528, a gain of 268,797 over the previous year. The number of registered borrowers was the greatest in the history of the Library, totaling 100,575. In addition to these borrowers, there were 40,792 pupils in the grammar schools of the city registered to borrow from the class-room libraries maintained by the Public Library. The net additions to the Library during 1919 was 14,792 books, making the total number of volumes at the end of the year 393,871. The major part of the funds for maintenance come from the city which in the past year appropriated \$150,930; the school fund of Buffalo contributed \$2881 and the institution's allotment from the Public Library Fund of New York State was \$600; other receipts brought the total up to \$182,577. Of this \$35,498 was expended for books, \$2628 for periodicals, \$7682 on binding and \$87,381 for the salaries of library employees.

OHIO

Cleveland. The smaller branches of the Public Library are being combined with the large branches in a general Branch Department under Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of branches.

The high school libraries are being combined with the Normal School, Board of Education, Junior High School and Grade School libraries, class room collections and work with evening schools and community centers in school buildings, in one school department, with Annie Spencer Cutter as its head.

CALIFORNIA

San Marino. The library of Henry E. Huntingdon was last year incorporated under the laws of the State of California as a public library to form part of an institution consisting of "a free public library, art gallery, museum and park containing objects of artistic, historic, or literary interest," for the "advancement of learning, the arts and sciences, and to promote the public welfare," and in particular "to provide the means for encouraging and carrying on the above-mentioned work within the State of California. . . ." The site of this institution is in San Marino, Los Angeles county. The act of indenture provides that in the event of invalidity of this trust or attempted merger or con-

solidation with any other institution, all of the property thereof shall immediately pass to and vest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

The building is nearing completion and the library is being removed from New York. The staff left New York on July 31, and the collection will be available for public use early in the autumn.

ONTARIO

Toronto. The Public Library Board of Toronto has adopted a new scale of salaries which provides for a sliding scale of increases but which tries to avoid the evil that generally is associated with a scale; in other words, the emphasis is not placed on length of service but upon efficiency in the service and no one is given an increase of salary unless that person's work is satisfactory to the chief of the division.

There is a Government training school in Toronto where during the Michaelmas Term of each year—approximately September 6th to December 6th—those who wish to enter the library profession are given an opportunity for a thoro and intensive training. Sessions are held every day in the Public Library where there are the laboratories at hand to demonstrate in a practical manner the theories being enunciated. The aim is to create a library atmosphere and to explain in a practical manner the meaning of a library environment and to show how the students may develop library intelligence as well as library skill. It is administered on a psychological as well as a logical basis and the success has been very encouraging.

To one who graduates with a C or "passing" grade and who is accepted by the Toronto Public Library the salary is \$900.00 per year, with a B grade, \$1000.00, with an A grade, \$1100.00. These salaries are increased by \$100.00 per annum on the recommendation of the chief of the division to which the respective staff members are attached until \$1300.00 is reached. Then there is an opportunity for the ambitious assistant to make more decided progress. For any who desire it a professional examination is held by the chief librarian which, if the assistant passes, she receives \$1400.00; if she takes first class honors, \$1500.00. These same conditions apply to the Reference and Cataloging Divisions, but for these college graduation is also necessary and the scale of salaries is increased by approximately \$150.00.—G. H. L.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department.

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Library Association of Portland, Portland, Ore., has the following vacancies:

Two children's librarians. One for large branch in good residence district, where definite training and experience are needed in connection with important school work; the other for school department, where children's librarian training will be applied to the needs of the elementary schools. This librarian will also have charge of library in grade school in a foreign district. Salaries \$105 to \$115.

Two branch librarians. One for small branch in good residence district, salary \$105 to \$110; and the other for a much larger branch, with a staff of three assistants, salary \$120 to \$125.

The Civil Service Commission of St. Paul, Minn., will hold an examination for candidates for the position of Chief of Juvenile Division, Library Service, on August 26th. The present salary limits are \$125 to \$150 a month.

Applicants for this examination must be college graduates or have the equivalent training, and must have had at least five years' experience in library service, preferably in the juvenile and bibliographical services.

The duties of position: Book selection; organization and supervision of juvenile work in the central library, in branches, and in reading circles; conduct of staff meetings; lecture before mothers' clubs, etc.; editing library publications, bulletins, etc., of value to parents and children.

The examination will consist of: Practical questions relating to the duties of the position, 4 weights; report writing, 2 weights; training and experience, 4 weights. Examination questions are prepared and rated by specially appointed experts in the particular line of employment.

The eligible list of this examination will remain in force not less than one year and may be extended for an additional year.

The examination will be held on August 26th, in the Council Chamber of the Court House. For non-residents, special arrangements will be made.

For application blank and further information apply to the Civil Service Bureau, Room 83, Court House, St. Paul, Minn.

Wanted, expert cataloger to take charge of Department; also trained children's librarian for the Carnegie Library, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Wanted, experienced children's librarian. Duties to begin September 1. Personal interview necessary. Library contains 24,000 volumes, has circulation of 92,000. Salary \$1200. Address: Librarian, Johnson Public Library, Hackensack, N. J.

Civic agency in large Eastern city wants trained librarian, man or woman, to take charge of its reference library, clippings, and information service. Write fully education, experience, interests, salary, etc., to R. M. B., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian with six years' experience in a university medical library and six in a general college library wishes a position in medical library work. Address: H. E. W., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

University and library school graduate with five years' experience in college libraries, and one as high school librarian, wishes to hear of a reference position or librarianship. Address: M. B., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Position wanted by a trained and experienced children's librarian as librarian, organizer of children's work, or school librarian. Address: A. B. X., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with training and five years' experience in normal and high school library work wishes position as assistant in business library in or near New York City. Address: B., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Gentleman with 25 years' experience in bibliographical cataloging, and historical research work desires an engagement. References. Address: Bookman, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Library School graduate with nine years' experience, four years executive work, wants position in the West. Address: J. C. E., 93 Garfield Avenue, Santa Cruz, Cal.

A cataloger of nearly fifteen years' experience, a college graduate with a good knowledge of languages, would like to change her location, and would like to hear of a position preferably in the East. Address: A. M. H. Care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

University and library school graduate, with experience as librarian of school and of branch in a large system, desires position as general, branch or reference librarian in vicinity of New York. Address: E. M. H., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

"Notable Library Buildings"



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Edwin H. Anderson, Director

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY NEW YORK, N. Y.

The main bookstack occupies the rear of the building and extends upwards through the basement, first and second stories. It is 297 feet long, 78 feet wide and is made up of seven tiers, each 7 feet 6 inches high with deck floors of 1½ inch marble.

The main stack is equipped with Snead Standard Stacks and contains 96,000 adjustable and 16,000 fixed shelves, which placed end to end would extend a distance of 63.3 miles. The capacity of this stack is about 3,000,000 volumes.

Snead Standard Stacks are also installed in forty-three other rooms in the basement, first and second stories. Making an additional capacity of 500,000 volumes.

Detailed plans and description of the above, and many other notable library buildings, are found in our publication "Library Planning, Bookstack & Shelving" which also contains valuable technical articles on the planning and construction of libraries.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A biographical sketch and a full page portrait of the late Charles A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor (Me.) Library is given in the current (April) *Maine Library Bulletin*.

The Detroit Public Library has compiled a list of its books dealing with retail problems common to all branches of the selling game. Under the title "Knowing and Selling Your Goods," this has been issued in pamphlet form by the Retail Merchants Bureau of the Detroit Board of Commerce as an aid to salespeople desirous of giving the best possible service to their customers.

How the oldest house in Hanover, N. H., was transformed into a library that became the life of the town is graphically described by Alice Van Leer Carrick in the *Country Life* for February. This house was once the home of the first President of Dartmouth College, and as such has about it many interesting traditions. The author believes that such a house makes a much more successful and at the same time much less expensive library for a small town than the average formal public library building.

In the May number of *The Landmark*, the monthly magazine of the English-Speaking Union (London), Clara Whitehill Hunt, superintendent of the Brownsville Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library, tells of "The Children's Department of the American Public Library"—its spirit, its organization and its librarian, "the motive power behind the results"—illustrating vividly the story of work with children by a well-told visit to one of the best examples of the children's rooms.

"Roosevelt Lover of Books," compiled by the staff of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library contains a list of works by Theodore Roosevelt, "T. R.'s Note Book," being a list of books mentioned in these works with brief reviews or notes in his own words; "The O. K. of T. R." some books for which he wrote the introduction or preface; "The Pigskin Library" (the "other list of impediments . . . essential for enjoyment even on a hunting trip") and "Other Books and Authors" which is a "long list of friends Roosevelt found in book covers" which are mentioned without comment in his books.

The *Library Association of Portland Monthly Bulletin* is a Mary Frances Isom memorial num-

ber, containing a brief sketch of Miss Isom's life and library work by the Library Staff and by William I. Brewster of the Board of Directors; and appreciations by Cornelia Marvin—"Miss Isom and the Libraries of Oregon"; by Samuel H. Ranck—"As a County Librarian"; by Josephine Adams Rathbone—"Towards Professional Training"; by Charles A. Rice, assistant superintendent of the Portland High Schools; by Frederic K. Howard, chaplain of the Good Samaritan Hospital; by Burton E. Stevenson—"With the A. F. E. in France"; and many others. A very beautiful portrait forms the frontispiece.

The Youngstown Public Library dedicates to "the teacher with vision and devotion" a very carefully selected list of recent educational books of consequence, prepared with reference to present local conditions. The greeting "The Library to the Teachers, Vacation 1920," the list, the reminders of books and magazines of interest, the statement of the special vacation privileges and the cut showing the library door standing wide open, are all calculated to "compel them to come in."

Another little list which compels attention is "Good Company for Vacation," a purchasing and reading list selected from the books of the year by the Detroit Public Library.

"Interesting Books for After-school and Vacation Reading" compiled by the Free Public Library of Trenton, N. J., is an attractive little 24-page booklet with brief entries for books under the headings: Out of Door Books, the Ends of the Earth and in Between, Mental Refreshment, Man's Ingenuity, Readable Plays, Business, Books, etc.

"Landscape Architecture: A comprehensive classification scheme for books, plans, photographs, notes and other collected material, with combined alphabetic topic index and list of subject headings"; by Henry Vincent Hubbard, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University, and Theodora Kimball, librarian of the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University, is published by the Harvard University Press, at a dollar and a half.

This pamphlet, the first comprehensive classification of the field of Landscape Architecture, is of the same size, and is organized in the same general way as the City Planning Classification published by Professor Pray and Miss



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Kimball in 1913, with which it is definitely planned to interlock.

Besides the full classification scheme, a summary outline is included, consisting of the main heads and subheads. "This summary shows the general construction of the scheme, and also may serve as a briefer basis for arrangement of material for a small collection."

The "After War Reading Courses" compiled by Joseph L. Wheeler, for the American Library Association are being released by the U. S. Bureau of Education to the newspapers of the country, which will secure for them a very wide circulation. The funds of the present year did not permit of the publication of these lists as pamphlets for distribution thru schools, labor organizations, shops, libraries, study clubs, etc., as originally planned; but the Bureau hopes to have funds later for this purpose. The courses now available are as follows:

1. The World's Great Literary Bibles;
2. Great Literature: Ancient, Medieval and Modern;
3. Reading Course for Parents (revised)
4. Reading Course for Boys;
5. Reading Course for Girls;
6. Great Fiction (two sections);
7. World Heroes (three sections);
8. American Literature;
9. American Heroes;
10. American History;
11. France and Her History.

Kniha (The Book) is a monthly review devoted to bibliography and library economy published in Prague under the direction of Ladislav T. Zivny who is secretary of the Czechoslovak Library Association which was organized last year. Vol. 1, No. 7-8 (June 1920) contains an article by Ema Dolezalova on the children's public library at Charkov in Russia; an installment of a study of the history of the public library in Bohemia prior to 1848 by Jos. Volf (this paper covering the lean period 1811-1832); notes by Mr. Zivny on French libraries during the war, libraries for prisoners of war and on bibliographical works relating to the war; book reviews; notes on library economy; classified recent bibliographies and an index to the principal contents of the library press. (The inclusion of *Kniha*, Prague-Dejvice, Srbská 7, Czechoslovakia, on the mailing list for library commission bulletins and other library publications would doubtless be much appreciated by librarians in this new state which, as we have noted—L. J. 1919, v. 44, p. 675;

800—has already made great progress in its books for everybody movement.—Ed. L. J.)

In "Period Reports—Public and Semi-public (being chapter XX of "Business Writing," The Ronald Press), Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., traces interestingly the development of period reports, especially local reports, as influenced by the higher type of citizen now being attracted to the public service and by the increased popular demand for civic news. The aims of business and civil service reports respectively are presented, purposes and types of reports of city officials, and of semi-public bodies are discussed, some notably successful reports of civic organizations are described, and a part of Secretary Harrison Gray Otis' "Recipe for a City Manager Report" (*American City*, October, 1919) is quoted, including the following hints for a well-served feast: "A camera is a handy harvesting-tool for gathering 'before and afters.'" "As the end of the year draws near, assemble the stores of facts. . . . Having picked out the best stories, boil them down. . . . Season with comparisons. . . . (these comparisons may be in figures, lines, sketches or photographs). . . . Stir in a bit of human interest to keep the pot from boiling dry. . . . Most tables of statistics will stand condensing. . . . Reports must be attractively set up. . . . (Your public is not so hungry for information that it will dig ravenously into cold hash served in uninviting packages). . . . Select good paper, good type, good illustrations. . . . Your report should qualify as a 'best seller' except that it must be quite free from fiction. . . . Prepare [stories of achievement] by cutting into short paragraphs set off by spicy subheads in bold-faced type. Each heading should state an interesting fact and not simply label a part of an exhibit. From these headings select the most toothsome bits as the ingredients of an 'appetizer.' This may appear as a part of the manager's letter of transmittal. . . . For dessert set forth plans for proposed service and improvements. . . . in light outline. . . ." It is regrettable that many librarians failed to see this recipe before preparing their reports for 1919 which cause the *Boston Evening Transcript's* "Librarian" (the new one, Forrest Brisbane Spaulding) to lament that "The average run of library reports differ about as much as men's derby hats. They all begin with the same stereotyped address 'To the Honorable—' followed by a dreary recital of statistics which is 'respectfully submitted' by the librarian after a touching tribute to the loyalty of his staff and the helpfulness of his trustees."



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cago, page 43, "Your
United States," by
Arnold Bennett.

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The publication of Part II of "Book Arts" just issued by the Newberry Library of Chicago completes the comprehensive list of books in that library dealing with the book arts in a wide acceptance of that term. With the view of ascertaining what subjects may properly be included in this group, an examination has been made of four general systems of classification of books in libraries, (Dewey, Brown Cutter, and the Library of Congress) and of three schemes of arrangement used in special collections of books on the History and Art of Printing and related subjects (those of the Börsenverein in Leipzig, the Grolier Club in New York, and the St. Bride Foundation Institute, London). "The results show that the class usually called 'bibliography' is treated by all seven systems as comprising bibliography in general, bookbinding, book collecting, bookplates, bookselling, incunabula (catalogs only, not the originals), libraries, writing and palæography. Printing and publishing are also included in 'bibliography' by all the systems except that of Dewey. Works on book illustration are placed under art in the library classifications, but are included in the book arts by the three typographical libraries; other topics are variously classified."

The list of books printed as Part I (1919) is a transcript of those sections of the official

Classed Catalog of the Library that show the titles of books on Bibliography in general, Printing, Bookbinding, Publishing, Anonyms, Pseudonyms, and Universal, National and Local Bibliography. The works listed in Part II are those classed under Subject Bibliography, or bibliography of works treating of special topics. The titles of books classed under the bibliography of science and technology have not been included, as they do not fall within the present scope of the Library. Two indexes are appended, an author and title index and a subject index, including topics, names and countries, cities and other localities, and names of persons when those persons form the subject of bibliographies.

"English Poetry Part II," similarly complements "English Poetry Part I," issued in 1918 and limited to collections of English poetry. The second part lists works in the Library by individual English poets, including both single poetical works and editions of their collected writings. Collections of Latin poetry by Englishmen, including academic verse, together with Latin poems by individual English writers, are for the sake of completeness listed in an appendix. The poetical works of Shakespeare have been omitted, as the Shakespeareana in the Library form a group suitable for a special list at some future time.

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See also SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1920



Home Reading With School Credit

By JOSEPH L. WHEELER

Librarian Youngstown Public Library

THE idea of home reading with credit as a school project is nothing new. This article describes in detail a plan for handling such a project on a large scale as carried out with seeming success in a city of 132,000 population.

A paragraph or two will outline the general philosophy underlying such a project. Reading is the fundamental school subject, the first of the three R's, and any method which increases the ability to read understandingly is an appropriate method for inclusion in the school curriculum. The best measure of success in the school's work is the high average ability to read and the widespread possession of a real love for reading among the pupils. Under present teaching methods or the methods of the average teacher, "reading" as an ordinary school subject consists chiefly of mastering the mechanics; there is little opportunity for the pupil to put into effect the principles which he learns in class. Recent surveys of reading as a school subject have in nearly every case brought the conclusion that more time and attention must be given, especially in the upper grades, to silent reading. Home reading is simply a device for this. A recent article by C. W. Hunt in *School and Society* shows conclusively how great a factor outside reading may become in developing not only mechanical ability to read and the rate of reading but more especially the ability to comprehend what is being read. Pupils who read a large number of books had a rate of 76 as compared with 54 for the boys and girls who did very little reading. The test for ability to comprehend showed an even larger difference, the heavy readers being able to comprehend at the rate of 9.5 as compared with a rate of 5.4 among the children who cared little for books. I am not acquainted

with the meaning of these figures, but I can at least understand the proportionate difference between those pupils who love books and those who do not.

The Youngstown project of "Home Reading with School Credit," tho partly handled by the Public Library, has been thruout a piece of work in which at every stage the school point of view has been given thoro attention, and whatever success has come has been on this account.

An article in the *Elementary School Journal* for January, 1919, by Superintendent Charles R. Stone, of Munhall, Pa., gave the idea. The enthusiasm therein displayed was most refreshing, for it came to a librarian from a school superintendent. In the monthly discussion at the Youngstown principals' meetings this article received full attention, and at the suggestion of the librarian a committee of principals was appointed to lay plans for its local introduction. As a consequence, the school board appropriated \$4000, with which 4600 volumes were purchased and placed in each school room in grades 4 to 7. The selection of books was based on similar graded lists from a number of other cities. The handling of all of these books (accessioning, shelf-listing, labeling, marking, and making up into sets, shipping, inventory and preparation for repair and rebinding, compilation of descriptive book notes, and supervision of the teacher's work were taken care of for the schools by the Public Library, which was naturally able to do this work much more economically, as it already had the organization and equipment for so doing. In exchange, the library has taken the credit for the circulation.

The principals' committee worked out a detailed set of instructions, which so far as could be foreseen, answered any questions that might

arise on the part of the teachers. At the opening of the school session, each teacher in grades 4 to 7 found in her room a collection of from 20 to 40 different books, depending upon the number of pupils, and suitable for the grade in question.

Each pupil during the year was required to take home and read at least eight books. Those who did not read eight, had $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent deducted from their reading grade for each book omitted. Those who read 10 books received at the end of the year a very attractive certificate, given by the library and signed by the superintendent, the librarian, the principal, and the teacher. For each additional five books read, a gold seal was pasted on the certificate. It was understood thruout the year that no pupil should read more than one book per week for this project. This was meant to prevent any criticism from either teachers or parents that the small amount of reading required was interfering with school or home work. While no definite inquiry was made as to the effect on home work, the reports from principals have been that those who did the most reading were in nearly all cases the pupils who stood highest in their class work.

To librarians the great objection to any project of required reading is the fact that it may be the means of turning the minds of the pupils away from the love of books rather than to develop that love. Altho the local project is obviously a compulsory one to a certain degree, this feature has been so concealed and out-balanced by other considerations that at the end of the year it seems evident that this greatest test of all has been successfully met.

In addition to the care that has been given to make the project acceptable to the teachers, the Youngstown plan has included a number of features that have no other aim than to make the home reading a source of joy rather than a task. The most important of these devices was the preparation for the use of each teacher of a pamphlet containing, in addition to the detailed instructions for her guidance, a complete list of the books for her room and a detailed description, 300 words in length, of each book with which she should be acquainted. It was realized that the work of hearing each pupil make a report, no matter how brief, would very possibly arouse protest from the teachers. The descriptive notes were therefore prepared primarily that the teachers might get a sufficient knowledge of each book to be certain whether

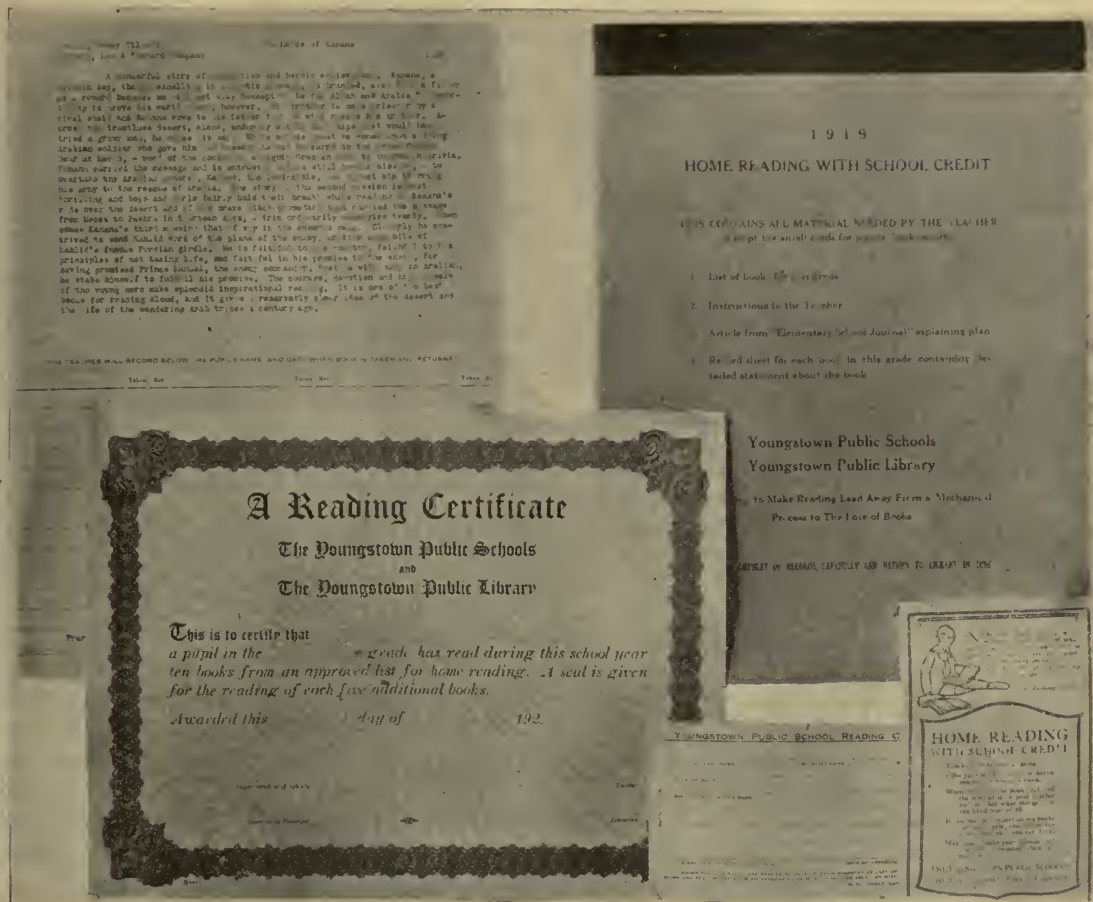
the boy or girl reporting had actually read the book. These notes were mimeographed on letter sheets, the lower half of which contain ruled spaces in which the teacher charged out the books to the pupil. This charging method was adopted in preference to the usual system of having book cards and pockets. The set of sheets for the books in her room were stapled into covers and the teacher then had on her own desk the entire material which she would need for the year, with the exception of the small report slips which the pupils fill out after they have made their brief verbal report.

Teachers and pupils have been taught during the year that these reports must not be at all in the manner of examinations and that they should be as brief as possible, preferably not over two minutes, and that the teacher was not expected to find out how much the pupil knew. The report is for one purpose only, to be certain that the pupil read the book. But teachers who had sufficient interest and who realized the significance of this project were encouraged, if they so desired, to spend as much time as they pleased in talking over books with the pupils, to exchange confidences and opinions, and in other ways to inspire pupils to more reading and better comprehension.

The descriptive book notes have been in great demand from schools and libraries in various parts of the country, for it appears that no descriptive notes of this length had been prepared elsewhere. It was soon discovered that these notes had a value not originally foreseen. The teachers found them a source from which they could tell their pupils something about books that had not yet been read. This created an appetite, and at the same time suggested definite features about individual books, so that in reading them the pupil gave much closer attention and was able in the reports to express a much clearer idea of the books.

Each book in this reading project was provided with an attractive book plate, specially designed and carrying an appropriate quotation. The pupil's first impression on opening the book was therefore a happy one. The designing of these plates and of the certificates as well as the mimeographed pamphlets for the teachers was given careful attention so that they might appeal from the advertising point of view.

In spite of all preliminary plans and forethought, many problems and questions arose



RECORD FORMS FOR THE YOUNGSTOWN HOME READING SCHEME

during the year. These may be briefly outlined. A small percentage of teachers, most of whom care little for reading, thought the burden too great. They received immediate instructions and suggestions whereby the time spent on hearing reports could be reduced. (There has never at any time been any difficulty as to the pupils' attitude toward this work.) The chief problems came thru the accurate keeping of all records of the books and their circulation. Each individual book had to be treated thruout the year as a piece of property and safely returned in June. The library, having assumed responsibility for these books, arranged for a check-up at spring vacation, at which time all books needing repair or rebinding were returned to the library. Here they were sorted and those which needed only repair were returned within a fortnight. It was discovered that this inventory for repair and rebinding should have been taken earlier in the year, and another year will be done at Christmas vacation. Books are also sorted for repairing and rebinding at the end

of the school year, after all the volumes are returned to the library. The best evidence of the co-operation between library workers and the school people in the care of books as "property" lies in the year's result, less than 40 books having been unaccounted for out of 4600.

In grades 4 to 7 of the Youngstown public schools there are 8534 pupils, who during the year borrowed a total of 64,306 volumes in the "Home Reading with School Credit" project. At the same time they were borrowing books from the main library and branches and were also borrowing from many of the same rooms books belonging to the library which were sent out at the request of teachers, not for reading in connection with class work but for outside reading, so that in some respects they duplicated the "Home Reading" project books. 2338 pupils received certificates for reading ten or more books, 687 read 15 books, 192 read 20 and 97 read 25 or more books. Owing to the failure of several teachers to keep accurate circulation records during the first half year, these

incomplete figures show an average reading of only 5.39 books by the 6196 pupils who did not receive certificates. For the coming year the school board has appropriated \$8,000 with which to purchase books for grades 3 and 8 and to buy more books for grades 4 to 7, and to pay for repair and rebinding of the whole stock. It was found during the year that the number of books purchased was insufficient to meet the demands and the teachers were thereby caused extra work. During the spring months, committees of grade teachers revised the selection to meet the local conditions and made certain changes in the titles. During the summer vacation these books are received, checked up, accessioned, pasted, marked, arranged and made up for shipment, the descriptive notes for new titles are prepared, the mimeographing done, and the pamphlets made ready for the teachers' use.

It is probable that a certain portion of the enthusiasm and satisfaction attending this project during the past year has come from the novelty, which wears off from any such activity in time. Its permanent success depends almost entirely upon keeping up the "morale" by continuous attention to details that affect the convenience and satisfaction of the teachers and continue the freedom and enjoyment with which the pupils approach their task. Future developments depend only upon the amount of time available

for this purpose. An effort will be made to encourage pupils to take better physical care of their books, including all of their school books. Among obvious possibilities is the development of intensive acquaintance with books, especially those that have been less popular. The teachers can then transmit in a larger degree to the pupils their appreciation of the values which each individual book possesses. Each book portrays characters and qualities with which children should be thoroly familiar and which all book lovers firmly believe will remain in the hearts and minds of these children as long as they live. One means of this intensive development may be thru reading aloud certain extracts or dialogs. It may consist in the posting of publishers' publicity or posters calling attention to certain incidents, characters, or titles. It may come thru connection with some art work in the schools or even thru the copying of certain sentences in the writing classes. It is likely that certain teachers will develop the hearing of reports as a project method in their reading class periods, or arrange for the hearing of pupils' reports by other pupils in the upper grades. To secure real results and still preserve the spontaneity will be the problem to which teachers and library workers will give their attention during the coming year.

Pension System for Milwaukee City Employes

A COMPLETE pension plan for all Milwaukee city employes has been formulated by Donald F. Campbell, actuary, and his assistant, John P. Dillon, and is now under consideration by the Pension Laws Commission and the advisory committees of the city workers.

The total cost to employes is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the salary of men and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for women. The public contributes $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for policemen and firemen, because of the greater hazard they are subjected to; $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for other male employes and $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for women employes. The contribution from each employe is set aside, together with the contribution from the public, as a separate fund to the credit of each individual in the city service, interest at 4 per cent being compounded. If an employe leaves or is dismissed within ten years after entering the service he is entitled either to a refund of all payments made by him with interest at 4 per cent, or he may

elect to leave the fund to his credit, when it will earn interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent until he reaches the age of retirement. Upon reaching the age of retirement (65 years and 57 for firemen and policemen) the employe will receive for life the annuity which can be purchased by the amount to his credit. Standard mortality tables are used to compute the amount of this annuity, which will vary from 6.6 per cent of the salary received to 75 per cent, according to time of service.

This is claimed to be one of the most scientific and complete pension plans for city employes. There is nothing haphazard or doubtful about it. A fund is set aside for each individual employe, who can always know how much is to his credit. There is no common fund from which pensions are drawn. . . . The cost to the city is estimated at \$1,000,000 annually.—*City Club Bulletin* [Milwaukee] for June 10.

Pedagogy in Bookland

By LUCILE FARGO

Librarian, North Central High School, Spokane, Wash.

THE week of the first Monday in September is the usually accepted date for the entrance of pedagogy into bookland. Then it is that the tactful, sprightly, intelligent young person known as the high school librarian opens wide the swinging doors of the store-room the school has hopefully called "The Library" and to the accompaniment of tramping feet, a hysterical giggle, and a thunderous shoving about of chairs that strikes terror to the public library soul, the heroine confronts us and the curtain rises on Act I.

Now there has been a prolog, and the manner of it was like this. The principal of the high school had one day read Mr. Certain's report to the N. E. A. on the "Standardization" of high school libraries and had talked it over with the city librarian. Between them they had decided that the thing that the school thought was a library was only a junk shop. That was in the winter. In the spring, matrimony having providentially removed the stenographer who had served as secretary to the principal, textbook custodian, and guardian of the school library, the principal and the public librarian had taken counsel with the school board and had informed them that the school library was in a rut from which it could only be pulled with the aid of a generous appropriation and a trained library worker. Whereupon, the vivacious, tactful, attractive young person before mentioned (did not the "Report" demand all these?) had signed a contract in which she had agreed to act as librarian of the high school for the ensuing year.

At intervals during the summer the principal's ear had been greeted with the cheerful click of a typewriter from the direction of the library. Also there had been much re-arranging of furniture and rehabilitation of shelves and furbishing up of old volumes and marking up of new ones. What was to come of it?

In filling out her application blank, the young person had been glad to set forth her college degree, her library school training, and her year of experience in the public library. Her friends had dilated to the principal upon

her love of books and her knowledge of them, and she herself was pleasantly conscious not only of these facts but also of a glowing enthusiasm to give her best in service to the school and to its boys and girls. Trained in the ways of the loan desk and the reference room, she was ready to fetch and to carry, to think for and to serve the helpless public who came to drink at her well. Vaguely she realized that the new task was different; that she was now a part of an unknown educational enterprise. Service must be no less willing than before, and must be given without stint, but the rules of the game were different. Could she master them?

The young person's problems are yours and mine. Plucked from the bosom of the public library and set down to serve in new and untried ways, we have begun at once to bump into facts that brought us to a full stop.

At first, we were delighted with the very evident popularity of the library. William Henrys and Mary Elizabeths flocked in precipitately at every vacant period. But we discovered that William Henry's enthusiasm for us went little further than his desire to try something new and to spend his free periods in the pleasant atmosphere of a *Century* story; that when twenty of him came in after school to learn how the early pioneers lived, his interest in the problem was in exact proportion to our ability to find twenty very brief and readable accounts in less than twenty minutes and spread them before him open to the exact page. We learned too that his most guileless questions were formulated with the intention of extracting from us information which his teacher had purposely withheld in order to encourage in him the habit of research, and that we directly interfered with pedagogy if we answered the questions. In other words, we were in honor bound to be guideposts but not fountains. Furthermore we observed that our Mary Elizabeths and William Henrys loved to gather sociably around our tables, and that the limits of said sociability were largely in proportion to our ability to keep track of the room while keeping

up our own rounds of desk and reference work. In short we learned that our Marys and Williams in common with all Marys and Williams of high school age were prone to settle down upon us, shift responsibilities and use our brains instead of their own. And it dawned upon us that this was not education. The teachers, being consulted, admitted the problem. "John is willing to be educated," said his mathematics teacher, "but he doesn't want to do it himself. Occasionally you succeed in sticking a pin in his attention, but the minute your efforts are relaxed, the pin drops out. Passive learning is his joy, active effort his abhorrence."

How is bookland pedagogy to meet the problem? What should be the school librarian's attitude towards reference work? Towards discipline? Towards the activities of the school? What, in short, is the function of a school library? Is it merely a recreation room and an information bureau?

Take reference work. The public library assistant knows just what to do with the club woman who asks for a zoology in order to prepare a paper on the gerrymander. She maintains a silence that is golden and hunts up a book on civics. But the high school problem is different. Gently but firmly William Henry must be led to see that first aid lies in the dictionary; that provided with a definition he has a clue; that clues properly followed lead to books; and that books are provided with indexes. Ten chances to one, the process of finding his information is more valuable to William Henry than the information itself. Herein lies a supreme difference between public and school library work.

Or take the debate problem. Thanks to the patient work of reference assistants, state library commissions and publishing houses, the school librarian may present the inquiring pupil with an outline or a handbook on almost any debatable subject, said handbook having sprung full-fledged from the brain of an expert bibliographer with brief and affirmative and negative references all complete. The librarian not only may hand this out, she does hand it out, we all do it, because time is short and the importunities of the debate team are eloquent, and the coach has forgotten to consult us before hand. But we should utter a prayer for forgiveness whenever we do it. In one school recently visited, I thankfully learned that debater's handbooks are taboo, the English department

taking the attitude that the actual hunting up of references and the preparation of bibliographies and briefs are too important processes educationally considered to be passed over.

I know that some of you are saying "Amen," but down in your hearts you are wondering just as I have wondered how you are ever to find time to do things the pedagogical way. Part of the answer comes through the establishment of regular library training courses in the school, courses begun with the youngest freshman and aiming to make him an independent worker. If limitations of time and space prevent your presenting the work personally, turn some of it over to the English or History department and get it incorporated in the printed course of study so that there may be no shirking. In North Central High School, Spokane, there is definite recognition of library training in the English course of study. By semesters the work is outlined under these headings: 1, Composition; 2, Literature; 3, Library Work. Ward's "Practical use of books and libraries" is noted as the text for the last and is supplied to the pupils like other textbooks.

Bookland pedagogy demands that no task shall be done by the librarian which can be turned over to a pupil to do. This applies to library advertising. Why should the librarian spend precious hours in the preparation of posters when an ambitious Art Department is in quest of actual problems in lettering and decoration? The girl who works out a poster does something for the school, which is good citizenship; gets acquainted with a poem or a book, which is culture; and works out a useful problem, which is education.

The matter of advertising has other aspects. *You* may love a list, but a high school boy does not. If you print one in the school paper he passes it by with a glance. But suppose you ask him to read and review your latest book on aviation. You are on the right track. Or suppose you plan a constantly changing succession of exhibits for your museum case and your bulletin boards and get so many school organizations working in connection with these that your school editor decides that the library is the place for "news." He will camp on your trail for "stories," and if you are wise, you can keep the library on the front page continuously, and in headlines too.

And now for school library discipline. Here if anywhere, we shall stub our public library

toes. As a part of the educational system which deals with the "teen" age, the library must shoulder its share of responsibility for manners and morals, checking and record keeping. Aside from the fact that the librarian must maintain order for her own peace of mind and the welfare of her work, there is the added fact that she must meet the demands of the system in the way of attendance checks and study regulations. Personally, I have always maintained that in a large school the librarian cannot look after these details and fulfill her real mission. If the school administration insists on careful and elaborate checking, or if the vagaries of school architecture require the use of the library more or less as a study room, then by some method the librarian should be relieved of what is purely school record work. On the discipline side relief must also be found, for even if the librarian be twins she can scarcely look after the necessary desk and reference work, visit classrooms and office as she should be free to do and at the same time keep track of a hundred restless souls brimful of mischief and a perfectly natural instinct for sociability which the chumminess of library tables favors. Here let me say that I believe reading desks in the place of tables would go a long way towards solving the discipline problem. There is nothing that so suggests sociability as a table. And yet we group boys and girls around one and wonder why they talk. Desks should and can be made attractive and unlike regulation school furniture, as those in use in many college reading rooms prove.

But to go back. Most of us have the tables whether we want them or not, and we have our patrons coming in swarms, fifty or a hundred and fifty per period, six periods in the day, before school, after school, and at the noon hour. What shall we do about it?

That depends on conditions and also on our recognition of the pedagogical principles involved. Shall we play policeman—or ask the school office to supply such an official? Perhaps. But in so doing may we not be missing an educational opportunity? We shall not achieve what we should in our library unless we help the school to make responsible individuals and good citizens. No department offers a finer opening for this very thing than ours. Unlike other parts of the institution, it is considered a place of privilege rather than compulsion. Its social atmosphere readily sug-

gests co-operation and fair play. We are blind indeed if we fail to recognize and make use of all this. Some libraries are doing it by the appointment of student library committees whose function it is, by and with the advice of the librarian, to improve library *esprit de corps*.

Some schools have gone a step further and have turned the entire business of discipline and attendance checking over to a student government board. This plan has been in successful operation for seven years in the North Central High School of Spokane, and because I have so frequently been asked concerning it, I venture to outline it for you.

The school is organized socially into two main groups—The Girls' League and The Boys' Federation. These two organizations aim to have a hand in every social activity from athletics to pink teas, and to co-operate with instructors and administrative officers in keeping up scholarship, school spirit, and school ideals. In behalf of the library, the president of each organization appoints at the beginning of the semester two members of a Library Board. That means two boys and two girls selected on a basis of ability and fitness. These four select a fifth. The five organize by electing a president and a secretary and proceed to plan the administration of such library affairs as the principal and the librarian have outlined in a library bill of rights. The Board may and does make all rules for discipline and provides the penalties for infringement of the same. On the other hand, it does not make or enforce rules for the lending and checking of books, that being distinctively the librarian's business. Working with the school office, it arranges for the distribution and collection of attendance slips, the answering of telephone calls, and the regulation of attendance to prevent overcrowding. For each period of the day it appoints a head clerk and two assistants who are the responsible agents of the Board in the enforcement of law and order. These clerks use their discretion in issuing warnings and suspending pupils from the library. A suspended pupil must stay away until the next regular meeting of the Board at which time it sits as a court and listens to the pupil's testimony together with that of the clerk who suspended him. At the close of the hearing the Board imposes the penalty which the case deserves. The secretary keeps a card record of all offenders and sends written notice of the penalty to the study room attendant. The

card record is placed on file in the library for the convenience of clerks and librarian.

The test of any scheme is whether it works. This plan and others similar in principle have been in active operation for years. You are all no doubt familiar with library student government as exemplified in the Brooklyn Girls' High. There are times under any such plan when the discipline is raw and the librarian's nerves get on edge; but these are as nothing compared with her general freedom to come and to go and to do her work in the consciousness that she is free from the duty of surveillance.

And the pupils? Let me give just two stories.

John and James were in an altercation over a chair. The silence bell had rung but there was no silence in their corner. Sam, the clerk in charge, being fat and good-natured, was slow to interfere. The librarian was on pins and needles. Finally Sam descended upon the contestants. Grins and giggles heralded his approach. Followed an investigation, then a "click," and more laughter. One defender of the chair marched grinning from the room. Sam returned to the desk and peace immediately enfolded the library. The librarian could not

restrain her curiosity. "Sam," she queried, "how did you settle it?" Dead easy," said Sam. "We flipped a nickel and John lost."

The justice of chance, but perfectly satisfactory to boyville and infinitely better than any arbitrary decision by outside authority.

And now the other story.

The librarian was leaving for a long rest. A friend had come to take her place. The president of the Library Board was called in. He was a short, stocky boy, very straight, chest up, chin in. "David," said the librarian, "this is Miss White. She is to stand behind the library desk. I want you to know her and help her."

David's chest went a trifle higher, and he shook hands. Then he looked the newcomer in the eye. "Count on us. We'll stand behind you!"

David will soon be a citizen of your town or mine. And when the forces of law and order get ready to back up the mayor in a fight for the public good, David will be on hand with his community civic league behind him. As in school days, he will say, "We'll stand behind you!"—and bookland pedagogy will have come to its own.

The Art of Quickly Acquiring Long Experience

AN editorial in *Engineering and Contracting* for July 9 points out to the young engineer, handicapped by meagre experience, some ways of acquiring that portion of experience which—as distinguished from skill—may be obtained by systematic study, and emphasizing the kind of effort which will offset the fact that knowledge thus gained is less vividly impressed on the mind than knowledge secured by personal observation:

"First, read with an object, confining most of the reading for a given period to subjects that will serve to attain that object.

"Second, analyze and compare the facts thus found, noting particularly all quantitative facts.

"Third, review the salient facts again and again, thus impressing them on the mind. In this way the lack of vividness of personal experience is compensated by repetition of the facts.

"Fourth, search for old records of desired facts, the older the better. It is far more impressive to read Agassiz's account of how he came to formulate "the theory of the glacial epoch" than it is to read the bare theory in

modern books on geology. So, too, the story of how an English county surveyor, William Smith, originated the theory of geological epochs, and came to be called "Strata Smith," is much more impressive than Smith's theory itself, as we find it in geologies.

"Go back in the realms of science to the discoverer or inventor himself if you wish to share his original thrill of triumph. The average author of scientific books is a 'dub' when it comes to thrilling you. He gives you bare results, as a rule, without the personal struggle and the original reasoning that yielded those results.

"Even were a scientific book to contain the 'substance' of all that had been printed before on the subject, it would lack the 'spirit' that lives in the original authorities. It is this 'spirit' that arouses your interest to the highest degree. It is the intensity of your interest that mainly determines your ability to remember what you read. It is the facts that you remember that constitute the knowledge that is instantly available in forming judgments. And it is the soundness of your judgments that is the best test of the extent of your worth while experience."

Washington Library Reclassification Substitute

By GEORGE F. BOWERMAN

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AS was indicated in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March 15 (p. 265-266) in a note written before the full reclassification report was available, the salaries allotted to librarians in the Report of the Joint Congressional Commission on the Reclassification of Salaries were very unsatisfactory. Since the full report has been published and Washington librarians have had an opportunity to study it and to make comparisons between the specifications and salaries of the library service and the specifications and salaries of the other scientific, technical and professional services with which the library service is grouped, they have been more and more impressed with the inequalities of the librarians' situation in the classification. The Library Advisory Wage Committee, appointed by the Reclassification Commission to pass on the original library service specifications drawn up by the Commission's own staff and to make salary recommendations, has continued to look after the reclassification interests of librarians and has given long and careful study to this subject. The committee thinks it has found a way that promises some hope for a better solution of the problem. It is the purpose of this article to summarize the proposed solution.

In the first place it should be pointed out that the Washington librarians, tho they believe that the salary schedule allotted to them is unjust, are, none the less, strongly in favor of the Reclassification Report in principle, for in any case the report provides machinery for the presentation of grievances and the righting of wrongs. The report sets forth a sound governmental employment policy which, if adopted by Congress, will provide the way for the elimination of inequalities and injustices. It is the opinion of most of the scientific, technical and professional employes of the government service that the report of the Commission, inadequate as it is in certain respects, glaringly in the case of librarians, marks a most important step toward the material improvement of present conditions in the government service. For the first time in history it affords both the government and the employes some assurance that work

involving approximately similar duties and responsibilities will receive substantially the same pay, and that increased efficiency will be recognized by advances in pay and opportunities for promotion to a higher class of work. By making the Civil Service Commission the central employment agency for the government, by creating a Civil Service Advisory Council composed of equal numbers of administrative officers and employes, it ensures uniformity of administration in personnel matters and the participation of the employes themselves in the formulation and administration of personnel regulations.

In the matter of salaries the same schedules of compensation are recommended for employes performing work requiring similar training and experience and involving similar responsibilities. This is particularly true, for example, in the architectural service, the engineering service, the biological science service, the physical science service, the economic and political science service, and largely also in the agricultural promotion and extension service, the educational service, the actuarial service, the statistical service and the social science service. The Library Advisory Wage Committee, in trying to find a way out of the difficult situation in which the library service was placed in the matter of salaries, did not fail to notice that the other scientific and technical services just mentioned were represented in the classification by standardized specifications and terminology and that co-ordinate classes in the various services received precisely the same salaries. Studying further, it was found that the library service specifications required equally high education, training and other professional qualifications as those represented in the foregoing services.

The library service classification was the first to be set up by the Commission's staff. The Library Advisory Wage Committee was given but five days in which to study it and no opportunity whatever for comparison with the other scientific, technical and professional service representatives, on whose initiative the standardized specifications and terminology were

adopted for their classifications. It therefore seemed reasonable to the Library Advisory Wage Committee to think that if it could present to the Reclassification Commission a new classification which would follow the lead of the other professional services in specifications and terminology and would at the same time fit the library service as well as or better than the specifications previously adopted, the case for the award to the library service of the same salaries that were allotted to the other scientific and technical services would be a convincing one.

The library service classification as now recommended by the Reclassification Commission consists of thirty-seven classes (exclusive of the "Philatelist," which in the opinion of the committee should be transferred to the Art Service), twenty-one of which are clearly single position classes and several others of which fit practically but one position each. On the other hand several of the other classes are so closely specialized as not to fit actual cases, for even in highly specialized government libraries the same individual often does several kinds of work and reassignments within an organization are not infrequent. An attempt in several libraries to allocate librarians into the classification as now set up has already shown it to be so narrow and specific as often not to fit actual cases without straining. As a practical matter therefore a broader classification is needed, one that will reflect progressively degrees of education, training, technical proficiency, experience, research capacity and administrative and technical responsibility, without trying to set forth the minutiae of close specialization. It is believed that the following classification accomplishes these purposes and at the same time offers a satisfactory place for every library position in the government libraries in Washington. Inasmuch as these libraries included the Library of Congress, doing advanced general reference and specialized research work for Congress, for scholars on the spot and by mail; the Public Library, doing popular circulation, work with children and reference work for a local constituency; and the department and bureau libraries, doing specialized reference work varying in character and complexity; it was by no means an easy task to provide specifications that should be at once broad and simple and at the same time provide for variety and degrees

of specialization. The specifications are admittedly imperfect, but it is believed that they will work.

A few words about the terminology employed. These appear necessary because of the misunderstanding of somewhat similar terminology employed in the recommendation of a library schedule made a year ago by the trustees of the Washington Public Library to the Reclassification Commission. The present terminology is copied directly from the terminology employed in the Reclassification Report for the other scientific and technical services mentioned above. This terminology is designed solely to express gradations of education, training, experience, proficiency and responsibility, and it is not designed to take the place of local administrative titles regularly in use. These grade designations would be used in making appointments and on pay rolls and probably at no other times. The committee might have been inclined to use other terminology; for example, for the two semi-professional grades some preference was expressed for "Library Assistant" and "Senior Library Assistant" as being more generally used in libraries than "Library Aid" and "Senior Library Aid." That would however have involved a deviation from the standardized terminology of other scientific and technical services, which it had been decided to follow absolutely.

The classification that has been recommended by the Library Advisory Wage Committee to the Reclassification Commission for adoption as a substitute for the one given in the printed report consists of the following seven general classes and three individual classes—a reduction from 37 to 10:

General Classes

Library aid, \$1200-1260-1320-1440.

Senior Library Aid, \$1560-1680-1800.

Junior Librarian, \$1800-1920-2040-2160.

Assistant Librarian, \$2400-2520-2640-2760-2880-3000.

Associate Librarian, \$3240-3360-3480-3600-3720-3840.

Librarian, \$4140-4320-4500-4680-4860-5040.

Librarian, Public Library, D. C., * * *

Senior Librarian, * * *

Individual Classes

Librarian, Public Library, D. C., * * *

Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress, * * *

Director of Legislative Reference, Library of Congress, * * *

As has been said, the compensation indicated above is exactly the same as was recommended for co-ordinate classes in other scientific and technical services. Classes of the "senior" grade and individual classes ranking equal to or above that grade had no salaries recommended for them by the Commission and were marked by stars in the printed report, with the expectation that the Civil Service Commission would recommend or that Congress itself would fix the salaries for these grades. This practice has been followed by the Library Advisory Wage Committee with respect to the library service. The specifications for the three individual classes are unchanged from the printed report. The specifications for the seven general classes follow:

LIBRARY AID

Duties: Under immediate supervision to perform routine elementary library work in any division of a library.

Examples: Assisting in elementary cataloging; sorting and recording periodical material; keeping routine library records, such as circulation, accession and bindery records; serving the public at circulation desks.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation from high school and (1) elementary library training equivalent to that given in the training class of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, or (2) in lieu of this training experience in library work, considered as its full equivalent; preferably some knowledge of foreign languages; personal qualifications for work with the public.

SENIOR LIBRARY AID

Duties: Under supervision, to perform library work of an intermediate grade.

Examples: Assisting in cataloging, shelving and accessioning; checking book catalogs and bibliographical lists; collating books and periodicals; serving the public at circulation desks and in reading rooms.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation from high school, and elementary library training equivalent to that given in the training class of the District of Columbia Public Library; (1) three years successful experience as Library Aid, or (2) in lieu of this experience, not less than two years' college work; some knowledge of foreign languages; personal qualifications for work with the public.

JUNIOR LIBRARIAN

Duties: To perform general or specialized work of professional grade, under supervision.

Examples: Doing reference, bibliographical and order work; classifying and cataloging books, periodicals, prints, documents, etc.; having the care of a minor library collection, not requiring specialization in a subject.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing and from a recognized library school; knowledge of bibliographical sources of information and reference books, and either (1) a read-

ing knowledge of two modern languages; or (2) in lieu of the knowledge of the languages, specialization in some special line of library work, such as work with children or with the blind.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Duties: To perform one or more of the following functions, under specific direction, technical or administrative, or both: (1) To assist in the administrative work of a library, when this assistance entails such technical ability and administrative responsibility as acting (a) as assistant chief of a division of the Library of Congress; (b) as chief of a major division or branch of either the Public Library, or of one of the largest and most highly developed departmental libraries organized into divisions and branches; (2) to be responsible for the operation of a minor departmental collection, including reference, bibliographical and research work; (3) to do advanced bibliographical, reference or research work, and to assist research workers and special students; (4) to do advanced classifying and cataloging and to revise the cataloging of others; and to do related work.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing, and either (1) the equivalent of graduation from a recognized library school and not less than three years' experience in a library using modern methods, or (2) in lieu of the library training and experience, its full equivalent in graduate study and practical experience in one of the fields of knowledge covered by the library in which the work is to be done. Reading knowledge of two modern foreign languages; technical knowledge and proficiency; for the supervisory positions, supervisory ability.

ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN

Duties: To perform one or more of the following functions, under direction, technical or administrative, or both; (1) To assist in the administration of a library when this assistance entails such technical ability and administrative responsibility as acting (a) as chief of a minor division of the Library of Congress; (b) as assistant librarian of the Public Library, or of one of the largest and most highly organized departmental libraries, organized into divisions and branches; (2) to be responsible for the operation of the library of a Department or Bureau and for furnishing a bibliographical, reference and research service of larger scope and importance than that furnished by an assistant librarian, but entailing less administrative responsibility than the departmental library directed by a librarian; (3) to do, for the Library of Congress or for a research Department or Bureau, advanced bibliographical and research work, requiring at its inception, scholarly method and an authoritative knowledge of the literature of some special subject or language; (4) to supervise the cataloging and classifying of books and other material dealing with a particular subject, to recommend the purchase of books on the subject and to do reference and research work requiring an authoritative knowledge of the subject.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing, and either (1) the equivalent of graduation from a recognized library school and not less than five years experience in a library using modern methods, of which at least one shall have been in the administration or performance of library work of an advanced character, or (2) in lieu of the library training and experience, its full equivalent in graduate study and practical experience of one of the special fields of knowledge covered by the library in which the work is to be performed. Reading knowledge of two

modern foreign languages; proved technical knowledge and proficiency; for the administrative positions, administrative ability.

LIBRARIAN

Duties: To perform one or more of the following functions, under general direction, technical or administrative, or both: (1) To assist in the administration of a library when this assistance entails such technical ability and administrative responsibility as acting as chief of an intermediate division of the Library of Congress; (2) to be responsible for the operation of the library of a Department or Bureau, which, because of the extent and importance of its investigations, requires a highly developed library service and expert bibliographical assistance, and the administration of which entails broad responsibility, both technical and administrative, including the expenditure of funds; (3) to collect, classify, interpret and make available by means of compilations, digests, translations, bulletins, indexes, etc., data concerning legislation, economics or other special subjects; and to perform related work.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing, and either (1) the equivalent of graduation from a recognized library school and not less than eight years' experience in a library using modern methods, of which at least four shall have been in the direction or performance of important library work; or (2) in lieu of the library training and experience, its full equivalent in graduate study and practical experience in one of the special fields of knowledge covered by the library in which the work is to be performed. Reading knowledge of at least two modern foreign languages; a high degree of technical knowledge and proficiency; for the administrative positions, proved administrative ability.

SENIOR LIBRARIAN

Duties: To perform one or more of the following functions: (1) Under general direction to act as chief of a major division of the Library of Congress; (2) to be responsible under general direction of the Secretary, for the administration of the library of an executive Department, which because of the extent and importance of its investigations requires a large and comprehensive collection of books, a highly developed library service, and expert bibliographical and research assistance, and the administration of which entails broad technical responsibility, and the broadest administrative responsibility, including the preparation of estimates and reports for final executive action, and the expenditure of funds.

Qualifications: Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing, and either (1) the equivalent of graduation from a library school of recognized standing, and not less than twelve years experience in a library using modern methods, of which at least four shall have been in the direction or performance of important and responsible library work; or (2) in lieu of the library school training and experience, its full equivalent in graduate study and practical experience in one of the fields of knowledge covered by the library in which the work is to be done. Reading knowledge of at least two modern foreign languages; broad scholarship; proved ability to do advanced library work; proved administrative ability.

It ought perhaps to be pointed out that the foregoing classification is designed to cover only

the professional and semi-professional grades of employment in government libraries. It is understood that libraries will also have in their employ persons classed in clerical grades, including for example those designated in the Reclassification Report as "under clerks" with recommended salaries of \$1080-1140-1200-1260; also typists, stenographers, and secretaries of various grades; together with messengers, pages, engineers, janitors, cleaners, etc.

It is not out of place to close this report on the substitute library classification urged upon the Reclassification Commission by quoting the resolutions adopted by the American Library Association at the recent meeting at Colorado Springs:

Whereas, the publication of the Report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries reveals a sound governmental employment policy, and a classification of all positions in the Federal and District of Columbia governments based on scientific principles, the adoption of which would place all government positions on a firm business-like basis of co-ordination and interrelationship, therefore be it

Resolved: That the American Library Association endorses the report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries in principle as representing sound employment policies for the Federal and District of Columbia governments and urges the prompt adoption by Congress of the enacting bill and classification;

Resolved: That the discrepancies and inequalities affecting the classification of the library service should be eliminated, preferably by the closer co-ordination of that service with the other professional, scientific and technical services requiring equivalent education, training, and professional qualifications and represented in the classification by standardized specifications, terminology and salary scales.

A local feature of the Royal Show at Darlington (England) this year was the exhibit of prints and books illustrating the evolution of the shorthorn breed of cattle, and also an exhibit of modern books on agriculture, arranged as model libraries for the various branches of agriculture. The exhibition, which was organized by Professor Gilchrist, Mr. Parlour, and Mr. Dallimore, proved to be of great interest. On June 30th the exhibit was reserved for a private view of the Duke of York and his suite.

William Hall Chapman, author and publisher of "Shakespeare The Personal Phase," is presenting 250 copies of the first edition of 500 to college and public libraries. His address is: 1729 Hudson Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Women in Special Libraries

By RALPH L. POWER, *Boston University**

WHILE it is undoubtedly true that a great many women have held positions of trust and responsibility in public library work, there can be little doubt but that the phenomenal success of a number of women as executive librarians has been even greater in special library work.

The woman special librarian must be a thorough organizer, a woman of the executive type, a good administrator, and, above all, she must have a complete understanding of the particular business in which her firm is engaged.

To the "old-timers" in the special library field, the name of Miss Mary L. Erwin brings recollections of the old Harvey Fisk collection. The Harvey Fisk financial library was one of the earliest exponents of the special library idea. Miss Erwin organized the library for this firm and was librarian until 1914, when Mr. Pliny Fisk, head of the firm, donated the library collection, with its magnificent shelving and furniture, to his alma mater, Princeton University, where it is now known as the Pliny Fisk Statistical Library. Miss Florence L. Hurd was assistant to Miss Erwin at the time of the transfer and became librarian of the new institution at Princeton where it is administered as a part of the general library system. This financial collection is especially valuable as it contains reports and other papers of the important corporations in which this financial house was

interested for the years for which it is now impossible to obtain these documents.

Miss Erwin returned from her work at the Winston Salem College as the person best qualified to organize the library of the Bankers Trust Company three years ago and was appointed librarian. Devoting every effort to the organization of this new financial library Miss Erwin had accomplished a great deal at the time of her death but a year ago. Modest and

unassuming, Miss Erwin was without doubt the most competent woman special librarian in the United States. She remained at her desk and rarely had to consult books because she was conversant with the subject matter and could answer practically every question which came before her.

The Fisk and Robinson library was an offshoot from the Harvey Fisk Library and was to a large extent organized by Miss Erwin. However, it came to its full development in 1912 after ten years of unremitting labor of Miss Beatrice Carr, for many years a familiar figure at the meetings of the S. L. A. Miss Carr was among the first who saw the importance of a

collection of mortgages and reports—both those issued by the corporations annually and those made by confidential financial agents. Accordingly, when the firm fell into troublous times and the library was placed on the market, it found a place in the Babson Organization, and for seven years it was under the management of this concern tho used by a number of firms under the same roof. Finally it was acquired by the Guaranty Trust Company which had in



CLARIBEL R. BARNETT

*At present on leave of absence at the College of William and Mary.

later years been a constant user of the collection.

The special library renders an unusual service with a fair-sized staff of selected specialists and a comparatively small number of volumes. We should here note one difference, however, between the public and the special library. In the former the patrons do the research work, while in the latter it must be done by the staff. The businessman wants his data boiled down, assimilated, digested—in short the staff must do his reading for him. So in many cases the special library staffs far outnumber public library staffs in proportion to the material on the shelves. But there are special libraries which make many public libraries envious of their collections. Such is the library collection of the National City Bank of New York with bound books to the number of over 35,000 volumes. The number of unbound pieces of material, leaflets, reports, and the like, must be measured in tons rather than in figures.

Miss Florence Spencer, for some time active in the affairs of the Special Libraries Association, was librarian of the National City Bank and later became head of the women personnel at this great metropolitan financial institution. Miss Spencer before becoming librarian, had been in the habit of clipping financial items from the daily press for officials of the bank. From this small beginning she gradually organized the library department, and, before she left the library, the collection had already become one of the finest financial and commercial libraries in the entire country.

Miss Alice Rose, who succeeded Miss Spencer, is a Smith College graduate and for four years was with Charles Ammi Cutter, at Northampton, working on cataloging and classification. Later she became associated with the New York and Queensborough Public Libraries and in 1915 entered the employ of the National City Bank. Three years later, when the libraries of the National City Bank and the National City Company were combined under the name of the National City Financial Library, Miss Rose became librarian.

This financial library is in reality a collection of special libraries. Special libraries are rarely large in size but they are always large in service rendered. The National City Library is made up of a large number of special collections, on special topics, grouped together in-

to one library at No. 60 Wall Street with a branch at No. 55 Wall Street. There is a combined staff of over thirty persons—larger than any public library of equal size. Miss Rose was a delegate to the National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco last May and the paper which she presented at that gathering has had a wide distribution.

A few years ago the name of Miss Marion Glenn was a familiar one among special librarians. An incident in Miss Glenn's career shows to a large extent her resourcefulness. While recuperating from an accident which she sustained on horseback in a mid-Western state, she procured a copy of the New York City telephone directory and wrote to a number of firms asking for the position of organizing librarian. She had not progressed far down the alphabet in the telephone book when a call came from the American Bankers Association and she became their librarian. Under her guidance an excellent banking collection came into being, including a special collection from the library of the Hon. A. Barton Hepburn. Side by side with the library, Miss Glenn organized an efficient clipping service and package library thru which bankers and bankers' associations thruout the country could procure material. Whether it was clipping information for debates, rare historical works on economic problems, or other information, the American Bankers Association Library has the material at hand. Just before the outbreak of the war, Miss Glenn turned to journalism and within the past two years she has not been connected with special library activities.

Altho New England has numerous special collections, there have not been many prominent women in the special libraries. Perhaps the outstanding personality within recent years is Miss Ethel M. Johnson, a graduate of Simmons College and Boston University. Miss Johnson organized the library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and was its chief for eight years. This collection specializes in material relating to women's vocations and women in industry. Miss Johnson was not content merely to build up a collection. She became a member of various committees and organizations with special work in legislative matters affecting the employment of women. After her service in the library, and with research work in legislative matters, she resigned



ALICE L. ROSE

to become secretary of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission. Six months ago she was signally honored by the appointment as Associate Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, which position she now holds. Miss Johnson has charge of matters pertaining to the employment of women and minors in the Commonwealth.

One of the gentlest spirits in the special library profession was Miss Marie Fay Lindholm, of the New York State Down-town Commission. Trained under one of the earliest special librarians and president of the Special Libraries Association, Dr. Robert H. Whitten, she gained the spirit of service as well as a knowledge of the routine and method necessary for the widely diffused interests of the Commission. When Dr. Whitten left the Commission, Miss Lindholm remained at her post and continued her high grade service until her early and unfortunate death. She had written papers and taken part in the discussion of special library affairs for several years and had a large circle of friends who were deeply affected by her loss.

The Department of Agriculture Library, consists of a main library and ten or twelve bureau or division libraries. After graduation from the University of Michigan, Miss Claribel R. Barnett entered the Library School at Albany, and, during the second year of her course, in 1895, was appointed a cataloger in the De-

partment of Agriculture Library in Washington. She has been with the library continuously since that time, with the exception of ten months spent in study and travel in Europe. In 1901 she became assistant librarian and in 1907, when the librarian, Miss Josephine A. Clark left to become librarian at Smith College, Miss Barnett succeeded her. Under the able leadership of Miss Barnett the library has become the largest in the world devoted to agriculture. This high position among the scientific libraries causes it to be visited annually by scientists from all over the world. The gratitude of these visitors for the skilled service is equalled only by their surprise at the richness of the collection pertaining to agriculture and allied sciences in all languages. But its importance to those who consult it and to the Department of Agriculture lies not in the size of the collection but the applied work of Miss Barnett and her staff. All books purchased for the main or special libraries are ordered thru the main library and catalogued therein. The entire collection now numbers approximately 156,000 volumes and the staff for all the collections number 80 persons. The system of interlibrary loans, the disposal



ETHEL M. JOHNSON



ETHEL CLELAND

of duplicate material, the publication of bibliographical aids, and other administrative duties, offer ample opportunities for the advancement of women in the agricultural library. As a matter of fact, the staff very seldom has a man on the payroll.

Owing to the absence of candidates on the civil service list, a number of librarians from state agricultural college and experiment stations libraries have been appointed temporarily to the agricultural library for the experience to be gained from association with the Washington library. For them Miss Barnett has arranged a course of lectures on agricultural library work which may be regarded as pioneer work in this field. Miss Barnett is a charter member of the Agricultural History Society and organized the agricultural libraries section of the American Library Association. Chiefly thru the efforts of this Section the *Agricultural Index* came into being.

Miss Barnett has the enviable ability of making every member of the staff willing and anxious to carry out her ideas to the best of her ability. Assistants who leave for better salaries invariably say that they have never worked in a place where they enjoyed so much their work and associates. The appointment of a well qualified woman to this important post is but another indication of the fitness of appointing women who are qualified for such work from a technical as well as a library point of view.

The Detroit Edison Company for a number of years has had an energetic librarian in the person of Miss Maud A. Carabin who, in 1918, was elected the first woman president of the Special Libraries Association. Miss Carabin majored in chemistry and physics at Western Reserve and for three years was chief of the formula department of the Frederick Stearns and Company, manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations in Detroit. In 1915 she became librarian of the Detroit Edison Company with the task of building up a library devoted especially to engineering research problems. The collection is also the repository for technical reports and studies of the Company, and translations are made from foreign engineering journals. The library has become a vital part of the whole organization and 10,000 pieces are circulated annually. Miss Carabin, like other special librarians, is interested primarily in matters affecting the business of the company, considering library technique and routine a secondary matter.

While the classification of a public library branch as a special library is not strictly correct, credit should be given to some of the wom-



MAUD A. CARABIN

en prominent in this work. The Newark Public Library Business Branch was the first of its kind and, under the skilful guidance of Miss Sarah E. Ball, the activities of the branch increased greatly. Service to business men, to manufacturers and merchants, became the watchword of the branch and it grew thruout the years until it occupies a separate building of its own in the down town district. At an early stage Miss Ball brought the library to a high state of perfection and about four years ago joined the United States Rubber Company as librarian where she received her first real training in real special library work under Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, himself a keen believer in special libraries. Miss Ball organized and developed a library devoted to the special needs of the rubber industry. Two years ago, when needed at home, Miss Ball dropped out of special library ranks but her efficient work will be remembered for many years.

During the administration of Miss Ball in Newark one of her most capable assistants was Miss Linda N. Morley. Miss Ball and Miss

Morley lived in the same house for several years and it was but natural that the plans for the branch should be talked over outside of business hours. Thus it was only natural that Miss Morley should succeed Miss Ball and carry out the plans which they had discussed together, Needless to say, the influence of the business branch has been felt to a great degree in and around Newark and this was perhaps best shown during the war when every public library branch in the city was closed except this one.

This article would be incomplete without mention of Miss Ethel Cleland, for many years librarian of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information. During the years spent in Indianapolis Miss Cleland contributed much to the Magazine *Special Libraries*. In fact several excellent numbers were almost entirely under her direction and her efforts were evident in the early success of the publication. The Indianapolis Public Library selected Miss Cleland as the first librarian of its business branch two or three years ago and, under her guidance, the branch has been organized exceptionally well.

Training for School Librarians

A MEETING to consider the question of training for school librarians was called in New York City, by the officers of the School Libraries Section of the A. L. A., May 22d, 1920.

A letter was sent out to twenty-five institutions most vitally interested in school libraries and in training librarians, in which the following reasons for the proposed conference were cited:—

1. "With the adoption of the standards for school library development by the N. E. A. in 1918 is shown increased acceptance of the school library idea in public schools. As each state votes to adopt those standards there is an immediate demand for trained school librarians. The supply is not forthcoming, and persons available are therefore likely to be put into positions for which they are not prepared. The value of the momentum which would have been gained by a right start will thus be likely to be lost, to the detriment of the school library movement as a whole.

2. "The 'Standards of Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools' require that:—

'The librarian must have a college or univer-

sity degree with major subjects in literature, history, sociology, education, or other subjects appropriate to any special demand, e.g., those of a technical high school, upon the library. In addition . . . at least one year of post graduate library training in an approved library school and one year's successful library experience in work with young people in a library of standing.'

3. "Few if any courses for the specific training of school librarians are being offered in this country. Such training needs to be given where practice in work with children and schools will be available as an integral part of the required work.

4. "Library schools have offered school library courses from time to time, but, often being without these adequate facilities or without definite attempts to get the school point of view into the training, they have failed to meet the demand."

Fourteen persons, representing twelve institutions, were present, seven others, living at too great distance to send representatives, wrote expressing interest.

Nearly four hours of earnest general conference led to the following conclusions:—

1. The school library field includes at this time:

Normal school libraries.

High school libraries.

Elementary school libraries.

School library workers on the staff of public libraries.

2. Present opportunities for training are judged to be inadequate.

3. School librarians in educational institutions should have equal cultural education and specialized training with that of the other members of the faculty in the institution served. With this preparation the librarian should receive equal recognition in standing and salary with that accorded the teaching staff.

4. Courses in educational psychology and theory seem desirable for school librarians and practice work with children and schools is essential.

Some of the questions discussed were:

Since colleges of education provide opportunity for practice work with schools and could have model school libraries for the same purpose, would some form of co-operation be feasible between existing library schools and colleges of education in their locality? Could such a joint course lead to an academic degree in the usual four years, or in the case of

the persons already holding such a degree could such work lead to an advanced degree in the usual time required for this?

The chairman of the meeting was instructed to appoint a committee to investigate this last suggestion and to make up a suggestive course desirable for training school librarians. Correspondence is hereby earnestly requested as to the suggestions which readers would make for the content of such a course.

Does school library work require a specialized training? If so what differences should be made from the usual library school training courses?

To what extent do school men feel the librarian needs courses in education or teaching?

Should degrees include college credit for library training? If so in what proportion?

The committee appointed consists of: Josephine Adams Rathbone, president Association of American Library Schools; Allan Abbott, Teachers College, Columbia University; Mary Richardson, head of Library Department, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.; Charles C. Williamson, Carnegie Corporation Study of training library workers; Martha Caroline Pritchard, chairman of the A. L. A. School Libraries Section.

MABEL WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

Go Little Book—

IN order to provide the ever changing population of Murietta Hot Springs with reading matter, the Riverside Public Library has sent several hundred volumes (largely the gift of tourists and Riverside residents), without ownership marks of any kind to be used by visitors as they wish.

"No attempt," says Librarian Daniels, "is made to report circulation or to use the ordinary custodianship. Books may be taken away by the visitors if they see fit but the whole plan is explained to them and they are to use the library as they please, with the hope that when a book has been read it will be returned to its case in the main building at the Springs."

This service was installed after an investigation which showed that books and illustrated magazines would be in great demand. The books are not to be returned to the Library, but are a gift; and will also serve to guide the

Library in a much larger project when a year's observation of their use has been made.

Another scheme for bringing reader and book together without trouble and expense is that of Mr. W. P. Baker, literary editor of the *Syracuse Post-Standard* whose "shelfless library" (described by Harry E. Maule in the *Publishers' Weekly* for July 17) is scattered thruout the whole country. In each book is a pasted a slip giving the rules of the "game" and the names of those playing it. It reads:

"The Rules of the Library Are These: The borrower agrees to put this book on his reading table, not on his book shelf, and to read it without delay. He agrees when he has read it to pass it on to a friend, who, he believes, will be interested.

"The names of those who have read the book are written below, so that the reader may know to whom it is not to be given and with whom he may find pleasure in discussing it."



THE LATEST "LIBRARY ON WHEELS." THIS IS THE EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY'S WAY OF TAKING BOOKS TO THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS. IN THE UPPER PHOTOGRAPH ARE SEEN IDA FAYE WRIGHT, THE LIBRARIAN, WITH INEZ POTTER WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE TRUCK

The Ohio State Library Commission

THE report on the Ohio State Library Commission made recently by William H. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service, submitted to the joint legislative Committee on Administrative Reorganization has been submitted by that Committee to state officials and the public for comment, suggestion and criticism before adoption.

"The present State Library Commission of three is responsible for a public, general reference and document library maintained in the State House; for the organization of new libraries; for traveling libraries; and for the legislative reference library which is in position to render inestimable service to legislature and public.

"If the library commission in Ohio were active, in the midst of a great program, going full speed with efficient machinery, it would be doubtful whether its functions should be merged with that of a state board of education. Among library leaders of the country there is a strong feeling that library service should be distinct and should be a strong supporter and competitor of the department of education. Wherever it is a strong competitor, wherever as in some states it is far more progressive than the educational system, it might be a mistake just for reasons of theoretical soundness and economy to rob it of its independence.

"To your committee Director Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library recommended an independent library system not under a department of education with a commission of three and an expert secretary. Director Anderson of the New York Public Library urged a 'non-political, non-partisan commission composed of citizens who have shown special and intelligent interest in libraries, said commission to choose state librarian. The secret of success depends on getting and keeping library system out of politics.' He also recommended a special millage.

"Cleveland's librarian, Miss Linda A. Eastman agrees to placing the library service under a state board of education and urges a separate millage, as does Miss Tyler, head of the Library School at Western Reserve University.

"In Ohio, however, library services call for a greatly enlarged program by the state and for greatly improved internal organization. It will be far easier to secure local co-operation for one well-led, big program, than for two separately organized programs, even if they are big and well-led.

"At present, the library service is not only at a standstill but has for some time been losing ground. Such is the emphatic and public testimony of the Ohio Library Association which is in better position than anyone else to know library needs. While that association would prefer a strong library commission, a newly organized state department and an enlarged, independent program, several of its leaders have expressed to your committee the belief that it would be a long forward step for Ohio if the present board could be abolished and a state department of public instruction held responsible for developing library service thruout the state.

"Take it out of politics,' is the first demand of librarians when speaking of library service. It is sur-

prising that in 1920 in a great state like Ohio it should be necessary to urge that state library service be taken out of politics. Yet it is necessary and insiders and outsiders alike admit that no part of Ohio's public work is more in politics than the state library. The governor told your committee's agent that he realized that the library service is disorganized. The organization of new libraries has practically ceased at a time when such helpfulness is more needed than ever before. At no point except in the legislative reference division is the present organization for rendering service at all adequate. It is not even organized to know about the volume of work that it does, or the multiple needs that it is neglecting. A great asset in Americanization work has been woefully neglected. So demoralized is the service that patriotism and decency have, with almost no public protest, been defied by the library commission in abetting its executive's refusal either to reemploy a returned soldier whose position had been held for him, or to give reason for refusing him or to admit the facts in the case to public or legislature.

"If all this library work is transferred to a newly organized state department of education, there can be created a special library division with an able librarian at its head, who will be free from all entanglements and accountabilities in the school field except as he received direction from the state department of education. What he learns about libraries will be available to the schools, as it should be. What the school supervisors learn about library needs will be made available to the library director, as it should be, currently and promptly and not merely once a year. When a city like Bucyrus organizes its high school library as a public library until a separate public library is established, both the school supervisors and the library supervisor will have interest in making it known to other cities similarly situated that such a practice works well and greatly increases the use of books by adults and by children. When later Bucyrus organizes a public library, if it does, that fact and the method will be promptly circulated. When, as in several cities, the public library puts branches in public schools in order to reach school children and their parents, that fact will readily be made use of by both schools and library divisions, as it would tardily be used if at all under the double system.

"Library work is educational work. It should be recognized as such. When Ohio gets the educational building which it should soon have, the library service will appropriately be housed in that building. In the country district and the small city, the educational forces should be united and not divided in their demand for libraries. County superintendents could press a case more strongly, local teachers and trustees would feel responsibility more keenly, if the state recognized library extension as an integral part of its public school program.

"Where now library service is exempted from competitive examinations by the general code, there should be substituted a provision that the posts in library service should go only to proved capacity and experience. There should be no temptation left with any state officer to pick a library director or a reading room librarian, accession clerk or library stenographer, for any other reason than ability to do library service better than other available applicants."

Classification of Librarians by U. S. Census Bureau

THE 1920 Census "Index of Occupations" is to correct somewhat the classification of librarians so inadequately made in the "Index" issued in 1915. The extent of the correction and the reason for the new classification are indicated in a letter from Director Rogers to Librarian Brigham of Rhode Island, in reply to the following:

Mr. Saml. L. Rogers, Director,
Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. Rogers:

After examining the volume entitled "Index to Occupations," issued by the Bureau of the Census in 1915, I wish to call your attention to the classification used in symbol numbers 780-790. Under that group, librarians, assistant librarians, library managers and library workers are classified as 780 under "professional service." Library catalogers, library assistants, library clerks and library errand boys are classified as 790 under "Attendants and Helpers," being grouped with circus canvas men and other circus employees, theatre property men, stage mechanics, theatre ushers and theatre attendants.

This grouping is confusing, and, in my opinion, the entire group should be placed in 780, with the exception of errand boys and girls employed in libraries. The grouping now in use places a highly trained cataloger, who usually has four years' training after graduation from college, in an improper classification, as catalogers cannot be construed to be "attendants and helpers."

Trusting that you will note the merit of this criticism and will correct the matter in your next classification index, I am

Yours very truly,

(Signed) HERBERT O. BRIGHAM,

Rhode Island State Library. State Librarian.

To this Mr. Rogers replies:

Mr. Herbert O. Brigham, State Librarian,
State House, Providence, R. I.
Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of May 29, 1920: I have noted your criticism of the manner in which library catalogers and other library workers were classified in the "Index to Occupations" published by this Bureau in 1915.

We realize, of course, that the classification of library workers presented in the classification published in 1915 is not a satisfactory one, and

we expect to change this classification at this Census. In the classification published in 1915, an attempt was made to group all gainful workers under 428 occupations and occupation groups. This necessitated combining in many cases workers whose work was quite different. At this Census the 428 occupations and occupation groups of the 1915 classification are being expanded into 572 occupations and occupation groups. Library workers will be classified under two headings—"Librarians" and "Librarians' Assistants and Attendants." Catalogers will be classified under "Librarians."

Were the occupations returned on the population schedules at a Federal Census more specifically stated, it might be advisable and practicable to classify library workers in greater detail than they will be classified at this Census. In view of the rather general nature of many of the occupation returns at a Federal Census, it is not believed that it will be advisable to attempt to classify these workers into more than the two groups referred to above.

I desire to thank you for your criticism, and I hope the Fourteenth Census classification of library workers will be satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

SAM. L. ROGERS,

Director.

INITIAL SALARIES OF LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATES

FROM a summary of initial salaries of students of the New York State Library School compiled by the Director, the following are among the interesting facts which are apparent: (1) library salaries are still inadequate; (2) they are increasing relatively faster than many other professional salaries for beginners; (3) it pays in most cases to complete the school course.

Students leaving at the end of the first year have received average initial salaries as follows: In 1913, \$807 (12 students); 1914, \$822 (14 students); 1915, \$786 (10); 1916, \$926 (23); 1917, \$891 (7); 1918, \$962 (17); 1919, \$1070 (5).

Students leaving at the end of the second year have received the following average salaries: In 1913, \$1060 (12 students); 1914, \$970 (10); 1915, \$996 (15); 1916, \$960 (15); 1917, \$1131 (9); 1918, \$1220 (15); 1919, \$1341 (9).

WANTED—A BUREAU OF CULTURAL RESEARCH

WHO will begin to comb and collate the material that will aid the scholars of 2020 A.D. in writing the cultural history of America? Thus queries *The Freeman*, and then goes on to suggest that it would not be a bad idea if somewhere in the United States there were an official bureau of cultural research "to discover, record, interpret and preserve the isolated endeavors of men and women who, prompted by different ideals and motives, are contributing footnotes to what one day will evolve as an American culture." Even a brief glance at bookshelves, the daily post, the casual newspaper, impresses one with the wealth of significant material, trivial when considered item by item, but of real value in building up a survey of cultural growth. The thought of registering these many apparently unrelated adventures in culture and pseudo-culture with a view to a more precise presentation of our era than we have been able to obtain of the past ought to appeal to someone as an alluring and worthwhile occupation.

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Carnegie librarians are strict disciplinarians; in mental calculation quick (their middle name's Arithmetic). I pay them many a hard-earned dime for books I've kept out overtime; no use in drawing them apart to whisper, hoarsely, "Have a heart!" They mind the ethics of their craft, and scorn to practice honest graft. I honor all librarians; they have to be grammarians and likewise antiquarians, and know about the Aryans, and serve the old agrarians and fiction dietarians, by finding tomes for every taste; they even help the matron chaste to trace the chapter on divorce by which her rights she may enforce. Then children come from school and church to do "original research"; and our librarian pays them heed, and finds the volumes that they need; so that they learn to dig for dates, not have them *slammed* into their pates; and in this way each little tot forms habits ne'er to be forgot. What pay a good librarian gets? She ranks among the city pets with teachers; so if she is nice, she'll get her pay in paradise.

ARNOLD KUTNER.

Public Library,
Long Beach, California.

CZECHOSLOVAK LIBRARY PROPAGANDA

Ladislav J. Zivny, secretary of the Czechoslovak Bibliographical Institute, is preparing a "propaganda book" for the spread of the public library idea in the Czechoslovak Republic. In reply to a request to the American Library Association for "pictures and photos relating to American libraries, free, public, school, state," Mr. Milam has asked certain libraries and library schools to send photographs. It is possible that others than those specially asked may have material which they may wish to lend. Mr. Zivny (Prague-Dejvice, Srbská 7, Czechoslovakia) undertakes the care and the prompt return of any material sent him.

SERBIAN LIBRARY RECONSTRUCTION

The Committee for the Reconstruction of Serbian Libraries working under the Entente Committee of the Royal Society of Literature has issued an appeal for gifts of books and money with which to help Serbia's university and national libraries in their part towards national education. The address of the Reconstruction Committee is at the offices of the Royal Society of Literature, 2 Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1.

THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LIBRARY

The Sailors' Snug Harbor at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., has a library consisting of a good reference collection and about 6450 books and bound volumes of magazines for the use of its nine hundred inmates and employees. Previous to his appointment as librarian in 1911, Captain J. C. Norton, had had fifty-two years of sea life, and it is doubtless owing somewhat to his understanding of his "brothers of the sea" that as many as one hundred and two books have gone out in one day, and that the year's circulation has reached 14,850.

In an otherwise progressive and self-supporting city of 12,000, in New York State, the library exhibits the following amazing figures: Volumes in library, 6,225; circulation, fiction, 1,973; circulation, everything else, 316; circulation per capita per annum, .18; year's income, \$560; expenditure for salary, \$480. This is an endowed library, which after the building was put up and the first stock of books were bought had nothing left to keep the enterprise afloat.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1920



THE appeal for funds for the Enlarged Program has suffered both from the heat of discussion and the heat of summer, and so has progressed but slowly up to date. It is understood that the President of the Association will soon issue a statement of policy as to this appeal, for which the profession will look with interest. It is to be hoped that while a conservative view should prevail, nothing may be put in the way of carrying on and completing this autumn the campaign for adequate funds, freed then from the difficulties and disadvantages of the year past. Even with funds much lower than planned for, the American Library Association ought to be able to accomplish such good peace work as to bring public opinion thoroly into line with its enlarged endeavors and ultimately assure the future of such work. It will be recalled that at the Colorado Springs Conference the Executive Board was directed to make a report each thirty days thru the library periodicals as to the developments respecting the fund and the Program. In the congestion of work during and since the Conference, especially during the vacation season, only one report has yet been made; but the profession may rest assured that as soon as practicable they will be informed of the present status.

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A DECIDED step in advance as to library salaries and service is indicated in the report of the Library Advisory Wage Committee of Washington of which Dr. Bowerman has been the chairman from its beginning, and the library profession will thruout be vitally interested in the summary of that report which he presents. The American Library Association at the Colorado Springs conference, endorsed in principle the recommendations of the Reclassification Commission provided by the Congress, but suggested modifications of the unsatisfactory treatment of library service, which should be put in more parallel relation with the general plan. This the Advisory Wage Committee has now done, and it is to be hoped that the reclassification authorities will accept its program, which provides for seven general classifications in addition to three specific Washington positions of individual importance. These grades begin with "Library Aid" with a starting salary of \$1200,

requiring high school graduation and library training class work or equivalent, ranging thru "Senior Library Aid," "Junior Librarian," "Assistant Librarian," "Associate Librarian," "Librarian" to "Senior Librarian" reaching a maximum of \$5040 requiring college and library school graduation and twelve years library experience, or its equivalent in other professional lines. The terminology of this scheme fits in with governmental nomenclature at Washington where a "Librarian," for instance, would be the assistant of a "Senior Librarian" who would be the head of a departmental library under direction of the Cabinet Secretary, while in the usual parlance of the library profession, "Librarian" means the executive at the top, otherwise styled "Director," and "Associate Librarian," "Assistant Librarian," "Senior Library Assistant," "Junior Library Assistant," etc., represent the descending grades. This difference is in fact directly stated in the report of the Advisory Wage Committee and need not detract from the general value of the recommendation. As to promotion, salaries are increased in each grade by five, ten or fifteen dollars per month, after each year or more of service and if they are criticized as extravagant, it must be remembered that the cost of living at Washington is higher than in almost any other of our cities. If the reclassification authorities will adopt the recommended schedule they will perform a high public service and earn the grateful appreciation of an important profession.

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THE Dayton Public Library faces a crisis not without parallel in other cities and therefore the more important. The central library and its seven branches now cost \$6000 per month. This increase has already resulted in a \$10,000 deficit and \$20,000 additional is required to meet the needs of the library until the next tax appropriation, without which funds the library must be closed for the three months December-February. Under Ohio law the library board must certify its needs to the Board of Education, which then in turn certifies to the budget commission which distributes the tax levy. In Dayton the Board of Education has declined to make this certification on the ground that it must care first for its own trust, the

schools, ignoring the fact that the library is an essential part of the educational system. So thoroly is the library appreciated locally that 12,000 citizens have joined in a petition in its behalf, and it is to be hoped that Dayton will rise to the emergency and provide adequately for its library, which under Miss Doren's administration has made remarkable development since the disastrous flood. Ohio, and not least Dayton itself, is now in the limelight and it would be a disgrace to the state and city if the appeal for the library should not be heeded for adequate sums to pay salaries and prevent suspension of library service which would later entail most difficult problems of reorganization.

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THE valuable bibliographies for patriotic stimulation and for vocational guidance of which the preparation was entrusted by the A. L. A. to Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, have been taken up for publication by the Bureau of Education which has already issued five of these useful lists. One is on "Heroes of American Democracy," others on "Machine Shop Work," "Iron and Steel," "Ship-building," and "Seamanship." The happy idea has been adopted of making these lists educational reading courses and giving a certificate to those who have completed any one course. These lists should be promptly procured and utilized, the first by all libraries, the others by libraries in industrial centers, and if not received, application should be made to the Bureau of Education. They will serve very excellently as purchase lists, and books in the first named list should be on the shelves even of the smallest library. The industrial books may not have as wide usefulness but will be of especial value in industrial communities where these books should be promptly purchased, in duplicate so far as possible, that they may be circulated, while new and fresh, to workers in these industries. It will doubtless be impossible for most libraries to purchase as many copies as might be in local demand, but this fact may well be used by the librarians to induce employing manufacturers to provide for shop libraries in their respective establishments for which the demand at the library would be abundant proof of the local need.

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SEVERAL German universities have made request, thru the Germanistic Society of which Franz Boas is secretary, for the gratuitous supply by American publishers of publications issued since the beginning of the war and this request is endorsed by a number of Americans of the highest public standing and of all professions and political parties. The request is made

partly in view of the extraordinary conditions of exchange which make the German mark of so little value as to prevent purchase of books in America or England except at prohibitive home costs. Doubtless these university libraries would be glad to have co-operation and contributions of books from American university and other libraries and the request should have careful attention and sympathetic consideration. These libraries are in like position with our own, whose files of foreign periodicals have been kept up with difficulty and are for the most part lacking in continuity, and possibly some system of exchange of publications can be arranged, which would mitigate the difficulties of money exchange conditions. It can scarcely be forgotten, however, that university professors in Germany joined in the famous manifesto of German scholars, which was so disappointing to scholars in this country and elsewhere, in approval of the Kaiser's War, and to the many Americans who ardently desire that the peoples of the world, especially those joined by bonds of literature and science, should come together again in human brotherhood it would be helpful if there should now come from the scholars who endorsed this wicked war in its beginning some evidence of a change of heart and repentant recognition of the cruel consequences of their blow at world peace.

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WHILE the American Library in Paris is doing for the continent of Europe the splendid service of showing forth American library methods, another plan of international co-operation has been developed in England by the Anglo-American Library for Central Europe. It is not within the plan of the American Library Association to donate books thru the Paris library or other agencies, except the collections assigned to specific libraries by the War Service Committee before the conclusion of its work. The work of the Anglo-American committee occupies therefore a quite separate field, and it has the recommendation of high authorities in England and this country who speak in full commendation of the plan and its projectors. The international effort in which America has had large share, for the rehabilitation of the University Library at Louvain is a unique example of library benevolence on a large scale, but the more modest endeavors of this committee to diffuse library gifts thruout a number of institutions should do much to increase international library relationship and bring librarians closer together as workers in a common cause, whether in allied or "enemy" countries, to the end that the word "enemy" may be the sooner forgotten.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE ON METHODS

The Special Libraries Association has recently appointed a special Committee on Methods to collect, with a view to publication, from all types of special libraries thruout the country, data in regard to various methods used in these types of libraries, such as subject headings, classification, cataloging, filing, circulating and routing literature, library publicity, forms of all kinds, purchasing, etc. The "special library" has been defined as "a good working collection of information either upon a specific subject or field of activity. It may consist of general or even limited material serving the interests of a special clientele, and preferably in charge of a specialist trained in the use and application of the particular material."

The personnel of this committee includes the following members: Mary B. Day, librarian, National Safety Council, 168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, *Chairman*; Irene Warren, librarian, Globe-Wernicke Co., Chicago; Frank K. Walters, librarian, General Motors Corp., Detroit; Elsie Baechtold, librarian, Irving National Bank, New York; Daniel Hendy, librarian, The Insurance Library Association of Boston.

Data concerning methods used in special libraries should be sent to the Chairman.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF THE N. E. A.

The Library Department of the N. E. A. held its meetings at Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 5 and 7th.

Mary E. Downey, library secretary and organizer, State Department of Public Instruction, Utah, in her paper "Relation of the Public Schools to Various Library Agencies," made the following points: Establishment of teachers' professional departments in connection with large library systems, as well as the service of reference librarians who devote all their time to school work; The importance of libraries serving the school point of view, and teachers appreciating the kind of service libraries can give; The need on the part of library and school people to promote the general extension of library facilities; The consideration of an elementary course in high school as a vocational asset; Establishment of a U. S. Bureau of Libraries; Proper professional training of teachers and librarians so that each is prepared to round out the work of the other.

Mr. Carlton, of the State Department of Edu-

cation in Oregon, spoke on "The State's Interest in School Libraries," outlining the very definite methods by which books for rural schools in Oregon are selected, ordered and delivered; and how rural libraries are standardized in regard to the number of reference books, and the qualifications of the librarian.

A paper on "Some Plans in Operation for Stimulating Home Reading by School Children," by J. D. Wolcott, chief of library division, U. S. Bureau of Education, represented the report of a committee appointed by the Library Department of the N. E. A. to draw up a survey of the methods for stimulating and directing children's reading. It was read by M. Wilford Poulson of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, who has himself just issued a fine study of high school library conditions in the state of Utah. This report, with additions, will doubtless soon be issued by the Bureau of Education.

A paper was read on "Books for Elementary School Children," by Annie S. Cutter, Director of Children's Work, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio. She sent advance sheets for a List of Children's Books for Departmental Library Work, the completed list for schools soon to be issued.

At the second meeting, which was a joint meeting with the National Council of English, Joy E. Morgan of the American Library Association, had a paper "School Libraries and Americanization," which was enthusiastically received. In the discussion that followed this paper Irma M. Walker, of Hibbing, Minn., gave an account of the reading stimulated in remote mining districts by the Library Bus operated by Hibbing Public Library; and Mr. Hoffman of Illinois gave an account of the Reading Circle work done in that state. Following, Miss Walker gave a paper on "The Present High School Library Situation," based upon information obtained from an extensive questionnaire sent out to school libraries of the United States in June. Present progress was compared with the "Attainable Standards" set up by Mr. C. C. Certain in 1918, to be attained in five years. This paper was illustrated by cartoons on current library practice displayed on the walls of the club room.

A motion to the effect that it was the sense of the joint session of the National Council of English and the Library Department of the N. E. A. that the status of the High School Librarian should be equal to that of the head of the English department, was unanimously carried.

A resolution was carried that the Library Department of the N. E. A. encourage publishers in every way possible to maintain the best standards of workmanship and print in books and magazines for children; and that we request publishers to make it possible for libraries to buy separate volumes of classic fiction from especially attractive sets.

Joanna H. Sprague, librarian of the Salt Lake Public Library, read a paper, "The Public Library and the School," outlining practical work that has been successfully done in Salt Lake in work with schools; and H. E. Fowler, State Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho, presented a happy and timely way a paper on "Thrifty Reading."

The following officers were elected: President, D. Sherman Williams, chief of School Libraries Division, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president, M. Wilford Poulkison, associate professor of education, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; secretary and treasurer, Margaret T. Ely, Lakeview High School, Chicago, Ill.

IRMA M. WALKER,
Secretary.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A varied program is planned for the Lake Placid meeting of the week of September 20th. Hector Garneau, Montreal's city librarian, will speak on French Canadian Literature; Donald Gilchrist, of Rochester University, will tell of a librarian's work in connection with the Peace Conference; W. W. Ellsworth will give reminiscences of forty years of publishing; Frederic G. Melcher will speak on "The Broader Vision in the Publishing and Selling of Books"; May Massee will speak on book reviewing; Mary Frank will tell of adventures in "Caravaning with Books" for the Boston Bookshop for Boys and Girls; Francis M. Hugo will discuss the library as a social factor in community development. Work with the foreign born will be treated by John Daniels (author of *America via the Neighborhood*, which is in press with Harper Brothers) and by John Foster Carr who will report on the present status of A. L. A. work with the foreign born and on the work of the N. Y. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born. Frederick W. Betts of Syracuse will give an address the text of which is "No Steps Backward."

The noon hour conferences which were so successful a feature of the last meeting will be again held this year, and the committee reports promise some interesting information.

Recreation has not been overlooked: On Friday "In Bashibozuk," a library burlesque by

William B. Gamble of the New York Public Library, with music by Otto C. Kinkeldey, also of that library, will be presented by the Bagdad Players. At the invitation of the President of the Lake Placid Club the sports, games and music of the Club are offered to the members of the Association.

PASADENA LIBRARY CLUB

The recently organized Pasadena Library Club held its first regular meeting in May at the Pasadena High School Library, with about thirty present. The object of the organization is to promote friendly acquaintance and co-operative relations among librarians and those interested in library work with the purpose of increasing the usefulness and advancing the interests of the libraries of Pasadena and vicinity. The officers elected were: President, Helen E. Haines, Secretary Treasurer, Frances H. Spining. Pasadena is quite fortunate in having six libraries in its midst, the Pasadena Public Library and its branches, the Mount Wilson Observatory Library, the Pasadena High School Library, Pasadena Elementary Schools Library, California Institute of Technology Library and the wonderful Henry Huntington Library which will soon be completed.

At its second meeting in August the Club gave an informal reception at the Pasadena Public Library to Miss Alice S. Tyler, the recently elected president of the A. L. A., who is spending her vacation in Southern California.

FRANCES H. SPINING,
Secretary.

KANSAS HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The first conference of high school librarians of Kansas was held at Wichita on May 3rd, with eleven of the fifteen high schools that have full-time librarians represented. The schools represented were: Augusta, Montgomery County High School at Independence, Chase County High School at Cottonwood Falls, Wichita, Hutchison, Parsons, Arkansas City, Summer County High School at Wellington, Pratt, Emporia, and Needlesha.

Among the problems discussed were: The study hall, supervised study for the pupils, the guidance of pupils in their reference work and the selection of books for the library.

The next conference of the high school librarians will be held next November in connection with the State Teachers' Association.

Owing to lack of space reports from some library organizations and schools are held until our next issue.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

INSTITUTE FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

THE annual library institute for school librarians held at the New York State Library School closed July 30. It was by far the most successful session yet held. The institute was under the direction of Sabra W. Vought, state inspector of school libraries, who presented the subjects of cataloging, classification, reference, preparation of books for the shelves, accessioning, charging, picture and clipping files, planning and equipment of the library room. Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, gave a series of talks on the development and growth of the school library; the use of the school library; the relation of the school library to the public library; inspirational books; book selection in relation to the study of geography and history, myths, fables, etc.

The following lectures were given by members of the Department of Education and the State Library: J. I. Wyer, on the use of the State Library; Grace L. Betteridge, on traveling libraries; Alfred W. Abrams, on the use of the Visual Instruction Division; William R. Watson, on the relation of the public library to the school library; Anna G. Hall, on library house-keeping; Beulah Bailey, on the debate work of the New York State Library; James Sullivan, on local history in the school library; Elizabeth Smith, on book buying and book publishers; Mary Eastwood, on popular books for a school library; and Mr. Richards, on the relation of the school library to the English department.

Several librarians experienced in the work of school libraries lectured before the class on topics closely related to the work: Adeline B. Zachert, head of the Extension Division of the Rochester Public Library gave five talks on book selection and the management of the school library; Ellen F. Chamberlayne, librarian of the Binghamton High School, spoke on the correlation of the high school library with the other departments of the school; Mary C. Richardson, librarian of the State Normal School at Geneseo, gave talks on teaching the use of the library to the grades, and the use of the bulletin board in school library work; Martha C. Pritchard, of Columbia University, discussed school library administration, and W. J. Ballard, of Beacon, N. Y., spoke on "The Unprofessional Librarian."

Jane H. Crissey of the Troy Public Library gave a demonstration on book mending and the class visited the printing and binding plant of the J. B. Lyon Company.

Twenty-five students were in attendance throughout the entire course. Twenty-two came from school libraries in New York State, and one each from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Margaret S. Williams, 1916, reference librarian, University of Illinois, joins the faculty on September 1. Miss Williams is a graduate of the University of Texas 1912 and received the degree of B. L. S. from the University of Illinois Library School in 1916. She has been cataloger in the University of Illinois Library for two years, taught in the summer library school at the Colorado Agricultural College in 1918 and for several years has been an instructor in a course called "General reference" offered as an elective to sophomores and freshmen in the University of Illinois. At Albany Miss Williams will have the course in junior book selection, the junior and senior library seminars; and will divide with Mr. Tolman the respective courses in elementary reference.

The following appointments of students of 1919-20 to positions have been reported during the past month:

John S. Richards, librarian of the Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello.

Dorothy D. Gibbs, loan desk assistant in the Vassar College Library.

Helen M. Stone, librarian of the Columbia branch of the Seattle Public Library.

A. Evelyn Abel, librarian of the State Normal School at Potsdam, N. Y.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Vice-Director.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE following are appointments to the Library School faculty for the coming year: Elisabeth G. Thorne, Vice Director; Stella Tabor Doane, a graduate of the Carnegie Library School, and formerly of the faculty of the Drexel Institute Library School, instructor in cataloging and classification; and Edna Stowe Stewart, a graduate of Drexel Institute Library School, instructor in reference and bibliography.

The following appointments were made from the class of 1920:

Zoe M. Dexter, assistant in Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.

Marian Huntting, assistant in New York Public Library.
 Frances Adeltha Kerns, assistant, Children's Department Cleveland Public Library.
 Evalina Martin, assistant, New York State College of Forestry Library Syracuse, N. Y.
 Julia Martin, assistant, Syracuse University Library.
 Jean E. Minckler, assistant Montclair (N. J.) Public Library.
 Marjorie Anita Obenauer, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.
 Elsie Frances Pack, librarian, Birchard Ave. Library, Fremont.
 Rosa M. Wensinger, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.
 J. Louisa Yates, children's librarian, Public Library, Decatur, Ill.

ELIZABETH G. THORNE,
Vice-Director.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE following is the list of positions held by the graduates of the California State Library School, class of 1920:

Thelma Brackett, assistant, Fresno County Free Library, Fresno.
 Marguerite Chatfield, assistant, Fresno County Free Library, Fresno.
 Esther Crawford, temporary assistant, Sutro Branch, State Library, San Francisco.
 Abbie Doughty, assistant, The Koster Company Library, San Francisco.
 Flo A. Gantz, assistant, Ventura County Free Library, Ventura.
 Frances Haub, assistant, State Library, Sacramento.
 Lucile Huff, assistant, Public Library, Palo Alto.
 Marjorie Learned, assistant, Fresno County Free Library, Fresno.
 Esther Ramont, assistant, Public Library, Modesto.
 Elizabeth Snyder, librarian, State Normal School, Santa Barbara.
 Aldine Winham, assistant, State Library, Sacramento.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
State Librarian.

The class of 1920 is the last which the California State Library School will graduate. The good reason for discontinuing a growing and successful concern and the activities to which the Library proposes to turn the energy hitherto taken up by the school are outlined by Mr. Ferguson in the July *News Notes of California Librarians*. "The School," he says, "was a success: on that there can be no doubt. . . . Seven classes have been graduated, with a total of 76 students. who occupy all sorts of positions—assistants and heads of libraries, special librarians, housewives. During later years the demands for candidates to fill the last named honorable office have been, from a professional basis, distressingly frequent and insistent. In the language of the country press, the graduates have 'made exceedingly good' But in 1918 conditions at the University of California took such form that it became possible to do the

thing so long thought desirable; and a library school department was organized. The State found itself therefore conducting two special schools at public expense when possibly one might be made to do all the work. The State Library recognized the University of California as the institution of formal instruction, and was willing, upon receipt of assurances that effort would be made to cover the whole field, to discontinue its own school and to practice some of that co-operation which librarians have long talked about. We shall lend the University not only our moral support, but will also supply one or more instructors in special courses, and if necessary take the field to do whatever may be required to make our University of California Library School a complete success. Happily Mr. Leupp and his associates welcome our help; and we have confidence that ultimately we shall see at the University a library school combining the strengths and virtues of the old and the new, and minus the weaknesses of both.

"What, now, does the State Library propose to do with the energy which heretofore has gone into its school? As a beginning I am going to make two or three offers of service:

" . . . Perhaps a survey by an experienced, sympathetic, interested librarian outside the staff of any particular library might result in better service, more directly and more economically attained. If this suggestion seems good to any librarian and library board, or board of supervisors, we stand ready to send an expert to investigate and to give advice, all without expense to the library receiving the aid.

"Again, there are in the library service many assistants who have entered the fold by the apprenticeship method. . . . Perhaps it is not possible to get away from their work long enough to take any sort of short course. We have thought that if a half day institute of four or six weeks could be held in several parts of the state so that younger assistants, who might not otherwise receive instruction, could take advantage of the courses offered, some good might result. . . .

"Finally the State Library expects to continue its practice of taking younger librarians into its staff for limited periods and to give them the information and the inspiration which it believes inherent in its service. . . . To those who are too far away to avail themselves of the possible institutes, or who may not be taken into the staff for awhile, there still remains our little advertised correspondence work, which will be given at least until our principles of co-operation may otherwise dictate. . . ."

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BAILEY, Louis J., has returned to his pre-war work as librarian of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library, after two years' service with the A. L. A. Library War Service.

DOANE, Stella T., appointed instructor in cataloging and classification in the Syracuse University Library School.

DORN, Elizabeth, for eleven years assistant librarian of the Alameda (Calif.) Free Library, appointed librarian of the Alameda High School.

HAWKINS, Jean, N.Y.S. 1909, of the New York State Library School faculty, resigned. Appointed assistant librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board, 10 East 39th St., New York City.

HAZELTINE, Mary Emogene, who has been on leave of absence for the past year will resume charge of the Wisconsin Library School in the fall.

HODGE, Flora A., of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, has been appointed reference librarian of the University of North Dakota Library.

HOPKINS, Lawrence L., having resigned his position with the Technology Division of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is now assistant librarian of the General Electric Co.'s Main Library at Schenectady, New York.

KNOWLTON, Julia C., N.Y.S. 1906, appointed librarian of the Mary Hemenway Hall (Dept. of Hygiene) Wellesley College.

PARKINSON, Herman O., N.Y.S. 1918, of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library staff, appointed librarian of the Stockton (Cal.) Public Library.

PRATT, Anne Stokeley, of the University of California Library staff, resigned. Appointed assistant reference librarian in the Yale University Library, with the rank of assistant professor.

SHERRARD, Mary C., N.Y.S. 1913-14, transferred from the U. S. Naval Hospital at League Island, Philadelphia, to the 1st Naval district, with headquarters at Boston, Navy Yard.

TABER, Fanny T., N.Y.P.L. 1913-14, has resigned her position in the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library to become librarian of the Alabama Girls' Technical and Industrial School at Montevallo.

THORNE, Elizabeth G., for some years instructor at the Syracuse University Library School, has been appointed assistant librarian of the University Library and vice-director of the School.

TOWNER, Isabel L., librarian of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., resigned. Appointed head classifier in the University of Minnesota Library.

SUTTON, Charles, for fifty-five years a worker in the Manchester (Eng.) Public Library and for forty-one years its chief librarian, died in April. Besides administering this great system during its rapid growth (there were 28 branches) Mr. Sutton took a prominent place in the literary and scientific life of the city. He contributed lives of local authors and celebrities to the Dictionary of National Biography, and was the author of a scholarly guide to Manchester and compiler of the "Official Handbook" of the Manchester Corporation and of "A List of Lancashire Authors." His was the first large library in England to adopt the Dewey Decimal Classification (1894).

WOOD, Mary Elizabeth, has received from Boone University, China, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. This, the first honorary degree granted by the University, is bestowed on Miss Wood in recognition of her twenty years of service in the development of the Boone Library, which has grown from a little collection in one room to a library of 9,400 English and 11,500 Chinese volumes housed in a fine building, twenty-three "circulating libraries" for the benefit of people in other places, and reading rooms open to the public thruout the city.

Recent appointments to the staff of the Seattle (Wash.) public library are: Mildred C. Coleman, formerly of the Cleveland Public Library and later in the ordnance department, Washington, D. C., assistant in the branch headquarters; Dorothy Hayes, who has just completed a year at the Carnegie Library School for Children's librarians, branch children's librarian; Edith Hile, librarian of the Queen Anne branch; Hazel H. King, assistant in the central children's room; Drusilla D. Rutherford, assistant in the children's room and teachers' room; Edith F. Vermeule, P., librarian of the Yesler branch; Rebecca W. Wright, N. Y. S., for several years secretary of the Vermont Library Commission, first assistant in the circulation department; and the following six members of this year's graduating class of the University of Washington Library School, have been appointed to permanent positions in library: Lee Hall, Elma Hawkins, Doris Hopkins, Weyana Lopp, Helen Remsberg and Consuelo Welty.

Recent changes in the staff of the Tacoma Public Library are:

Mary A. Batterson I. 1908, formerly head of the Greenlake Branch of the Seattle Public

Library, became head of the Circulation Department in succession to Edith Pancoast, for the past several years head of the Department, who resigned in June in order to return to her home in New England.

Catherine Mulford, formerly acting librarian Wells College Library, Aurora, New York, appointed assistant in the Reference Department.

Shirley Skewis, assistant in the Circulation Department, appointed head of the Documents Division, in succession to Sadie Lindsey, who was married to Leonard Harader on June 12. The Trustees of the Library took special notice of Miss Lindsey's leaving by an expression of appreciation of her work the past twelve years in the Library where she has built up one of the most complete and most effectively organized document divisions in any Western library.

Jaqueline Noel, the past year acting-head of the Reference Department has been appointed head of the department in place of Mary Lytle, who becomes high school librarian of the Stadium High School, Tacoma. Her work as high school librarian will keep her in close touch with the Library, which has joint jurisdiction with the School Board over the high school libraries in Tacoma.

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Wanted, Children's librarian with initiative and originality to organize and build up the children's department in library serving a population of 75,000. Salary \$1500. City Library, Wichita, Kansas.

Wanted, librarian to take charge of Periodical Department in large library October 1. Executive ability and knowledge of serials required. Full information may be obtained by addressing R. A. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, assistant in the cataloging department and also assistant to take charge of Agricultural Library. Initial salary for each position \$1440 per annum. For further informa-

tion, address: Librarian, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Wanted, for a public library of 45,000 volumes in the Middle West, two assistants: (a) head of loan department; (b) assistant cataloger. Applicants should state age, training, experience, and reference. Address: D. I., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

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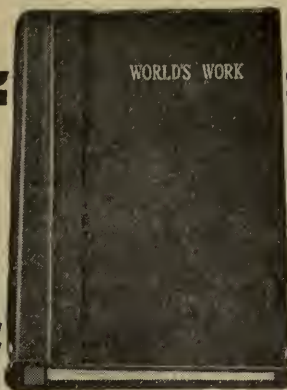
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THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

"IS IT FOR POTTAGE?"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Some months ago came a number of resignations of librarians from old established positions in the library world in order to take positions with commercial concerns and in each case with higher salaries of course. One was a prominent librarian who went into the book business; another was an archivist who did the same; a third was a well-known teacher of librarians who went to the information service of a large corporation; and later, an able specialist did the same. These were notable instances which came like blows in the face to a good many, but there were other little pin pricks to people in every part of the country—a reference assistant who went into an insurance company, a secretary who took a Federal position, a tried and trusty man assistant who could wait no longer for promotion and who went into a printing concern which had long admired his efficiency in giving them aid at the library, and strangely enough, a librarian who went into teaching because of the increased remuneration.

So much for examples. Take then the discussions. It has been the main subject, so it would seem, at national and local library meetings and in the library clubs. From the unions, to the agitators, to the trustees, to the leaders in the library world, there has been a stir. The LIBRARY JOURNAL has been full of the subject, and the Government and various cities and numerous libraries have made salary surveys. Library schools have refused to let their graduates consider low-priced positions and the movement for standardization and certification, which is, of course, only another phase of the subject, has been in the foreground. In the face of all this, it is satisfying to find that many library salaries have been raised, some blatantly, some quietly; some due to well-organized campaigns, others to a keen understanding of relative values by head librarians or trustees. Some salaries have not been raised and there the pinch continues.

Now in connection with this situation the question arises: What has become of the old-fashioned librarian who went into the library because of the love of books and the desire to serve? Of course, some answer that there are no longer any such, that the modern library has become such a machine that one rarely sees the books, and the service is so imbued with the

efficiency idea that personality, which is at least a subjective phase of service, cannot find lodgment. Others answer that the members of other altruistic professions are deserting, school teachers are selling school books, college professors are experts in science, technology, business, government service, at much increased remuneration, ministers are selling insurance, running trains, and managing chambers of commerce. Why, then, should the librarian be the only one to face poverty by continuing at the grind?

The psychology of the situation is against the self-sacrificing person. It is all right when one communes with one's self about duty and problems, it is better when one feels one's self a part of a great army engaged in a common cause. But when one or another begins to desert the army, then questions begin to arise—is it worth while, am I doing anything that is appreciated, might I not as well be feathering my nest while the feathering is good, why should I perform another's duties while he rides around in his automobile, after all was not my philosophy of life false, is it not more interesting where they are doing things instead of only theorizing about them? These were some of the questions and doubts that attacked the stay-at-homes, especially in libraries, when others went to the front line trenches during the war. They are a part of the unrest of the day and they are a large contributing factor in the unrest. It requires a clear seeing head and steadiness of purpose not to be led into new ventures now, as it did also in wartime.

So this is the situation. It reminds one of certain stories of old. There were some people who set out on a long journey for an ideal, and after travelling some time in the desert began to wish they had not had so much of an ideal but more to eat. But fortunately their better natures prevailed and despite human hesitant frailties, they kept on. There was another man who had not much in the way of material wealth but the future was hopeful for him. One day when he was hungry, he sold out his hopes in order to have a little immediate pottage. Is that the way with our librarians?

Perhaps the case is not so bad after all. Rumor has it that one of the bright examples of those who left the ranks did not do it for money but because of his trustees; another because of his superior; two others because of great opportunity to carry out library plans

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DEERFIELD

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(albeit salaries were higher). Also, the total number of those who feel the call of gold is not large proportionately, also, sister altruistic professions are not really being depleted. Also it is said that librarians' salaries really have gone up and that the future is bright since others recognize the value of library training and experience, and since once salaries are up, they will stay up when the high cost of living comes down. Of course some of these points beg the question, but for some people they may serve as answers, for others as excuses and for still others as graspable straws.

Meantime, what is the real answer to the situation? If our salaries have not gone up, shall we put our whole attention to that, or shall we pay renewed attention to our work single-heartedly as before? If salaries have gone up, is it because governing bodies have seen our worth? If so, we can still be altruists, but if we have our increase because of threats, agitation, or complaints, we are gross materialists. Is it for pottage we are working, or for a love of the work, a love of books, a love of others?

ANONYMOUS.

"THE SALARY QUESTION IS NOT THE ONLY ONE"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

There seem to be many evidences that leaders in the library world are taking seriously their responsibility for recruiting new material for the profession. I see signs of this in the programs of conventions printed in your JOURNAL, and have heard one or two speeches on this myself.

There is a very good and needed emphasis on the fact that better salaries will induce more young people to enter the schools. We in the under-thirty division say "Amen." But it seems to me that it would be a mistake for the leaders not to realize that the salary question is not the only one that deters young people from entering the schools: they come forward not so much because of the sage advice they have received from their elders as from what they hear from those who are but a few years in the service, and the talk and criticism among these is not wholly of salaries, as anyone who has at all an ear to the ground can tell the chief of any library or library school. The juniors hear talk of institutional politics; of promotions promised and deferred; of petty interference with clothing or personal habits; of discountenancing unions without supplying any real chance for organizing for betterment; of libraries weighed down by sluggish institu-

tional precedence, and of libraries embarrassed by autocratic control, which has wiped out political systems in the world struggle but will presumably remain for generations still in what we call "free institutions."

One of the things pointed out when we entered the war was that our type of boys could not form a fighting unit unless they knew what they were fighting for, and felt themselves part of an organization that did not carry over the outworn system of fighting automata. The young people to-day will not make good timber in any organization that employs the same governmental machinery that was common a generation ago, and institutions, as well as industries, must be touched by the new idea. While the leaders are appealing for more funds to attract the promising young folks, they can at small cost put a new spirit into some of the institutions, and will thus give impetus to the enlistment in library service.

"UNDER THIRTY."

"HEARTY SUPPORT AND APPROVAL" OF THE L. W. A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I sent you a communication several months ago, expressing my doubt as to the advisability of the proposed Library Workers' Association. May I use your columns again to state that my former doubts were apparently based on misunderstanding of the purposes and plans of the leaders in this new organization? From the first issue of their *Bulletin*, it would seem that the Association is developing in a way which, I think, should meet with the hearty approval and support of everyone.

The non-library school workers of the country owe it to themselves to organize with such purposes as are expressed in the "Draft of Organization" of the new association, and such organization should be capable of rendering great service to the library interests of the country. The profession ought no longer to recognize two bodies of librarians, trained and untrained. But I look to see the day when the phrase "trained librarian" will again not be synonymous with "library school graduate." To that end we need standardization and certification; we need to insist that all professional members of our staffs should become trained librarians, either thru the easiest and best route of the library school or thru the thornier path of training class, experience, and hard work; and we need the Library Workers' Association.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,

*Savannah Public Library,
Savannah, Ga.*

Librarian.

266. Forename entry—Popes, sovereigns, etc.

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See Popes, Sovereigns.

A. L. A. 31

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Northampton. In October of last year the Forbes Library completed the first twenty-five years of its history. Looking back over this quarter-century, records show that the contents of the library have grown from 28,000 volumes and 1609 pictures in 1894 to 159,490 volumes; 118,936 pictures; 12,528 pieces of sheet music; 2,481 maps and 24,642 pamphlets in 1919. By the terms of his will Judge Forbes left \$250,000 for the purpose of founding the library which bears his name. The income from the fund was allowed to accumulate for thirteen years, or until it very nearly doubled the original bequest, before it was invested in building and equipment. Since then there has been little or no change in the building itself. And there have been but three chief librarians associated with its history—Charles A. Cutter, a notable member of that group of librarians, who, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, founded and advanced the modern library movement, directed its destiny from 1894-1903; followed by William P. Cutter who served from 1904 to 1911, and was succeeded by the present librarian, J. L. Harrison. Since its earliest days the great problem of administration has been the squaring of a small maintenance fund with a large book fund. Perhaps the most important single event in the library's history was its union with the Northampton Public Library in December 1916. This brought some 42,000 additional volumes, a generous contribution to its endowment, and an enlarged clientele. At the close of its quarter-century of service, the Forbes Library ranks fifth in size of the public libraries of Massachusetts, sixth of those in New England, and thirty-first among those of the United States.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Public Library offers three courses in library economy, preparatory to its graded service. They begin October 1, 1920.

The elementary course in library training is open to high school graduates, without examination. For other candidates an entrance examination will be given on September 8th. The course is six months in length, and after the first month students are paid at the rate of \$60.00 per month. Graduates of this course

are eligible for appointment in Grade 1, at a salary not less than \$920 per annum.

The advanced course in library training is open to college graduates without examination. Candidates having a year of college work or its equivalent are admitted upon passing an entrance examination. The course is nine months in length. Graduates of this course are eligible for appointment in Grade 2, at a salary not less than \$1140.

The Training Course for Children's Librarians has the same entrance requirements, length of training and salary as the advanced course in library training.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. The annual report of the Free Library for the year ending in February 1920 shows total receipts of \$48,277 and total expenditures of \$46,178. Of this amount \$6,381 was expended on books, \$1,031 on periodicals, \$1,651 on binding and \$21,826 on staff salaries. The number of registered borrowers totaled 20,376 and the total number of volumes in circulation during the year amounted to 357,687. In round numbers the total number of books now in the library is given as 100,000. One of the most significant points in the report is the librarian's appeal for more space in which to shelve the Hilbiber collection of books. This bequest of some 13,000 volumes is rich in Americana and Delawareana, and, altho many of them have already been cataloged, they are still not available to the public because of lack of shelf room.

VIRGINIA

Williamsburg. The College of William and Mary is organizing a commercial library and museum in connection with its new School of Business Administration. Ralph L. Power, librarian of the School of Business Administration of Boston University, will have charge of the organization of the collections, having obtained leave of absence from his Boston post for that purpose. As already announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Earl G. Swem, formerly assistant librarian of the Virginia State Library, has been appointed librarian of the College.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. The Free Public Library reports 54,996 registered borrowers applying regularly for books during 1919. Over half of these—

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or 29,196 of the total 54,996—are children. Based on per capita circulation, Louisville ranks fourth among the libraries of the country, but is only sixteenth in population of municipal taxes for its maintenance; and this high place on the country's circulation honor roll has been achieved in spite of the fact that about \$23,000 of the total income of \$122,204 is devoted annually to the payment of interest on a mortgage.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids. A comparative statement of expenditures for the last two years of the library shows that in 1919 \$44,800 was spent on librarian's salaries and in 1920 \$48,455. In 1919 \$8,914 was expended for books and \$3,170 for periodicals out of a total city appropriation of 73,395. The appropriation for 1920 is \$78,601, out of which \$10,838 is scheduled for book expenditure and \$3,667 for magazines. The number of books issued for home use has increased from 547,588 to 548,178.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. In order to live within its income the Public Library is now offering reduced service in the following directions: Only such non-fiction as can be covered by the Athenæum fund will be purchased; all new fiction will be charged to borrowers at five cents per volume; only non-fiction and five cent fiction will be reserved; both the main library and the branches will close on Saturday at one o'clock, certain of the smaller branches and stations will be open only one day a week during the summer months; and only indispensable books will be rebound. It is estimated that in this way about \$10,000 will be saved on book purchases and \$3000 on other curtailments. The continuation of the reduced schedule beyond the summer months is contemplated.

CALIFORNIA

Riverside. During the meeting of the California Library Association at Riverside and later during the Social Agencies convention, the Riverside Public Library had a display of illustrated books for children, books showing the history of dictionaries, a display of early bibles and bibles in many languages, the John Correja Memorial Collection of books on architecture, and books in vellum and parchment.

The directors of the Riverside Public Library are negotiating for the purchase of adjacent property and the transfer of the Riverside Libra-

ry School to more commodious quarters, using for this purpose the Allatt property which is to be remodeled. The frontage is 89 feet and the depth the same as the library block (of 160 feet). When the purchase is completed and added to the library property the total dimensions will be 248 x 160 feet.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. Increases in the salary schedule voted by the Board of Trustees of the Tacoma Public Library recently and effective July 1, 1920, provided the following schedule:

Heads of Departments	\$115 to \$160
Heads of Divisions, first assistants and branch librarians	\$100 to \$110
Senior assistants	\$87.50 to \$100
Junior assistants	\$70 to \$90

ENGLAND

Bristol. With the object of awakening an interest in the books in the public libraries, a series of half-hour talks to school children was given during the last half-term of the school year just closed at the Central Library. Special lists of books contained in the various libraries on the topics to be dealt with were prepared, and a selection of the books exhibited in the room at the time of the talk. Synopses of the talks were supplied to assist the children in following the subjects intelligently. A wide range of subjects was covered: Thomas Chatterton: the Nightingale of Bristol; Books and How to Use Them; Some Wonders of Astronomy; Trains of Reading; Introduction to the Literature of Bristol History; Schools of Other Days; Classics in Translation; Geology and Scenery of the Bristol District; A Jungle Trek in East Africa; and The Story of London.

AUSTRALIA

Sydney. Largely because of the difficulties due to lack of a suitable building the Public Library of New South Wales has detailed certain officers for special research work, especially to assist manufacturers, technical chemists, the Board of Trade and other government departments. This library is advertising its services extensively: a full-page public library article is inserted in each issue of the *Australasian Manufacturers' Journal*, articles appear in the metropolitan papers and postcards drawing attention to new books of importance are sent to a large number of people to whom the books are likely to prove valuable.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

717-727
SEPTEMBER 15, 1920



County Library Laws in the United States

BY WILLIAM J. HAMILTON

Secretary of the Indiana Library Commission

BEFORE discussing my subject I want to pay a tribute to the help given me by the Public Library Commissions. Out of thirty-eight questionnaires sent out, all responded promptly except four: Arkansas, Idaho, Delaware (which has only three counties and which since 1913 has maintained county book wagon service with the aid of the State Library Commission), and Maryland which was one of the pioneers in county work. Practically all I have done is to bring up to date the information contained in Miss Robinson's paper presented to the League in December, 1915, and printed in *Public Libraries* for January, 1917, and that contained in the compilation in the July, 1918, number of *News Notes of California Libraries*.

Unfortunately the various state laws were not available for consultation in all cases, a fact which may have led me into some misstatements or ambiguities. The active interest in the subject is shown by the fact that within the past two years, seven states have passed county legislation, Oregon, Alabama, Utah, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas and Kentucky, while six more propose to introduce such legislation next year, tho some of these already have county laws—unsatisfactory ones.

I have not attempted to draw up a model law, as this is something which can be done satisfactorily only with a knowledge of the constitution and local conditions of the state affected. The Illinois Constitution does not permit exemption of minor localities from a county tax, the Texas Constitution forbids a minimum tax rate, the Georgia Constitution prevents any county library tax at present, and

several state constitutions prevent tax levies by appointed boards.

Each state will have to study the possibilities locally, but there are certain features (at least twelve of them) which I feel should be covered in any wholly satisfactory county law. The order in which they are given is not necessarily that of their importance.

1. The library board should have the right to fix the tax rate. That this board be the governing board of the county is not essential. This point is covered by the county laws of California, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, South Dakota, Texas and Utah. Some state constitutions forbid tax rate fixing by non-elective officials.

2. A tax rate with a fixed minimum, not an appropriation from the general county funds. Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey and Wyoming have satisfactory laws. Forbidden by Texas Constitution. Such a minimum works well in Indiana, but other states where library boards do not fix the rate say that the statement of a minimum often prevents any higher rate.

3. County officials obliged to provide library service.

- a. Without election. The law provides this in Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania (under certain conditions), Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

- b. On election. The law provides this in Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

4. Permanence of library once established. This is provided for in Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Utah.

5. Provision either for new county library, or extension of service from city institution. The latter is preferable, if both sides are protected. Because of dissatisfaction in some

* Paper read at the Colorado Springs conference of the League of Library Commissions.

places with contract features, permission for such co-operation was omitted entirely from the Utah law. The writer wishes to emphasize the distinction between an unguarded and indefinite "contract" system, of which in general he does not approve, and the provision for one strong institution to serve city and county on a definite legal basis.

6. County representation on city board giving extension service. There is provision for this in the laws of Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania (under appropriation, not under contract), and Wisconsin. Such representation may* be permitted under contract in other states, but should be definitely stated in law.

7. Certification of county librarians from state body. This is covered in county laws of California, Illinois, Montana, Texas, and Utah.

8. Exemption of sub-districts with separate libraries if they desire it. This is provided for by California, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah. The State Constitution of Illinois forbids such exemption. Iowa exempts all cities and towns, whether or not they have libraries.

9. Required attendance of librarians at state and district meetings at the expense of their libraries. This is covered by California and Utah laws.

10. Right of the board to borrow money for erection or purchase of a building. Nebraska gives the board the right of condemnation and eminent domain. Oregon and Pennsylvania allow county officials to levy a special library building tax when needed.

11. Permission for difference in tax rates levied by central community and outlying county. Indiana permits this.

12. Necessity of reporting to state department in charge of library activities. This is in the Utah and Texas county statutes and in some others. This point cannot be too much emphasized as to helpfulness, tho it is usually covered by the general library law of the state.

Neither of the Canadian provinces where Public Library Commissions exist has county library acts. Ontario, because of a form of county government peculiar to the province, does not plan for or anticipate a county library law for a long time to come, tho there exist four hundred and twenty-five public li-

braries in the Province. British Columbia has no counties, the only governmental unit outside of the municipality being the school district which is empowered to contract and pay for service from any existing library.

New England is the only large section of our own country where a county library law is lacking. This is due to the fact that a county is a geographical expression there and not a civic one. As Mr. Sanborn said in a paper on district supervision in the December, 1918, number of *The Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries*: "The county in New England is not politically of enough importance for people to co-operate naturally in county activities. They do not think in terms of the county." I also quote a commission secretary in another New England state as saying: "The county as a unit is unsatisfactory, as the New England town (what the Middle West calls a township) is the all important unit. The difficulty is in getting our jealous little townships to co-operate or combine in anything which would seem to threaten their independence. Perhaps it is a state of mind." I can somewhat appreciate this situation as in Indiana we have county boards of education made up of the township trustees, the governmental heads of the various political townships in the county. These bodies are among the last to which appeal could be made in a county campaign as they almost invariably think in terms of their individual townships and resent the strengthening of a county institution in which the individuality of the township service is merged.

In the Middle Atlantic states the preferable county law is perhaps the oldest one, that of Maryland, because it compels the establishment on the petition of a majority of the voters, while the New Jersey law requires an election, and the Pennsylvania law either an election or a very large subscription. The two latter laws, however, each have a minimum below which a granted tax may not be cut, and have a much higher possible maximum. Both laws also provide for the exemption of districts already having library service.

In the Southern states only one strong law exists: that of Texas, which is pretty closely modeled after the California law, tho having a mandatory provision after a petition of a majority of voters, while the California law lacks any mandate. It provides for certification of county librarians and for management by the

county commissioners, unless the latter choose to contract with an existing library. The weaknesses of the Texas law to my mind are:

1. The necessity of so large a petition to compel establishment.
2. The lack of representation of the county on the board of the contracting library, tho the contract may provide this.
3. A minimum tax rate is forbidden by the Constitution.
4. The necessity of keeping county and city property separate in case of a possible break; the impermanence of contract instead of fusing organizations.
5. The location fixed at the county seat.

The Kentucky law would be a very good one if the legislature had not emasculated all the mandatory features, and made it permissive only after petitions had been filed from all parts of the county. It contains provisions for an adequate tax and for county representation on the board of a city library obtaining county support.

On the Pacific coast, the former Washington county law was purely permissive of contracts with city libraries, tho a broader, stronger law is to be presented to the next legislature. The California law of 1911 and the Oregon law of 1919 are very similar. Both are purely permissive, with no mandatory features. Neither law has a minimum tax provision. Neither provides for county representation on the city board contracting to serve the county, tho perhaps such a provision may be placed in the individual contract. In some respects the California law seems preferable, in others that of Oregon. While the Oregon law has no maximum tax limit, and does not limit the location to the county seat and while Oregon definitely guards county rights in contracts—good points—this law does not provide for certification of county librarians and the governing body has not the power of fixing a tax rate. The provisions for exempting certain varieties of towns seem very confusing to a stranger, but Miss Marvin states that they definitely handle specific Oregon situations. The California separate county libraries, thirty-seven in number, are in direct charge of the county commissioners who fix all county taxes. In only four counties is the extension service now rendered by contract with a previously existing city library, tho in twelve counties such co-operation has been tried. The California

statute fixes the salaries of librarians in counties of various grades, a feature not advantageous in these days of rising costs. The Oregon law provides that in the case of a county contracting with a city library, the funds shall be definitely apportioned, and the books marked to show separate ownership.

The Rocky Mountain states can show three county laws, those of Wyoming, Montana and Utah, of which the last is by far the best. The Wyoming law enacted in 1887 is, aside from early Indiana statutes, the oldest county law still in operation. Its original purpose was principally to permit library establishment by assessing the cost against the county, a wealthier administrative unit than the small county seat. This law, naturally, is not in accord with today's demands. The Montana statute has no mandatory features and this is its principal weakness. In the main, it is a very good law, as it does not require an election and does provide for certification of county librarians.

The Utah law is probably the very best law concerning the separate county library, tho it fixes no minimum for its tax rate and makes no provision for any co-operation between an existing library and the county officials for extension of service. It combines the strong features of the two types of laws of which the California law and the Indiana law are examples. The county commissioners are permitted to establish a library without formality; they must do so on petition; no election is required; the library board fixes the tax rate (this point was inserted by the legislators themselves); the librarian must hold a certificate of qualifications, and must attend library meetings at the expense of the board; and annual reports and state supervision are required.

The Middle West, where library commissions are most numerous, has also more county library enactments. Since the first test of a county law is the putting of it into operation, I consider the strongest laws those with mandatory features. Iowa and Indiana are compulsory without elections but on petition, while Illinois, Nebraska and Minnesota are mandatory after an election.

Under the Iowa law the county commissioners may contract for library service from any public library in the county or in an adjoining county. In Indiana the mandatory petition requires the names of twenty-five resident freeholders from each township in a

county. The Indiana law provides for the exemption of towns already supporting libraries, the Iowa law for exemption of all cities and towns, and both provide for the same maximum tax, namely, ten cents on the 100 dollars, tho Iowa has no minimum, as has Indiana. Neither the Iowa law nor that of Indiana makes any provision for the erection of buildings. Indiana provides county representation on the board of the city library in case of co-operation, while Iowa does not (except as a contract may provide), nor does Iowa give opportunity for initiative in counties where no public library exists.

In comparing the Illinois, Nebraska and Minnesota statutes, I am inclined to prefer the Illinois act, altho it requires that the petition from one hundred voters be filed two months before the election. The Minnesota act makes no such time requirement. No one of the three has a minimum tax. Illinois' maximum is thirteen and one-third cents on the 100 dollars; Minnesota's ten cents, and Nebraska's five cents. The Minnesota county contribution to the support of the city library, however, may be an appropriation chargeable to the general funds of the county. The Hennepin County appropriation to the Minneapolis Library is \$1500, for service to the 40,000 living outside the city, or, approximately four cents per capita. But even of that four cents, city taxes raise almost ninety per cent. The Minnesota law permits also contracting with several libraries within a county—to my mind a less satisfactory arrangement, unless the appropriation is based on circulation, as in the recent Milwaukee law.

Nebraska and Minnesota laws exempt cities and towns already having libraries, while the Illinois Constitution prevents this. None of these laws provides for county representation on the board of a city library contracting to serve the county. The Nebraska law has two peculiar sources of weakness. It provides for the establishment of a library after a favorable election, but there is nothing to force the presenting of the matter to the voters. Another provision is that, before establishing a library or levying a tax, the question must be submitted to voters. In one county where the election to establish a library carried, the courts held that the commissioners could not levy a tax for this until such levy was also separately authorized by the electors.

Of the non-mandatory laws that of South

Dakota is to be preferred. The commissioners are permitted to establish a library on petition of twenty per cent of the voters. The tax rate is fixed by the library board, tho it may not be more than five cents on the hundred dollars. It does not provide for county representation on the city board. The present Wisconsin law permits an appropriation for county service, and provides for county representation on the city board if the county appropriation equals one-sixth of the library's income.

The special law under which Milwaukee now serves its county is being tentatively considered as the basis of a general law for Wisconsin to be introduced at the next session of the legislature. It is a general permission for county supervision to contract with a library board for county service, paying for this service out of county funds and re-collecting from the minor localities which have received service. The Central Library keeps track of the circulation in each of the small municipalities or townships in the county, the contract is on the basis of circulation, and a report of each district's obligations is submitted to the county officials at the time of annual settlement, so that the county may be reimbursed. The beauty of this scheme is that each district pays in proportion to its use, but the City transacts business only with the large unit. If the smaller libraries wish to use the City's resources, the books borrowed are charged to their districts in the same way as if no separate library existed. It would seem to me that the whole scheme might involve very complicated bookkeeping, especially if rural borrowers are allowed to draw books at the central library, but Milwaukee reports no difficulty in this matter. Milwaukee contracts for ten cents per circulation, two and a half cents going to the station librarian, tho no amount is mentioned in the law which is given in the November, 1919, number of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*.

A proposed Ohio law would automatically enforce the establishment of a county library board in every county not now providing library service for all the citizens. This county library board either establishes a separate library or contracts with a city library and acts as advisory members on county service. In case of disagreement on the subject of expenditure of funds, the county judge decides between the city and county library boards. The latter is in charge of all county funds. The law would be more satisfactory if it pro-

vided more definitely for a fusion of the two boards. The same criticism holds good of a proposed new Missouri law where city and county funds and property must be kept separate in order to facilitate later separation of county and city. This is just what is not wanted. The Missouri law proposes a maximum tax of twenty cents per one hundred dollars, to Ohio's five cents, and the Missouri tax rate may not be reduced below the amount stated in the mandatory election.

After presenting the foregoing paper at the Colorado Springs meeting of the League of Library Commissions, copies were sent to the library extension workers of the various states for correction and comment. It is thought that the presentation of some of the criticism received will prove helpful so it is here summarized.

Oregon objects strongly to any elective officials, such as county boards, being forced by petition to establish a library, tho Middle West library workers find this ability to force action occasionally necessary in dealing with unprogressive officials. Pennsylvania and Oregon feel that giving tax fixing powers to a non-elective board is dangerous and not in the interests of good government. However, this does assure adequate library service and when guarded by a stated maximum the community cannot be harmed. Harm certainly does result from crippling library service in various parts of the country where uninterested officials refuse the funds needed for adequate library service. It is this very right to fix a tax rate in Indiana which prevents the library board from being what California calls "a mere buffer, which despite high personnel and good intentions, cannot get the results that the official county board can." Most of us feel assured that, given rights as well as responsibility, the separate library board, without other duties such as a school board or the city council must handle, can and will provide better library service for the community.

Utah and California voiced the objection which the writer has heard before, namely: that the statement of a minimum tax usually prevents the obtaining of any thing more than that minimum, while the statement of the maximum alone would give an ideal towards which communities would tend to move. This comment leads me to discuss Indiana's experi-

ence with township work with and without a minimum tax and under control of the official township governing body. We have two township library laws, one fifty years old, with no minimum but the usual one mill maximum, and provision for control by the township officials. Six of our older libraries work under this law. Under our Township Extension Act of 1911 which provides service for about one hundred and fifty townships, the tax is also controlled by the township officials, tho with an obligatory minimum of five-tenths of a mill and the same usual maximum. In no one of the six older libraries is the tax rate more than two-tenths of a mill and usually one-tenth. In the case of libraries under the act of 1911, it is true that the Township Advisory board usually limits its levy to the minimum enforceable, but over and over again our libraries have occasion to congratulate themselves on having that minimum to guard them from a cut which unprogressive Advisory Boards desire to make. California states that practical service rendered should be the libraries' own protection. This should be true but unfortunately good work does not always count with uninterested officials, and then the community would suffer from a crippled library.

California voices the objection to a contract system which led Utah to leave out of its county law any provision for service from existing city libraries. In interesting juxtaposition two of California's objections to the writer's *desiderata* in a county law read:

"California's experience shows that service from the city institution accomplishes less. Twelve counties have tried the contract, but all but four have given this method up."

"We cannot see advisability of county representation on a city board. We have no such provision."

The writer heartily agrees in disapproving of an indefinite and unguarded contract system; but, altho he must speak without personal observation, he thinks that the California experience may merely mean that the service to the county at large from the city library was not sufficiently protected by the law. Does not the second objection explain the condition mentioned in the first?

A table in our next number will conclude this résumé.

Estimating the Necessary Seating Capacity of the Reading Room

By WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP
Librarian of the University of Michigan

LIBRARIANS have no very accurate data on which to act in planning library buildings. As a usual thing, the demands which they know they should meet are so numerous and so exacting that they are forced to let financial considerations govern the planning of their buildings, and too seldom do they have an opportunity to lay down on paper exactly what they would like, uninfluenced by considerations of cost. This is probably beneficially ordained for them, for the librarian who might for once plan a library building regardless of its cost would, I fear, be hopelessly lost architecturally in the effort.

Even in those rare cases in which there is at least a reasonable sufficiency of funds, there exist very few standards by which a librarian may measure his need and expect to arrive at a satisfactory result. Among the questions which have never been satisfactorily answered is the amount of reading room space which should be provided to meet the demands likely to be made on a library. I propose to examine briefly this problem, particularly as it relates to the libraries of colleges and universities, in the effort to see whether it is possible to establish a normal ratio between student population and the number who may be expected to use the library building at any one time.

It is notorious that there are periods of maximum use which strain the seating capacity of all of our libraries. A visitor at the Library of Congress who comes in to the Reading Room on a week day morning and sees the vast hall but sparsely filled with readers, is likely to imagine that the provision of space is extravagant. The same visitor on a Sunday afternoon or evening would find every seat occupied and readers standing because there is literally no place for them to sit down. The huge reading room of the New York Public Library is often filled to overflowing. In these buildings, architectural considerations and the shape of the plot of ground provided for the library appear to have influenced the architects

in determining the size of the reading rooms fully as much as any calculations of probable need. The same thing is probably true of the reading rooms of many other public libraries. They are usually, one would suppose, as large as the limitations of cost, and those other limitations imposed by the shape of the building, permit. But there is no published evidence, so far as I am aware, that there has been a mature and deliberate study of the size which these rooms should reach in order to fulfill the probable demands upon them.

James Duff-Brown, in his *Manual of Library Economy*, suggests that one should find the daily average attendance of readers and plan for a quarter of this figure as the maximum amount of space to be provided. If there are other and more definite estimates, they have escaped my notice.

The problem is somewhat different for colleges and universities. Here it would seem that it might be possible to arrive at some fixed ratio between the size of the student body to be served and the number of seats to be provided in the reading rooms of the library. Unfortunately, the most disturbing factor in all plans for university education in the United States during the past quarter of a century has been the steady growth in numbers of students. There seems to be no state of equilibrium for any of our larger colleges and universities. No sooner is supposedly adequate provision made for a given number of students than there comes a sudden increase in the student body. This increase, however, is not regular, either for all institutions or for the same one. The curve has been an ascending one, but it has occasional drops, so that neither its direction nor its rate can be accurately forecasted. The one thing which can be said with perfect certainty of our colleges and universities is that they grow rapidly and irregularly. No one knows whether the extraordinary increase in numbers in practically all our universities and colleges, which marked the fall of 1919, will

continue, or whether those numbers will not diminish to a certain degree in the fall of 1920. If boards of trustees and university presidents could estimate this factor with any certainty, their labors would be much lightened.

There are certain elements besides the one of growth to be reckoned with in endeavoring to arrive at an estimate of the probable number of readers to be expected as a maximum in the reading rooms of a college or university library. In an institution where students largely live in dormitories either on the campus or immediately adjacent to it, there is likely to be a minimum demand for space in reading rooms because students go back to the dormitories to study and come to the library only to consult books which they can get there more advantageously than elsewhere. Something of the same condition exists in the college or university in a small town where the students mostly live in the neighborhood of the campus and go home between classes, except, perhaps, in very bad weather. The presence of other convenient rooms for study, such as those in the women's buildings or in the unions of some of our universities, will likewise relieve the maximum demand on the library. Students will usually seek in numbers convenient and quiet places for study. If the library furnishes the most convenient and quiet place, it is sure to have a regular attendance of persons who do not come to it for strictly library purposes but merely occupy its seats as a comfortable resting place between classes.

A large city university is sure to have a great deal more of this demand upon its reading room space than the sister institution located in a small town and fairly well provided with dormitories. The students in such a university generally come in the morning and remain thruout the day, and frequently use the library as a study hall and general place of abode between classes. The larger the city, the larger the number of students who will depend upon the library for shelter.

Another factor which makes it difficult to estimate this demand is the character of the university. If it is primarily and chiefly an undergraduate college, or a group of undergraduate colleges, it is likely to have far more need for a maximum number of seats for the sort of study to which I have just been referring, than will be the case with an institution chiefly

composed of graduate students. The latter will, however, require a very much greater amount of floor space per student, so that the two demands, perhaps, balance one another. The problem will be different in a university largely concerned with the natural and physical sciences and with engineering, than in one a great portion of whose students are in the schools of the Liberal Arts or Law. That is, the latter class will make far greater demands upon the library as a laboratory for their subjects, than the former, the greater portion of whose work is in laboratory buildings and in shops. The university of the highest type, devoted almost entirely to pure research, will doubtless be frequented by so much smaller a number of students as to render the solution of any of its peculiar problems of little practical use to other institutions of a different sort.

Giving due weight to these various considerations, and recalling that provision must be made for a maximum use at certain hours of the day, is there any way of estimating the proper number of seats per unit of one thousand students? In planning the new library building for the University of Michigan, we were certain that the immediate future would see a very large undergraduate body and a comparatively small graduate school. The town is small; there are very few dormitories, and they house but a fraction of the student body; seven or eight tenths of the students live within three quarters of a mile of the Library, which is in the center of the Campus. In the absence of any satisfactory basis on which to work, I estimated that ten per cent of what then seemed the maximum number of students likely to be in residence, would be a sufficient likely to be in residence. This took into account the fact that the university is not only largely an undergraduate body, but that it has a separate library for its Law School, and that the undergraduates in its Engineering College make much use of a special departmental library conveniently located for their needs in the Engineering Building. When the Library was opened in January of 1920, we had eight hundred and fifty chairs ready for readers, and we had a resident student population of 7,800, with a faculty over 600 in number. It became evident at once that the seating capacity was none too large, and, in fact, looking toward future needs, that it should

have been made decidedly greater. The provision for both students and faculty was as generous as the appropriation for the new building would permit, and the amount of space given to reading rooms was made as large as possible in the teeth of very serious opposition—an opposition based upon the conviction that such generous provision for large numbers of undergraduates was unnecessary and wasteful in view of the number of students in 1915. It is perfectly patent that we should have done much more wisely if we had made a provision of fifteen per cent of the expected student population.

Of course, it is not necessary to warn anyone in the least familiar with university statistics that the resident population is always decidedly less than the total enrollment given out for publication and noted in annual catalogs. In our own case, the total registration for the present academic year is 9,401. Some five hundred of this number are, however, in university extension courses given credit for in Detroit and elsewhere. The number of persons who drop out during the year, and those who enter during the second semester or the Summer Session, is very considerable. While there are no absolutely accurate figures for the number of resident students in January, 1920, a very careful calculation shows that there were about 7,800 persons actually on the ground to use the University Library, and it has been perfectly apparent that our number of seats, while adequate to meet the maximum demand of 7,800 students and 600 members of the faculty, a total of 8,400, will not be adequate if the growth of the University should continue.

I may add that we have been fairly generous with the amount of floor space given to each

reader. We can, without greatly inconveniencing any reader, diminish the amount of average floor and table space and add to the number of readers in our Main Reading Room. At the same time, were we planning again, I think we should unquestionably strive for a larger amount of reading room space per one thousand students.

Another factor which is well worth the attention of persons planning a university library we did not foresee as fully as we ought. The fact is that students will frequent a library in larger numbers when this building is comfortable, well-lighted, conveniently planned, and one in which the service is at least reasonably quick and successful. The use of the building immediately jumped nearly fifty per cent, the circulation of books increased about thirty-five per cent, and now that the novelty of the new structure has worn off, both use (as evidenced in attendance) and circulation, are practically what they were in January. The circulation has, in fact, grown, while the use has dropped off very slightly, as generally happens in the spring time when the attractions of the country and the river outweigh the demands of study.

In planning a library for an urban university, our experience would seem to show the desirability of providing seats in the proportion of fifteen or probably twenty per cent of the expected enrollment of students, if the work is largely undergraduate. If a good portion of the work is in the graduate school, or in colleges or schools requiring a bachelor's degree for entrance, I am inclined to think the amount of floor space to each reader should be enlarged beyond ordinary figures, and the same, or a greater, proportion of seats should be installed.

A BAG OF ENTERTAINMENT

THE Los Angeles Public Library has put into practice a wholly original idea. It has bought a quantity of paper bags, such as are popular with busy shoppers, and into each has put six enticing books, listing and describing them on the outside of the bags, which are placed on a table ready for the busy man or woman leaving hurriedly on a vacation. The six books may be kept a month and they represent the most likable and exhilarating reading in the library.

The bags are disappearing rapidly and as they are stamped in large black letters, "LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY," they are an excellent advertisement. People find them an easy way of carrying so many books and containing, as they do, only non-fiction, the circulation of literature is going up instead of down during the summer months. The idea is such a success that the Los Angeles Public Library is eager to pass it along.

MONICA G. SHANNON.

Cataloging While You Wait

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

Librarian of The Johns Hopkins University

FOUR THOUSAND American librarians have just received a circular which bids fair to become historic. A well-known publishing house, established in both London and New York, as well as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, itself with two centuries of history behind it, announces this month that it is prepared hereafter to supply Library of Congress cards with its books. A single order, therefore, whether made directly or thru an agent, can bring book and cards together to the library. The cost for cards will be the same as under Washington's cheapest schedule, i.e. two cents for the first copy of each card and one cent for each additional one supplied at the same time.

This not only reduces the cost of cataloging such volumes to the lowest possible terms but, what is equally important, makes them available to the public immediately after arrival.

Librarians' appreciation of such enterprise should be made clear in quick and voluminous fashion. If now this can be extended to all the other chief American publishers, the catalogers' millenium will have begun to dawn. The professional disgrace of having one hundred libraries each spend thirty cents to catalog the same book instead of securing cards from a common source at five cents a title will move one step nearer expunction, and their energies may be increasingly devoted to books out of print and to special analysis.

It will be noticed, first, that, while this circular accompanies a September bulletin, the service proposed its retroactive; that is to say, if cards for any given publication by this firm can be had from the Library of Congress, they can be had from the firm also. Nothing therefore can be lost by the direct order.

Second, it is book-with-cards service; i. e., to get cards from the publisher, the book also must be bought. No competing card agency is being set up.

Third, the service is available thru agents as well as directly. When ordering a book, just give at the end of the title the number of Library of Congress cards desired. If the order is given thru an agent, the system should, of course, be explained to him once for all.

Fourth, this is not a card bulletin service. A number of publishers already follow the commendable habit of announcing their new publications on cards of standard size. This has the advantage of enabling librarians of educational institutions to mail announcements promptly to members of the faculty. But the present service is one of cataloging—cheap and quick.

To the questionnaire accompanying this circular, librarians should make prompt response. There should be no mistaking their appreciative co-operation. There has been a deal of preachment on this text. Here is a test of faith. The Library of Congress and the publisher will do their part.

The interesting document in question is here given in full:

"NEW SERVICE TO LIBRARIANS"

"We take pleasure in announcing a new service to librarians which, if we are correctly advised, will prove a gratifying one to all who use our publications. Our claim is to deliver our books already catalogued. This is the plan:

"On and after Oct. 1st, 1920, we shall keep in stock a supply of Library of Congress cards covering the titles listed in the enclosed bulletin. These cards will be sold at the same price charged in Washington, i.e., two cents for the first card of each title and one cent each for additional cards ordered at the same time. Orders for other of our titles which have been previously published may also be accompanied by orders for cards covering these books.

"Furthermore, we are prepared to fill such orders whether for a stated number of cards, or in terms of the Library of Congress 'Sa' formula. An 'Sa' formula order for cards reading, for example, '2 s a' would mean two cards, plus one for each subject entry (s) assigned by the Library of Congress, plus one for each added entry (a=joint author, editor, translator, etc.,) similarly assigned.

"The object of this service is to hasten the cataloging process and consequent delivery of book to shelf and circulation. We believe librarians will be keenly alive to the opportunity

of making our publication available on the day of receipt. Book and cards will be delivered *together!*

"In this service we are not competing with the Library of Congress. On the contrary it is co-operating closely with us. We do not offer to sell cards separately from the book. The service is available whether purchase of book is made directly from us or thru a bookseller. It covers not merely our American publications but those of our London House as well. By arrangement with the Library of Congress, cards will be ready on the same day the book is published in New York and London.

"Librarians are urged to note opposite the various classifications on the enclosed postal the average number of cards they would order (or formula employ) with a book on that subject and to return the card. This will enable us in a great many instances to anticipate requirements and so make prompt shipments doubly sure.

"We shall be glad to supply further particulars upon request.

"Try the service either thru your bookseller or direct with us.

"LONGMANS, GREEN & CO."

DONATION OF AMERICAN BOOKS TO PARAGUAY

THE Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has donated to the Paraguayan Institute and to the School of Law and Sociology of the City of Asuncion, Paraguay, several collections of books by well-known North American writers. The collection presented to the Paraguayan Institute, which is one of the leading cultural centers of South America, contains 1,900 works of history and literature by the foremost authors of the United States. The gift to the School of Law and Sociology contains 300 volumes on jurisprudence and related subjects by jurists and public men of authority in North America.

The occasion of the gift was the Fourth of July celebration of last year, declared a national holiday by the Government of Paraguay, and considered by the Carnegie Endowment a fitting time further to stimulate the friendly relations between the nations of the Americas by creating an intellectual bond between them. In recognition of the gift, the Paraguayan Institute has installed the collection in its principal salon.

COMMISSIONER HJELMQVIST IN AMERICA

The City of Stockholm is to have a new public library building. It has received from former Minister of Foreign Affairs K. Wallenberg, one million kronen as a gift for this purpose. In addition, the City has appropriated from a special fund one-half million kronen, but it is believed that it will be necessary to raise additional funds, as one and a half million kronen will not be sufficient for the new building.

Two members of the committee for the new library building have been sent to this country by the City of Stockholm for the purpose of studying our public library buildings—Dr. Fredrik Hjelmqvist, National Library Commissioner of Sweden, and Mr. E. G. Asplund, architect. Miss Linder, a graduate of the Library School of the New York Public Library, is also a member of this Committee. At the same time, Dr. Hjelmqvist is to make for the Swedish Government a study of other matters connected with library work, such as library and university extension in Wisconsin, public information service in special libraries, etc. Dr. Hjelmqvist and Mr. Asplund will be able to give only five weeks to their investigations in this country. They are then going to England for the purpose of studying English library buildings. Some of the cities to be visited in this country outside of Greater New York, are: Washington, Albany, Boston, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Madison, and possibly St. Louis.

THE QUARTERLY REPOSITORY

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have sought in vain in the greater libraries of the United States for a set of the periodical of which the first number was published in New York, in July, 1820, with full title

Quarterly Repository/ The/ Literary and Scientific/ Repository,/ and/ Critical Review/ No. 1./ New-York/ Wiley & Halsted/ Clayton & Kingsland, Printers/ July, 1820

but have been unable to locate it. Permit me to appeal thru your columns to any librarian who can give me information of any copies. Sabin says it was complete in eight parts.

WILLIAM BEER,
Librarian.

Howard Memorial Library,
New Orleans, La.

The Co-ordination of Transportation Facilities

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Some Statistics from the Middle West

IN May, a questionnaire was sent out to twenty-nine cities in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan having a population of from 30,000 to 75,000. They were asked for the following information: latest population of city, total library appropriation, number of volumes in library, circulation for 1919, number of full time assistants, not including janitor, salary of librarian, salary of assistants, highest and lowest rates. Twenty librarians were sufficiently interested to make the returns, which are tabulated below. At the request of one or two librarians, the names of all the cities are omitted and only the statistics are given.

nor the ideal standard by which to measure library service, but it is the standard by which the public often measures it and about the only one that can be put down in black and white.

Some of the libraries on the list, altho above the average in size, are in the process of reorganization and others, doubtless, have other equally good reasons why their appropriation or their circulation is so out of proportion with other cities of the same size. All things considered, however, reports from these libraries probably represent very fairly what may be expected of cities of the same size all over the

	Population.	Appropriation.	Volumes.	Circulation.	Number of Assistants.	Salary of Librarian.	Salary of Assistants.
1.	30,955	\$8,109	16,666	75,134	3	\$1800	\$80-100
2.	33,162	16,200	35,614	136,884	7	1500	40-75
3.	34,000	11,385	36,361	121,022	4	1200	42½-75
4.	34,000	10,000	35,000	89,000	3	1500	65-90
5.	35,117	17,000	32,817	101,405	4	1680	60-105
6.	36,164	12,000	33,296	100,759	4	1600	75-117
7.	36,832	10,500	43,785	152,291	6	1176	65
8.	37,126	23,621	65,926	174,745	9	2400	80-132
9.	37,295	8,000	12,176	60,471	2	1520	55-80
10.	38,378	25,000	42,683	208,320	9	1800	75-117
11.	40,000	40,598	37,185	185,000	7	2100	50-125
12.	40,000	15,310	49,499	157,198	8	2200	45-100
13.	46,000	24,000	39,428	119,835	8	1800	85-110
14.	48,000	3,500	12,500	47,000	2	900	25-60
15.	48,738	17,929	45,000	188,291	8	2400	45-100
16.	49,000	32,775	55,000	194,029	14	1920	60-115
17.	50,000	17,500	43,801	179,835	12	1980	45-150
18.	59,000	33,400	42,304	215,012	12	1800	40-110
19.	65,106	13,816	30,078	110,000	8	2000	75-125
20.	75,000	20,000	20,647	90,000	3	1800	90-150

From these figures, it is plainly to be seen that there is much to be done, not only in educating communities and library boards to support their institutions, but in bringing library staffs up to a more nearly uniform standard of service. Of course circulation is not the true

country. If the facts are otherwise, it would be interesting to have them brought out for comparison.

Taking the largest city on the list (No. 20), we find that its appropriation ranks seventh on the list, its circulation sixteenth, the salary to

its librarian eighth and its circulation per capita nineteenth.

The smallest city (No. 1), ranked eighteenth in appropriation and circulation, eighth in librarian's salary and sixteenth in circulation per capita.

The city with the smallest appropriation (No. 14), ranked seventh in population and was at the bottom of the list in other respects, as might be expected with so little to work with.

The largest appropriation came from the city (No. 11), standing ninth as to population. All conditions seemed to be good here, as the circulation stood fifth, salary of librarian fourth, circulation per capita third.

Two cities (No. 8 and No. 15) paid \$2400 to their librarians, the largest salary paid in any of these cities. The first city stood eighth in the matter of population, seventh in circulation, sixth in appropriation and seventh in circulation per capita. The second city stood fifteenth in population, fourth in circulation, eighth in appropriation and second in circulation per capita.

The average of the twenty cities is as follows: Average population, 43,693.

Average appropriation, \$17,982 (41c. per capita).

Average number of volumes, 37,488.

Average circulation, 135,266 (about 3.1 per capita).

Average number of assistants (full time), 7.

Average librarian's salary, \$1,758.

Average assistants' salaries, \$60-\$102.

Anybody who has worked and lived in a city of this size will admit, undoubtedly, that the whole table of averages should be higher. Fifty cents is little enough on which to run a library for a community of this size and get proper results. Thirty-seven thousand volumes is inadequate if there are to be any branch libraries, as there should be, and the salaries are too low to make it possible to obtain the most efficient assistants.

Libraries in the smaller cities have been apologetic for their existence too long, and it is high time that they spunked up, improved their service to such a point that it will force itself on the public attention and demand more funds. Service rendered is the biggest and strongest argument we can present in asking for increased funds. Concentrate on what you have in hand, leaving expensive expansion for a happier time

when staff and materials are more easily to be had, and you will have gone a long way toward getting an enlarged appropriation.

EARL W. BROWNING,
Public Library, *Librarian.*
Jackson, Mich.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE

The Czechoslovak Bibliographical Institute, incorporated, has for its aim to collect and publish all information concerning books, periodicals, maps, and other printed matter, including music. Bibliographical works published since Jungmann are to be revised and re-edited and a periodical index embracing more than half a century is planned.

A bibliographical catalog of all periodicals appearing in print in the Republic at present is in preparation and will shortly be published.

With the financial support of The Society of Czechoslovak Booksellers, the Institute is publishing printed catalog cards (classified by the Dewey System) embracing all that has been published in the Czechoslovak language up to the present.

The Institute also serves as an information bureau by answering requests for information from the general public and from booksellers and publishing houses, concerning books and other printed matter.

The Institute would feel greatly obliged to American libraries, bibliographical societies, library schools and publishing firms for entering its address in their exchange list, addressing material either directly to the Czechoslovak Bibliographical Institute, Prague-I; or to the Secretary, Ladislav J. Zivny, at Prague-Dejvice, Srbska 7, Czechoslovakia.

LOCAL MAPS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Will you not whisper a word to the libraries about the government's topographical maps? I went to the large sized library in this town, asked for a map of the surrounding country—and was given an ordinary atlas! Nothing that gave any adequate detail was at hand. Investment of fifteen cents would give the library something which all its patrons would use. Should not these maps even hang on the library walls?

D. W. WEBSTER,

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 15, 1920



THE county library system promises to be so generally adopted, in some form or other, thruout our states, that the valuable résumé by William J. Hamilton of Indiana as presented in his paper at Colorado Springs and supplemented by the postscript in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be of general interest and permanent value. It should not be overlooked that New England has not adopted county library laws, for the reason that the political unit within the state thruout New England is the town and not the county, while in the south the county unit has been emphasized from colonial beginnings. The western states, committed to neither system, have found the county library scheme, which has been developed most freely in Maryland and California, highly useful, and probably from Ohio to California there will be a growing tendency to complement the work of the library in cities by county library systems under contractual relations with the former or independent of them. This relationship between the great city library and the numerous libraries in the smaller places is of first concern in deciding upon a county system, and Mr. Hamilton's paper will be peculiarly valuable in furnishing the variants which the several states have adopted. A recognized value of our federal system is that each state may legislate and experiment for itself, so that the several states may ultimately have the advantage of the experiments and experience of all the sister states.

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THE L. C. catalog service which the Longmans House in New York announces for the benefit of American libraries, to which Dr. Raney gives his commendation on another page, will be indeed welcome thruout the profession. Many years ago Henry Holt & Company started a cataloging card scheme, but it did not meet with sufficient appreciation from librarians to induce its permanent continuance. Other publishers in more recent years have

sent out announcements in card shape which have served a useful purpose as order cards, and a few houses have furnished cards more in line with regular cataloging practice. The Oxford University Press has supplied catalog cards for its publications marketed in America, but not quite in standard form, and lacking subject entries and spaces for classification marks and other notation. The use of actual L. C. cards, to be furnished simultaneously with the publication of the book will be of service in two respects: in supplying the record at the time of publication of the book, so that the first orders may have the benefit of the card, and in setting an example to American publishers in general, for the benefit of all concerned.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

IT is gratifying to learn thru M. Paul Otlet that the Institut International de Bibliographie is taking a new start in connection with the resurrection of Belgium as one of the features of a still larger development resulting in the formation of an Université Internationale, which will occupy place in the Palais Mondial or World Palace at Brussels. It is good news that, as may be inferred from M. Otlet's word, the Répertoire of the Institut has survived German ruthlessness and will be the basis for the future work of the University in regard to bibliographical record. With this répertoire are joined the collections of the International Library, the documentary archives and the International Museum, in all requiring a floor space of four hectares or approximately eleven acres. The transfer, it is understood, has already been made, so that the International Conference held last week, of which no advices are yet at hand, witnessed the inauguration of the new scheme which is greatly to the credit of the international efforts of Senator LaFontaine, Secretary Otlet and their associates. Their work should indeed make Brussels a Mecca for bibliographers and internationalists in general.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Executive Board, arranged for September 15th, is, owing to the President's slight illness, postponed until next month.

ISLES OF SHOALS MEETING

The New England Library Associations held a union meeting at the Isles of Shoals from July 1-3. The sessions were held in the assembly room of the Oceanic Hotel on Star Island, exclusive use of the hotel and the island being reserved for librarians and those who accompanied them. Many took the opportunity to enjoy the fine ocean air and extended their stay over Sunday and the holiday following.

The program for the first session on Thursday evening was arranged by the New Hampshire Library Association. The Rev. Alfred Gooding, trustee of the Portsmouth Public Library, contributed a paper on "Early Portsmouth Libraries," and Caroline H. Garland, librarian of the Dover Public Library, gave an entertaining account of the Isles of Shoals.

The session on Friday morning was in charge of the Massachusetts Library Club, John G. Moulton, president, in the chair. Sarah B. Askew, Agent of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, spoke on Commission work in New Jersey; Adeline S. Zachert, in charge of library extension at the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, spoke on the topic, "Making the Library Felt in the Community," telling of her experience with library extension in Louisville and Rochester; "Recruiting Library Workers," was discussed by John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, after which the following officers were elected: President, John G. Moulton; vice-presidents, Harold T. Dougherty, E. Kathleen Jones, and Charles R. Green; secretary, Orlando C. Davis; treasurer, George H. Evans; recorder, Frank H. Whitmore; bulletin committee, Esther C. Johnson, E. Louise Jones, and Orlando C. Davis.

At the Friday afternoon session conducted jointly by the Library Associations of Maine and Vermont, Madison C. Bates spoke on the topic "Vermont Writers of the Present Day," mentioning George Holley Gilbert, scholar, Bible-interpreter, clear thinker, local scientist and explorer; Edwin Lefevre, successful writer of short stories and Zephine Humphrey whose style is tinged with mysticism, and marked by refinement and a gentle but genuine sense of humor; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, and Sarah N.

Cleghorn. Mr. Bates spoke, at length, of the work and characteristics of these last two writers, and read a number of Miss Cleghorn's poems.

"From Babylon to Maine" was the title of a paper read by Miss Theresa C. Stuart, organizer of the Maine Library Commission, dwelling particularly on the present day use of traveling libraries in Maine. Raymond L. Walkley, librarian of the University of Maine, read a paper on the topic "Our Business," and at the close of the session the Library Workers' Association held a meeting in one of the parlors of the hotel.

An impromptu program was arranged for Friday evening. A finely rendered account of Library War Service in Europe was given by Walter W. Simmons; and William D. Goddard (Pawtucket) read a brief paper on "Discerning the Spirits," a review of three psychical books.

During the evening session John A. Lowe, as presiding officer, was empowered to receive, for the New England Library Associations, the motion extending an invitation to the national association and it was voted: "That the New England Library Associations, in joint sessions at the Isles of Shoals invite the American Library Association to hold its 1921 meeting at or near Plymouth during the Tercentenary year."

The session on Saturday morning was conducted by the Boston Special Libraries Association, Barbara Duncan presiding. In addition to the formal program, Mr. Moulton, as State Director for the A. L. A., made a statement about the Enlarged Program, pointing out that it is proposed to have an intensive campaign for funds in the autumn, probably during October. It was expected that many librarians would try for their quota during the summer. Mr. Moulton outlined possible methods of solicitation, referring to rummage sales and sales of antiques as possible ways of securing funds. Carlos C. Houghton, Caroline Webster and E. Kathleen Jones also spoke in support of the Enlarged Program. Following this Mr. Houghton discussed "Library Service and the Business Man," describing the differing methods of the librarians of a special collection by contrasting the librarian who buys most inclusively with the one who works most intensively thru such aids as clippings and indexes. In speaking of the modern bank's use of a modern library W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchant's National Bank of Bos-

ton referred to the fact that banking is no longer national, but international, and a bank is now an economic institution for making researches. The banker to-day believes in giving his clients information and Mr. Bullard felt convinced that bank libraries offer a great opportunity for young men and women who wish to do this research work. At the close of Mr. Bullard's paper George W. Lee spoke of the desirability of making the work done by one organization available for all. He suggested a standard telephone number for libraries making them thereby central information bureaus, and Frank H. Chase spoke on the development of reference work in the Boston Public Library under the stimulus of Mr. Lee's recent article "Tell Your Troubles to the Public Library."

At the close of the morning meeting sessions of the Hospital Library Conference and the New England School Library Association were held. A reading of the poem "Beyond the Sunset" which was originally provided for at the Saturday evening session was given at the church service on Sunday morning. The two remaining papers arranged for by the Connecticut and Rhode Island Associations were not read and the masque "Pilgrimage," written by Leighton Rollins, was presented at the closing session.

FRANK H. WHITMORE,
Recorder, Massachusetts Library Club.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in Hudson Thursday, June 24th.

At the morning session Grace M. Whittemore, librarian of the Hudson public library, gave the club a very cordial welcome to the town and its attractive library, after which the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted, that of the treasurer showing a balance of \$62.27 to the credit of the club. The following officers were elected: President, Virginia M. Keyes; first vice-president, Phoebe Kingsbury; second vice-president, Edith Gates; secretary, Mabel E. Knowlton; treasurer, Grace M. Whittemore.

An interesting hour on book reviews under the leadership of Miss Ella E. Miersch followed, special attention being given to biography, travel, fiction and children's books. An approved list of books on Americanization from Mr. Shaw of the Worcester public library was read by Miss Bell of that library.

In the afternoon Mae G. Cahill, director of Americanization work in Leominster, spoke on "Americanization and the public library." Miss

Cahill explained some of the methods used in teaching Americanization and suggested ways in which the public library can help, making special mention of story-telling and pictures. Miss Cahill was followed by Miss J. Maud Campbell, Director of work with foreigners for the Mass. Free Public Library Commission. Miss Campbell thought the library had a great opportunity to help in the work of Americanization, and advocated the breaking down of social barriers and the cultivation of friendly relations with our foreign-born population. She also gave a list of free literature on the subject of Americanization which the libraries could easily obtain. Both speakers emphasized the need for Americanization not only of the foreigner so called, but also of our own native-born Americans.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

Meetings of the Club were held in October, November, January, March and May, the subjects of the meetings being, respectively: "Army Education in France"; Visit by the Club to the Pierpont Morgan Library; "Latin-American Authors and Publishers"; "Bounds and Bonds in Drama"; "Some Principles of Illustration—Modern Illustration."

During the year six numbers of the Bulletin were issued. About 5,000 numbers were mailed to members, libraries, schools and periodicals.

New members elected number forty-nine and two hundred and two members were dropped, leaving a total membership of five hundred and ninety-nine.

ALICE T. VAIL,
Secretary.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Oct. 5-7. At Cleveland. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

Ohio Library Association meeting.

Oct. 12-14. At Springfield.

Autumn meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

Oct. 13-15. At Madison.

Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.

Oct. 25-27. At Salina, Kansas.

Annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association.

Nov. 10-12. At Indianapolis.

Joint meeting of the Indiana Library Association and the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE school opens for its twentieth year on September 15th.

Miss Martha Conner, B.A. 1917, M.A. 1920, Pennsylvania State College, and a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed instructor in the School and will have charge of the courses in Classification, Bibliography and Reference.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,
Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY COMMISSION INSTITUTE

THE annual Institute of the Massachusetts Board of Free Public Library Commissioners was held at Simmons College, July 13th, 14th, and 15th. As this Institute is primarily for the librarians of the small libraries of the state, the program was arranged with their problems in view. About twenty-five librarians of the small towns had all of their expenses paid by the State. This is an annual custom, and an endeavor is made each year to bring librarians to the Institute who have never attended before and from towns where the income is too small for the trustees to pay such expenses. Trustees and librarians from all libraries of the state are welcome, and there was a total attendance of over two hundred.

The program opened with an address of welcome from Miss Donnelly, followed by a word of greeting from Mr. Belden. Mary E. Hyde gave a talk on cataloging for small libraries with special reference to subject headings; Clara W. Hunt (Brooklyn), gave a period each day to books for boys and girls and lists of books discussed were distributed; Robert K. Shaw (Worcester) discussed "Worth While Books of the Year"; Mary C. Richardson (Geneseo), gave a paper on "School Library Methods Useful in Small Libraries"; Angie E. Tracy (Everett) gave a demonstration in book-mending; Adeline B. Zachert (Rochester) brought much inspiration in ways of "Enlarging the Radius of Usefulness of the Small Library"; Effalene H. King (Springfield) told of "Picture Collections for Schools," and Miss Donnelly followed with "Book Service." A Round Table on "Everybody's Problems" was conducted by E. Louise Jones, Miss Hunt and Miss Zachert adding much to the discussion from their wide experiences; then Mrs. Ora A. Hinckley (Hyannis) spoke on "Know Your Library," and the Institute closed with an inspiring address on "Literature with a

Large 'L'" by MacGregor Jenkins of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

A visit was made to the Athenæum Press (Ginn and Company), and by courtesy of Mr. Ginn the visitors were personally conducted through the Press and refreshments were served.

E. LOUISE JONES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY INSTITUTE

NEW HAMPSHIRE held its first library institute on August 15-21 at the State College Library, Durham. This was the result of librarian Willard P. Lewis' proposal that the College and the Commission jointly conduct such a school, a suggestion which was welcomed so enthusiastically by the Commission that it voted to finance it.

Arrangements for the institute were then left to Mr. Lewis, representing the College, and to Grace E. Kingsland of the Commission. That the time was ripe for the enterprise was shown by the fact that twenty-eight library workers were present for the week, while five others attended one or more lectures on subjects of special interest to them. These came from twenty-seven different libraries, so it is reasonable to expect that their reports of the institute will do much to spread the gospel of training thruout the State. Judging from their enthusiasm during the week and their request that a longer course be given next year, there is no doubt that their comments will be favorable.

The institute was most fortunate in its instructors: Frances Hobart, Cambridge, Vt., who has a wide acquaintance with the needs of small libraries gained from her term of service as secretary of the Vermont Library Commission, taught classification, cataloging, administration, and principles of book-selection. Linda M. Clatworthy of the New Hampshire State Library, gave six very interesting lectures on how to develop various types of reference work in the small community—a difficult subject which she treated in a broad and constructive way. Children's work was in charge of Alice M. Jordan, children's librarian of the Boston Public Library. A sparkling talk on fiction selection by Grace Blanchard, Concord's librarian, added spice to one day's program; Ruby Tillinghast's practical hints on how to care for books will result in prolonging their usefulness in libraries represented at the Institute; Mr. Lewis, in addition to keeping everything moving

smoothly thruout the week, gave a valuable talk on book ordering, and a lecture on accessioning was given by Miss Kingsland, who also held individual conferences with students who wished to consult her about specific problems.

GRACE E. KINGSLAND,
*Secretary, New Hampshire Library
Commission.*

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

THE Chautauqua School for Librarians this year graduated its first class completing a year's course under the installment plan of four summers.

In the twenty annual summer sessions already held 662 librarians have had training, and the registration for this year consisted of 62 students, representing 13 states as follows: Ohio 17, Indiana 9, Missouri 8, New York 5, Utah 5, Illinois 4, Pennsylvania 4, Florida 3, Michigan 3, and 1 each from Iowa, Maryland, Texas and Virginia. These students are from the following types of libraries: Public 36, college 12, high school 9, university 4, normal school 1.

The following instructors were in charge of the courses: Mary E. Downey, director of the school, library organization and administration, the history of libraries, bookmaking and types of libraries; Mary M. Shaver of Vassar College, book selection, national, trade, and subject bibliography, and public documents; Polly Fenton of the California State Library staff, cataloging, classification and allied subjects; Edna M. Hull, librarian of the Warren (O.) Junior High School, reference work, and classification; and Mae Byerley, bookbinding.

MARY E. DOWNEY,
Director.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

A CLASS of thirty-eight young women was enrolled for the 1920 session of the summer school conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana. All of these students were employed in Indiana public libraries, thirteen of them being librarians and twenty-five assistants. Six other young women, also employed in Indiana libraries of different classes, could not be admitted because of rigidly limited accommodation. As long as this condition lasts (and similar refusals have been necessitated each of the past three summers) the Commission fails to see the force—for Indiana—of waiving the employment provision in admitting students to the summer course. Of course employment is not our only requirement—our students are selected, perforce—and it is only the exceptional

student who is admitted without holding a high school diploma, while all must have had some previous library experience. The knowledge, well-advertised, that we usually refuse training to persons not high school graduates has been very effective in guiding appointments by local boards.

Since 1915 the sessions of the course have been held in connection with the summer school of Butler College, Indianapolis, and the holding of the course in the same city as the Commission office has proved a great help to the joint staff. The Woman's dormitory of the College is used exclusively by the library students, a feature offering a number of social advantages. The usual courses of instruction were given by the Commission staff: Elizabeth C. Ronan, Mayme C. Snipes and Jane R. G. Marshall, assistant organizers, and William J. Hamilton, secretary. A course of ten lectures on children's work was given by Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library, and one of eight lectures on book selection by Anna G. Birge, until recently with the Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

Other special speakers were: Sarah C. N. Bogle; Demarchus C. Brown, librarian, Indiana State Library; Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of State Charities; Ethel Cleland, librarian, Business Branch, Indianapolis Public Library; Jennie Flexner, Louisville Public Library; Thomas C. Howe, president of Butler College and member Public Library Commission; Florence Jones, reference librarian, Indianapolis Public Library; Ethel F. McCollough, librarian, Evansville Public Library; Esther U. McNitt, Indiana History Division, State Library; Charles E. Rush, librarian, Indianapolis Public Library; Mrs. L. M. Tweedy, librarian, Cambridge City Public Library; Margaret Wade, librarian, Anderson Public Library, and Frieda Woerner, Indianapolis Public Library; Thomas C. Howe, president of Butler College and member Public Library Commission.

A report was obtained the first afternoon on the required reading done, twenty-five books—eleven juvenile, nine adult non-fiction, and five fiction—from a selected list of 85 volumes sent to the students when they registered last Spring. In addition, an unexpected examination on topics of general information was assigned, fifty topics, each to be covered in two lines. These were of varied degrees of difficulty and the answers were most interesting, almost universally showing a greater knowledge of literary subjects than of current topics. The two best papers answered correctly 35 of the 50 queries, while half the class answered 20 or more correctly. "Thomas Masaryk" stumped everyone, and "Nirvana" caught all but two.

On July 22 a general reunion was held, when the summer classes of 1905, 1910 and 1915 were invited to lunch with the class of 1920 and to join in a round table discussion of general library administration problems. Fifteen members of the former classes were present and the result was one of the most profitable and interesting sessions of the course.

A schedule of visits was planned and carried out as follows: To the State Library for a catalog problem; to the Indianapolis Public Library; to the Plainfield Public Library, where an auto book wagon system was explained and discussed; to Lockman's book bindery, where the class saw a large rebinding order from the Commission being put thru; and to W. K. Stewart's book store, where a book selection problem was worked out. A jolly and informal "Gude Tyme," prepared by the students for the faculty shared final honors with the last examinations.

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION

THE tenth annual summer session of the University of Illinois Library School opened on June 21. The instruction was given principally by members of the faculty of the School: Ethel Bond, Anne M. Boyd, and John S. Cleavinger. Grace Murray and Lorene Dempster were revisers and assistants.

Grace Shellenberger, librarian of the Davenport, Iowa, Public Library gave ten lectures in children's literature; Anna May Price, secretary of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, gave several lectures, and held personal conferences with each of the students from Illinois Libraries; and Josie B. Houchens, in charge of the binding of books in the University Library, gave instruction in mending.

Many of the general University lectures and exercises were regularly attended by most of the Library School students, particularly the weekly readings in English literature by instructors in the English department, the fortnightly organ recitals by the school of music, and the weekly campus sings.

The total registration was forty-two—eighteen students being registered in the eight weeks or regular courses of the Library School, and twenty-four in the six weeks courses. In addition to these seven students from other departments of the University were registered for a single library course. The forty-two stu-

dents came from the following states: Illinois, twenty-five; Florida, Indiana, Kansas, and Nebraska, two each; Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, one each. The thirty-nine students already in library work come from the following types of libraries: public libraries, seventeen; normal school, college, and university libraries, sixteen; high school libraries, six.

During the ten years in which summer courses have been offered in Urbana, a total of two hundred and seventy-one students have been enrolled, of whom one hundred and eighty-one have registered from Illinois libraries.

For the second summer during the ten years, courses of the regular Library School curriculum were offered, and among the seventeen who registered for these courses, five were attending their second summer session here; these five students, by completing the work of these two summer sessions, have all of the Library School courses of the first semester to their credit and could finish the junior year's work of the Library School by coming to Urbana for the second semester's work of any academic year.

Eight Weeks Courses. These courses, altogether occupying the whole time of each of the students, were as follows: Selection of Books, four class hours a week; Classification and Subject Headings, six; Cataloging, six; Loan Department, two; Library Administration and Current Library Literature, two. These courses are accepted for credit toward the B. L. S. degree. The course in cataloging is the only course this summer which was also given last summer.

Six Weeks Courses. High school graduation was required for entrance to these courses, but in addition to this, two students had attended a normal school, eight had some college or university work, and two had special training in business. The courses and the time assigned were: Classification, Cataloging, Book Numbers, five class hours a week; Reference work, two; Selection of Books, two; Order, Accession, etc., two; Library Administration and Extension, two. Special lectures in book selection were given as follows: Biography, Amanda M. Flattery, University of Illinois library; Education, Charles E. Chadsey, Dean of the College of Education; Religion, James C. Baker, Wesley Foundation; Science, Marion E. Sparks, chemistry librarian; Travel books, Ethel Kratz, librarian, Champaign Public Library.

P. L. WINDSOR,
Director.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BRANCH, Nelle U., I. 1916, of the University of Illinois Library, appointed reference librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College Library at Corvallis.

BURD, Priscilla P., A. L. A. Library War Service, in charge of work with ex-service men, resigned July 31 to become assistant to Fannie C. Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission.

DAVIS, Miriam Maude, reference librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, resigned on the occasion of her marriage with Dr. James Wallace of Macalester College.

EDGERTON, Mary Pauline, since 1889 librarian of the Akron (O.) Public Library, resigned.

GREENE, Marian, N. Y. P. L. 1912-14, and Alice O'Connor, N. Y. P. L. 1911-1913, will return to library work in France on October 1, to work with the American Committee for Devastated France in the development of public libraries for children. Jessie Carson, from 1915-17 assistant supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library, is directing the work, with headquarters at Vic-sur-Aisne.

HENDRICK, S. Blanche, I. 1908-09, has been appointed director of the North Dakota Library Commission, at Bismarck.

HOUGHTON, Carlos C., resigned from A. L. A. Library War Service, where he has been in charge of the library service in industrial war

work communities, to become chief of the Information and Library Department of Poor's Publishing Company.

HUTCHINSON, Lura C., appointed reference librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library.

MARION, GUY E., has completed his work in New York with the Community Motion Picture Bureau, which during the war supplied movies not only to the American troops and seamen but also to the English, French and Italian armies. Mr. Marion has built up a library of motion picture information for the use of the Bureau Staff and has compiled a card index of over 300,000 entries, covering all pictures released in America since 1915. He now returns to his own professional work of organizing libraries for corporations, business houses, associations and other enterprises. He will shortly return to his old address at 27 State Street, Boston; for the present, however, he is still living in Upper Montclair, N. J.

JAST, L. Stanley, deputy chief librarian of the Manchester (Eng.) Public Libraries, appointed chief librarian, in succession to Charles Sutton, deceased.

MORGAN, Joy E., appointed editor of publications for the National Education Association. His resignation from the staff of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program became effective September 7 and he assumed his new duties immediately thereafter.

RYERSON, S. Agnes, office manager of New York Headquarters of the A. L. A. Library War Service and Enlarged Program, has resigned, to enter the Library School of the Western Reserve University.

SHELTON, Wilma, I. 1918, of the University of Illinois Library, appointed librarian of the University of New Mexico.

STONE, Pearl A., I. 1915-16, appointed to the librarianship of the State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.

TRUE, Mabel C., C. P. special 1917, head of the Children's Department, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo., resigned to take charge of the children's room, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS WANTED

Library school graduate with several years experience in the New York Public Library, and two years executive experience in a small library desires position in hospital library. Address: W. N., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Normal School graduate who has recently completed a library training course desires position as librarian or assistant in a college or public library, preferably in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, North Carolina or South Carolina. Address: F. M. H., Box 14. Atlee, Va.

College graduate, 1914, at present in charge of a library for one of the largest commercial organizations in the country, wishes position in California or New Orleans. Address: M. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A normal school and college graduate, with one year's library school training and seven years' experience as grammar and high school

teacher, would like to change from position as department head in a public library to librarianship of high or normal school library. Address: S. L. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Yale Law Library, New Haven, Conn. wants a desk assistant. Salary \$1000.

Wanted, library assistants. Initial salary \$1440. For further information, address Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wanted, librarian to take charge of branch library in large Massachusetts city. Salary, \$1400. Address: G. P., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, two assistants for branch and general work in Massachusetts. Salaries \$960 to \$1200, according to experience. Address: P. Q., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LIBRARY WORK

An ingenious scheme for numbering the highway bridges in a highway administration district is described in a paper by Harry Harris, county Engineer of Mercer County, New Jersey, in *Good Roads* for Feb. 11. Tho applied to a county in the case cited, it is equally applicable to any other unit.

This scheme is a simple adaptation of the Decimal System, by which a given locality subdivided into nine districts, each district or township is assigned a key number. For instance, all bridges in Hopewell Township begin with 200, all in Princeton Township with 300, etc. As the next step, each principal stream within the county is given a key number which follows the district key; that is, all bridges across Assunpink Creek bear the number 4, regardless of the township or district. Likewise, if a bridge were across the Millstone River it would have number 6, and if across Stony Brook, 3. In other words, these numbers all occupy the tens column. Now, should the stream be the principal tributary of the Assunpink or Millstone it would bear first, the index number of the township, next the key number for that stream

and the following digit would then indicate whether it was a tributary of that stream. Should the bridge cross the principal stream itself and not be on a tributary at all, the next figure very logically becomes a cipher.

Thus, the first three figures indicate the township, stream and tributary. Then comes a period, and the next figure designates the number of the bridge on the tributary or main stream. The question may arise as to how a bridge would be numbered which spans a stream forming the boundary between two townships. One more number is added in the hundreds, bearing the key number of one of the townships and separating this from the adjoining township key figure by a dash, thus 6—540.3 showing that this is a township line bridge.

If a further modification is desired, the first set of numbers can be omitted altogether and, as an alternative letters can be substituted for the township keys. For instance the stream key can be prefixed by "Ho," indicating Hopewell Township; "P" indicating Princeton Township, etc.

The principal point in favor of the system is the fact that the geographical location of a structure automatically fixes its number. Other

advantages are the facility with which new numbers can be inserted or interpolated, and the ease with which the duplication of numbers can be avoided by reason of the fact that each series of numbers is confined to a very small area.

In an article in the *Law Library Journal*, Elsie Basset, cataloger of the Columbia University Law Library outlines the methods of classification used there, where between ten and eleven thousand volumes dealing with foreign law are shelved in a temporary fashion according to a modified Dewey system. The scheme as modified is as follows: 349 with country divisions as indicated in Dewey; for instance, 349.44 French law. This number includes general treatises, constitutions and commentaries. Figure 1 is added for annual laws and collections of law, 2 for codes, 3 for digests, repertoires and dictionaries, 4 for reports of court decisions, 7 for special topics, .05 for periodicals, .09 for history, etc.

As to the 340 (jurisprudence) section of the Dewey classification, it is a question whether foreign treatises on the topics comprised in this group should be kept here with the Anglo-American material or whether they should be placed in the foreign law section. In Columbia the policy has been to keep together in this class all titles on jurisprudence, both English and foreign, since it seems desirable to make the section comprehensive. 340.1, jurisprudence proper or theory of law, .4 trial by jury, .6 medical jurisprudence, all include foreign treatises on these topics. 340 tends to become a dumping ground and it may be that titles are classed here which properly belong in 349.

The 344 division which in Dewey, includes military, naval and martial law, has been expanded in Columbia to accommodate a growing collection which had an interval of rapid increase during the S. A. T. C. period. The class is now subdivided: .1 Military law and courts martial, .2 Naval law and naval courts martial, .3 Martial law. Each of these divisions is further subdivided by country.

"The section of criminal law, 343, has been used for foreign works only, English and American treatises being kept with the textbooks. For work in comparative law, however, it has been thought advisable to collect all foreign law on the subject, using country subdivisions under the main class number. This means only treatises, however. Criminal laws and codes are shelved with the jurisdiction they cover in 349, as it would be undesirable to separate such a large section of

the laws from the foreign law collection. 343.1 has been used broadly to include all trials, English and foreign, and in order to keep all trials together, civil cases also are put here. . . .

"Roman law is not given to unexpected developments, but keeps accommodately within bounds, so that the Dewey scheme does very well for it. Columbia follows Dewey without modification, except that .377 (special topics) is not subdivided. If this group should grow large enough to warrant subdivision, it might be well to follow the plan of the University of California, which divides special topics into five sections: property, contracts, rights of persons, criminal law and actions; or we might use the same plan that is under consideration for special topics in modern law, of grouping like subjects by assigning the Cutter number from the name of the subject. In the annual report for 1918 the Library of Congress published a temporary classification of Roman law which might serve for the purpose of comparison in compiling a scheme for this branch of law. It is not radically different from the Dewey scheme.

Regarding the arrangement of foreign legal periodicals, there are several possibilities, each with some advantages. There is the possibility of shelving periodicals in all languages in one alphabet as the Library of Congress does. "This method would be in accordance with the arrangement of English and American periodicals in Columbia, which are shelved in this way. While it might be well to have all foreign periodicals together, there are also advantages in the second possibility of classing them with the country where they are published, since their contents are apt to be much the same as the material in court reports, etc., and consequently should not be separated from them. This is the arrangement followed by Columbia for the most part, tho exceptions have been made in favor of the third possibility of classing them by subject. Foreign periodicals on criminal law, international law and jurisprudence have been put with those subjects."

The shelf arrangement must of course be supplemented by the card catalog, which brings up the question of subject headings. The Library of Congress list of law headings is inadequate for foreign law, as the terminology is limited to English law. There is need of printed lists of headings for foreign and international law. Lacking these, Columbia is using the Library of Congress list as far as possible for foreign as well as English law. The policy is to use the English term when the foreign word has its equivalent in English law, and for words which have not their equivalent in English law to use

the foreign term. For instance "Denuncia," a term used in Mexican law, is translated Denouncement, but as the term is not used in English law, Denuncia is used as the heading, with a cross reference from denouncement.

In view of the increasing difficulty experienced by all libraries in smaller places, *New York*

EXTENSION LIBRARY *Libraries* suggests for that state a system analogous to the county library system, whereby strong libraries occupying strategic positions in relation to neglected areas bring these areas within their field of service, and suggests as a method for arriving at a proper figure for just compensation to be made by districts to the central library for extension to them of library privileges the following: Take the average per capita cost of library maintenance per year for the people supporting it, then reduce this one-half and apply the half rate to the ascertained population of each district to which the offer is made. This is proposed on the theory that no matter how liberal the provisions of the library may be for outlying districts, the people living there are not likely to get more than half the use of the library as people living in the city itself get. Thus, if the per capita cost of the central library to the people of the city is 40 cents a year, free library service might be offered to an outlying district for an amount equal to 20 cents per capita, or say \$200 a year for a district having 1000 population.

Objections to mnemonic classification. Robinson Smith. *Lib. World*, Aug. 1919. p. 248-250.

Answers objections to the mnemonic classification described in **LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION BY THE MNEMONIC SYSTEM** *JOURNAL* of December, 1918, p. 907-908, made by M. Paul Otlet of the Institut International de Bibliographie in his article, "Pour une Classification Universelle," which appeared in *LIBRARY WORLD* of July, 1919. The objections are taken up and answered in order.

(1) The scheme is not mnemonic throughout. This is no longer true, as the mnemonics continue through the alphabet down to Z—Zoology.

(2) It is not international. As a classification it is precisely as international as a decimal system. We will suggest War to a Frenchman as easily as 355 will. It is only as a *mnemonic notation* that it fails to be international, while in 22 of its 26 classes the initial letter is the same in French as in English, and in the rest

the suggestion, if only of a foreign tongue, is there as a reminder, precisely as B for Belles-Lettres would remain in an Englishman's memory longer than M or 800 would.

(3) It would necessitate a subject-index to determine under what synonym a subject has been classified. This is true of every other classification, only the subject-index would be used far less than with the decimal system for three reasons. Things being listed alphabetically on large-lettered signs, one *spots* his subject much more quickly; secondly, at least twenty cognate subjects are listed on a sign instead of ten, so that one *arrives at* his subject much more quickly; thirdly, once or twice he has been through the process of finding the mnemonic symbol of his subject by the sign-cards, the reader remembers the symbol, as for instance TTS (Trades, Textiles, Silk). With the decimal system one must consult the subject-index over and over again, since the symbol is 677.3, which one would not remember from one week to another.

(4) Four digits are easier to handle than four letters. M. Otlet forgets that in alphabetical system nearly twice as many subjects are covered by three letters as by four digits. Indeed, very often two letters of the mnemonic suffice for a subject where a four digit symbol is required. According to Dewey, Diplomacy is 341.7; according to the alphabetic mnemonic it is ID (International relations, Diplomacy).

(5) The mnemonic system does not sufficiently subordinate parts to wholes. This non-subordination may be a virtue if it enables one to get at the book or group of books more quickly. Thus, the mind does not stop at Sociology before passing on to Law, but goes directly to L—Law; nor stop at Useful Arts in getting at Medicines, but goes directly to M—Medicine.

(6) The decimal system permits the classification and symbolization of the most minute particles of knowledge, such as salaries in France in the textile industries, symbolized by 331.2:67 (44). But the mnemonic system permits the same and with a shorter rubric. Even a comma is covered by just six letters (Trades, Printing, Composition, Fount, Points, Comma).

(7) Psychologically, the decimal system superior to all others because the numbers follow the division of a subject as the mind follows it. But—(a) The mind frequently divides a subject into more than ten parts, as, for example, Biography: Artists, Commercial, Doctors, Educators, Financiers, etc., down to Statesmen and Travelers. (b) If a mind wishes a certain division of a subject, it should not be made to go through other divisions to get it; as, for instance, if I consult a card-index on Vitamines, my mind and my hand should not have to bother with all the other nutrients logically preceding.

(c) The decimal system M. Otlet defends is one of the most illogical of present classifications. It begins the Arts with Landscape-gardening and ends with Amusements, which may not be Art at all. Sociology begins with Statistics and ends with Folk-lore, almost the reverse of the way the mind would travel.

(8) In consulting the needs of a small public library and fitting the mnemonic system to these needs, the needs of the scientific bibliography are neglected. Mr. Smith maintains that the psychology in the matter of finding a book is the same in any library, large or small. The classification that brings the books most quickly to the people is the one to adopt. He says of the people who come to libraries, "Let your large guide-cards lead me quietly and quickly to my subject, is all they ask. That the mnemonic system will do that in half the time required by the other classifications is the challenge I am now ready to give, at least as far as the second letter; in other words for books on all ordinary subjects."

The Chicago Public Library makes a practice of holding several general meetings each year for its branch assistants who have complete charge of the program and conferences on these occasions. An entire morning is given over to the sessions and the time thus spent is amply paid for in renewed interest, broader points of view and increased enthusiasm among members of the staff. An example of the sort of subjects discussed is given in the attached program of a meeting held recently by senior library assistants. With the exception of Harriet Monroe, all the speakers on this occasion were members of the staff.

Subject WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Anna I. Kelley, *Chairman*.

Modern Juvenile Authors and Illustrators.

Miss McClean, Hiram Kelly Branch.

Modern Fiction Writers of Today.

Miss Mott, Blackstone Branch.

Modern Writers in Biography and Travel.

Miss Shapiro, Humboldt Branch.

Modern Writers of the Drama.

Miss Smock, Sheridan Branch.

Portrait Exhibit of the Writers of the Drama.

Miss Morgan, Hiram Kelly Branch.

Modern Writers of Poetry.

Miss Mason, Senn High School.

Personal Reminiscences.

Miss Harriet Monroe, editor of *Poetry Magazine*.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I would like to call the attention of your readers to the *Library Association Record* for PERIODICALS March 1920, Vol. 22, page 73, where in an article on CHANGED TITLES cataloguing by Henry Guppy appears the following ruling:

"Enter periodical publications under the first word of their original title. The words [continued as:], followed by the new title, to be used to indicate any important change in the name of a periodical. An imprint is to be given at the conclusion of every series and on the occasion of any alteration in its name cross references are to be made from any later form of title involving a change in the alphabetical arrangement, or from any other designation by which it may be known."

The Journal of heredity ... a monthly publication devoted to plant breeding, animal breeding and eugenics ...
v. 1- Washington, D. C., American breeders association [etc.], 1910-

v. illus. ports. 231^{mm}.
Quarterly, Jan. 1910-Dec. 1913; monthly, Jan. 1914-
Organ of the American genetic association.

Title varies: Jan. 1910-Dec. 1913, American breeders magazine ...

Jan. 1914- The Journal of heredity ...

Editors: Jan. 1910-Mar. 1913, W. M. Hays and others.-Apr. 1913-

P. B. Popenoe.

1. Breeding-Period. 2. Plant-breeding-Period. 3. Eugenics-Period.

4. Hays, Willet Martin, 1859- ed. II. Popenoe, Paul Bowman, 1888-

ed. III. American genetic association. IV. American breeders

magazine. 11-19964

Library of Congress S494.A2J7

(s19c2)

Sci 1621.47
AMERICAN breeders magazine. Washington, D.C.,
American Breeders Association.

Vol. 1-4 (1910-1913). Quarterly.

Illustr.

Continued as:- Sci 1621.47

The JOURNAL of heredity; a publication devoted to plant breeding, animal breeding and eugenics. Washington, D.C., American Genetic Association.

Vol. 5 (1914) and later volumes.

Monthly. Illustr.



Sci 1621.47
The JOURNAL of heredity; a publication devoted to plant breeding, animal breeding and eugenics. Washington, D.C., American Genetic Association.

Vol. 5 (1914) and later volumes.

Monthly. Illustr.

Earlier numbers recorded under original title:- AMERICAN breeders magazine. (Call-number same as above.)



It has long seemed to me that this method was far superior to the method adopted by the Library of Congress and other American Libraries of entering a periodical with changed title under the latest name. In order to bring out clearly the advantage and disadvantage of the two methods, I am enclosing a photostatic copy of a title as catalogued by the Library of Congress and by Harvard College Library.

The Library of Congress method, to my mind, is anachronistic and misleading. A book-catalog for 1910, will not show any entry under the title of *The Journal of Heredity*, as the Library of Congress card would lead us to expect. It is only after searching thru a mass of fine typed notes that we discover that there is a variation of title.

T. FRANKLIN CURRIER.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK CITY

New York City. Librarians are included with other city employes in the salary increases granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"The present scheme of increases allows a minimum of \$200 a year, with 22 per cent on salaries up to \$1,500, 20 per cent on salaries from \$1,500 to \$2,500, and \$500 flat increases on salaries from \$2,500 to 17,500." In the New York Public Library system "the appropriation made at the beginning of the year by the City for Circulation Department salaries was supplemented by an additional one by the Library Trustees from other than budget funds, thus permitting the establishment of higher salary rates than were provided in the budget. . . . The increases just granted will be computed only on the portion of the total salary paid by the City."

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Board of Directors of The John Crerar Library announce that they have made arrangements for a limited service, namely of current periodicals, both general and medical, in a temporary reading room at 156 N. Michigan Boulevard. The hours are 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

IOWA

According to its usual custom the Iowa Library Commission had an exhibit of commission and traveling library work at the Iowa State Fair, with attractive posters calling attention also to the county library idea as well as to reading in general. A room 25' x 30' has been provided each year, and this is made as attractive as possible. While the number of borrowers secured is not large, it gives the people of the state an opportunity to see the library part of its educational facilities, and

many callers each year become acquainted with the opportunity for borrowing books thru the state agency.

This year in addition to the exhibit, at the request of the committee in charge of the Women and Children's Building, a Library Trustees' Conference was held with J. B. Weaver, of the Des Moines Library Board, presiding, discussion turning on making the library a factor in community life, and on rural extension and county library work. About one hundred were in attendance, and more than twenty-five libraries were represented.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. "During the past four years the growth of library service to the schools has been without parallel in any city in the country.

"The collection of books for use in the schools has increased 564 per cent while their use has increased 467 per cent. In other words the collections in 1915 numbered 12,680 volumes, in 1919, 71,545; the circulation in 1915 amounted to 71,490 volumes, in 1919 to 334,058. This was 60 per cent of the entire juvenile circulation; a turnover of 14.9 per pupil and 8.2 per book.

"And the reports for the present year are equally striking. In the school branches 19,470 books were circulated in March as compared with 12,588 a year ago; and in the classroom libraries, according to the last report 72,579 volumes, as compared with 51,755 a year ago, an increase of almost 40 per cent."

The reasons for this remarkable growth are: The establishment of branch libraries in the schools; the organization of the service to schools as a separate department; and the publication of a leaflet on suggestions as to how the schools might make use of the library, followed up by the publication of reading lists for use in the several grades.

“Notable Library Buildings”



Carrere & Hastings, Architects

Edwin H. Anderson, Director

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY NEW YORK, N. Y.

The main bookstack occupies the rear of the building and extends upwards through the basement, first and second stories. It is 297 feet long, 78 feet wide and is made up of seven tiers, each 7 feet 6 inches high with deck floors of 11½ inch marble.

The main stack is equipped with Snead Standard Stacks and contains 96,000 adjustable and 16,000 fixed shelves, which placed end to end would extend a distance of 63.3 miles. The capacity of this stack is about 3,000,000 volumes.

Snead Standard Stacks are also installed in forty-three other rooms in the basement, first and second stories. Making an additional capacity of 500,000 volumes.

Detailed plans and description of the above, and many other notable library buildings, are found in our publication “Library Planning, Bookstack & Shelving” which also contains valuable technical articles on the planning and construction of libraries.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A classified list of Business Information Services with information regarding frequency, place and publisher (but not cost) is contributed by Elizabeth Wray, librarian of the U. S. Rubber Co., to the June *Special Libraries*.

Under the title "Some Old Books on Canada," Richard F. Dixon in the July *Canadian Bookman* gives a partial list ("which may be added to later on") of some of the Canadiana in the Arcadia College library which, it is said, possesses the finest collection of Canadiana in existence.

The June *Monthly Bulletin of the St. Louis Public Library* is a Library School number in which all annotations in the main list are written and initiated by students of the school in connection with a course of lectures on Book-annotation. This number also contains a brief annotated list (8 pages) of references to some recent revolutionary movements.

With the July number, the first of vol. 23, *The Library World* is enlarged by the addition of a printed colored cover. At the same time the subscription price of "the only independent British professional library periodical" is increased from eight shillings and six pence yearly post free to twelve shillings and six pence with an additional shilling for postage.

A "List of Books for Township Libraries in the State of Wisconsin, 1920-1922" prepared by O. S. Rice, Supervisor of School Libraries and Bertha Bergold, Assistant Librarian, has been issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, "to be used in connection with the list of books for township libraries for 1916-1918 and 1918-1920."

F. W. Reynolds of the extension division of Utah University has compiled a list of motion picture films of educational value in the possession of associations and commercial and manufacturing companies, most of which may be borrowed by schools and other organizations and by individuals for exhibition purposes. This list is issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education as Extension Leaflet No. 2.

"The one-act play in colleges and high schools" by B. Roland Lewis associate professor in the Department of English, published by the University of Utah as Bulletin v. 10, no. 16 is a

brief study of the one-act play—its construction and its place in contemporary dramatic activity—followed by a list of fifty one-act plays for colleges and high schools with notes on the scenes and characters; a list of references on the one-act play, one on how to produce plays, and a bibliography of lists of one-act plays."

As a contribution towards recruiting for librarianship the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has issued two little folders: "Are You Seeking a Vocation?" and "What Next?" setting forth briefly the advantages and opportunities of library work, the preparation necessary and the facilities for this preparation offered by the Apprentice Class of the Carnegie Library, the three courses offered by the Library School and the Academic Library Course of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

"Visualizing Citizenship," a study of motion pictures from a civic standpoint, by Ina Clement, cataloger at the Municipal Reference Library of New York, has come in response to a demand created by her original study, "Teaching Citizenship via the Movies," which was published in June, 1918. This second study, a result of accumulated information on the subject during these two years, has introductory chapters on the development of the plan as a vehicle for civic education followed by a closely classified subject list of motion films on a wide range which includes city-planning, Americanization, community development, crime and criminals, food and markets, libraries, parks and recreation, water supply, etc. This is No. 4 in the Library's Series of Special Reports.

"Motion Pictures: Laws, Ordinances and Regulations on Censorship, Minors and other Related Subjects," by Lucius H. Cannon, St. Louis' Municipal Reference librarian, has for its purpose "to include some characteristic Federal and State laws and some defeated legislation, and also municipal ordinances of different types of cities, so that in framing new ordinances and laws these might serve as sources for quick references and offer examples for comparative treatment." In addition to a well classified arrangement of Federal State laws and city ordinances in the United States regulations for Australia and Canada are given. A useful page of definitions precedes the compilation and a classified list of books and articles compiled by Melitta Diez Peschke concludes

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266. Forename entry—Popes, sovereigns, etc.

Enter under their forenames sovereigns, ruling princes, popes, saints and other persons known by their forenames only. In the case of persons who lived before the year 1300, the presumption is that the forename, rather than the by-name is to be the entry word.

Ex. Charles II, king of Great Britain
 Albert I, prince of Monaco
 Pius II, pope
 Athanasius, Saint
 Giraldus Cambrensis
 Goeffrey of Monmouth
 Thomas the Rhymer

See Popes, Sovereigns.

A. L. A. 31

This is a facsimile of one of the 578 CATALOGING RULES ON CARDS, 1920 edition.

Based on Cutter's Rules for a dictionary catalog, Simplified library school rules and A. L. A. catalog rules.

Although we had a perfectly huge edition printed, these rules are going like hot cakes. How about YOUR set?

Price, with guides, \$4.35. Case, 50 cents.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY

MADISON, WISCONSIN

this pamphlet, which is issued as the July number of the *St. Louis Public Library Monthly Bulletin*.

A third and memorial edition of the late James Duff Brown's "Manual of Library Economy" has been revised and rewritten by W. C. Berwick Sayers, chief librarian of the Croydon Library system and a lecturer in the University of London School of Librarianship. All chapters have been revised, and many have been rewritten so as to make the work applicable to the larger libraries, the original manual having rarely considered the needs of a library of more than 40,000 volumes. New sections have been added on the history of the British muni-

cipal library movement; the local collection; technical and commercial libraries and libraries of municipal reference; the children's department; school libraries; library lectures, readings and exhibitions; and rural libraries. There is also a memoir of the late author. "The Librarian's Library" compiled by Richard Wright is a thirteen-page classified list of the principal books which a librarian will require as the chief tools of his profession; and two suggestive selections indicated; one for a small and the other for a medium library. The work now extends to 519 pages with copious illustrations. It has been recently published in this country by the H. W. Wilson Company at five dollars.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

LIBRARIANS

Wright, Richard M. C., *comp.* The librarian's library. In: *Manual of library economy* by James Duff Brown . . . re-written by W. C. Berwick Sayers. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1920. p. 498-510. \$5.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

Hepburn, William M., *comp.* Agricultural books of 1919. *Special Libraries*. April 1920. p. 104-105. See also ELECTRICITY.

AIRCRAFT—INSURANCE

Aircraft insurance. Bibliography (11 titles). *Special Libraries*. May 1920. p. 31a.

ALMANACS

Wall, Alexander J., *comp.* List of New York almanacs 1694-1850. Part II. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. June 1920. p. 335-355.

ARCHITECTURE

List of books on architecture, decoration and furniture. 23 p. Library of Peabody Institute. Baltimore, Md.

ART—See MONUMENTAL ART

ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

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See also VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

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Factory and workshop management. In: Cannons, H. G. T., *comp.* *Bibliography of industrial efficiency* . . . Routledge. 1920. p. 27-35.

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LIGHTING, HOUSEHOLD

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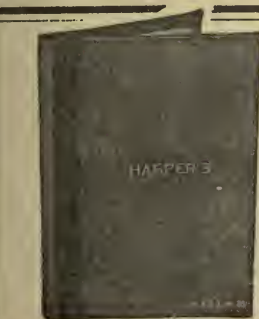
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Cannons, H. G. T., *comp.* Motion study. In: *Bibliography of industrial efficiency and factory management*. Routledge. 1920. p. 70-72.

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Clement, Ina, *comp.* Subject list of motion picture films. In her: *Visualizing citizenship*. New York: Municipal Reference L. June 23, 1920. p. 291-309. 15c. (Special Report. no. 4.)

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

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PAN-AMERICANISM

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U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on use of paper money in the old Northwest. Mar. 6, 1920. 4 typew. p. 30c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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A selected list of references on petroleum for the investor, geologist and chemist. St. Paul Public Library. Feb., 1920. 6 p.

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List of books relating to the Pilgrim Fathers and the settlement at Plymouth. Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. 1920. p. 4-16.

Tenney, Mary Alice, *comp.* The Pilgrims: a selected list of works in the Boston Public Library. June, 1920. 43 p. 5c.

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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on married women in industry exclusive of home work. Feb. 26, 1920. 11 typew. p. 65c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 1, 1920



A Greater American Library Association*

By JOHN FOSTER CARR

AS I am not of the regular walk of your professional life, I have had some hesitation in speaking to this subject. I have been asked by your President to tell what I really think as a member of the American Library Association.

Now, "what I really think" is not so important as what I can tell you in a reportorial capacity. Since February and March I have been intimately associated with the work of the Enlarged Program—and I have been "a chiel amang ye takin' notes." So tho I am responsible for the facts, my opinions are mostly based on those obtained from a large number of the most representative and active members of the profession, whom I have had the opportunity of meeting. They do not represent those of any one group—least of all have I wished to involve in these questionings of mine any of the higher, responsible officials of the Association, or any members of the Executive Board. I have talked to senior members, and those who might be called junior and intermediate members. I have talked to those listed as conservative and those thought radical; some, enthusiastic proponents of the Enlarged Program and some, signers of the letter of March 31st.

I am not trying personally to organize any movement. I have, at present, no program to urge beyond the suggestions I make to-night, which I offer for discussion and hope may lead to prompt and effective action.

Mr. Don Marquis puts into the mouth of that amusing creation of his, the conservative protoplasmic "Human Beginning," the words: "It's wicked to be uncontented." But, frankly, I am uncontented, for things are going badly with the Enlarged Program, and they are going badly,

it seems to many of us, with the American Library Association.

The historical perspective can be given briefly. The American Library Association, during its many years, had built up a national organization of dignity and distinction, largely devoted to professional objects—as it should still be! It had a delightful social side. It enjoyed to a very marked degree the confidence and loyalty of the profession.

The war came. The Association took up with enthusiasm new duties of national and patriotic service. It was extraordinarily fortunate in the men and women who directed its war work. Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments, and Chairman of our Greater New York Committee of the American Library Association "Books for Everybody" Fund, has said that among the national organizations concerned in war work, the American Library Association stood very high for its practical and business efficiency. He has stated that, among all these great organizations, it probably stood second and certainly not lower, in a comparative scale, than third in efficiency.

The war ceased. There was the imperative duty to finish war service creditably and there was the money to do it with. But there were other needs, new needs, even more imperative and equally patriotic and national.

The war activities of the Association—many publishers and book-sellers, the best practical judges of such causes, said so—had given a new national impetus to reading and study. Never had so many books been bought; never so many read. These last were record-breaking years for circulation in, I believe, nearly all of our great libraries. There was the need to foster and not suppress this growing national habit of reading,

*Address delivered at the annual meeting of the New York Library Association, Lake Placid, September 22, 1920.

particularly in view of the unrest after the war, and the new and sometimes dangerous social theories that were rapidly being propagated. The world needed, as never before, "sound reading." And we discovered that 60,000,000 of our people were practically without library service.

But at this time of need, public libraries were crippled as never before. They had neither sufficient buildings, equipment, nor personnel. Librarians were so ill paid that we had an unparalleled number of resignations—1710 librarians were listed as having abandoned the profession. The blind needed books; the foreign born needed books to help them understand this America.

Hence the Enlarged Program. It seemed launched at the psychological moment, for though we had the warning of the failure of nearly all continued war activities to "carry on" into peace times, yet here was a project only in small part such a continuation, and the money for that continuation, even on the elaborated scale of the Enlarged Program, was believed to be almost entirely in hand. Then we had the example of a succession of successful educational appeals for better support for our colleges and universities. These had educated public opinion to educational needs. The amount called for was relatively small, and success seemed certain.

And so the appeal for "Books for Everybody" started. And opposition to it started—within the Association. The campaign has suffered from beginning to end from what the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* calls, with almost Scottish humor, "discussion." But this very discussion has still been a very great blessing. Unfortunate in some of its aspects, it has been responsible for a very practical re-shaping of the program. It provided that half the sums raised should be devoted to endowment, and an endowment was one of the most vital needs of the Association. By this very provision for endowment it reduced by one-half the proposed three years' expenditure, and to that extent simplified the gradual and progressive development and extension of the Association's ambitious plans.

This revision of the program presumably met the views of the 1100 who signed the card accompanying the letter of March 31st—the largest written expression of opinion, and I believe, the largest vote in the history of the Association—for, at Colorado Springs in early June, the Restated Program had the unanimous endorsement of the Association in Annual Conference assembled.

But still, making all allowances for the handicap of the summer and of a presidential campaign year, the appeal is failing, failing deplorably. And it is failing in spite of the impressive amount of hard, honest, unselfish, intelligent, heart-breaking work that has been done. The Association is divided. There are those who are faint-hearted and apathetic, and there are those who are hostile. Many of our best workers and enthusiasts have become disheartened.

And yet the campaign has gone on. It has had its undeniable successes. It is making progress, heartening progress, in many places. I wish I had time this evening to give you some examples of these successes, and of the methods by which they have been brought about. They would be useful, inspiring and constructive models for the extension of the work. But now we have to face courageously the menace of undoubted conditions.

Do you know that between two and three hundred librarians have refused to share in the campaign? They have not realized that far more than the campaign is involved—that their own personal interest and advancement, the public support of their own libraries, the dignity and power of their profession, the very existence of the American Library Association are at stake.

Do you know that two important groups are forming to organize protest and revolt against the present situation?

Do you know—I have it from three sources—that a rival organization is talked of, with its threat of wholesale resignations?

Now, let us come to a closer analysis of facts:

You often hear, I am sorry to say from librarians, that librarians couldn't carry such an ambitious project to success. Is it true?

Those who urge this forget the significant fact, that by reason of its new plans and activities and its obvious unpreparedness for them, the American Library Association is essentially a new organization. It has a lack of political education and organization experience for such new and ambitious work. It is naturally subject to the defects of all new organizations. I might cite you many instructive parallels. When we criticize the obvious mistakes that have been made, we should remember this.

Under the circumstances, it was inevitable that mistakes in business judgment and management

should have been made. There were inevitable mistakes of organization.

Or take the question of publicity. I have been, myself, a severe and continuing critic of the publicity material sent out to members of the Association. It was not persuasive. It was overwhelming in amount. To me, and to many others, it seemed exasperatingly amateurish. But it is impossible to swap organization or publicity horses in the heat of a campaign. And we did far better in our publicity sent to the newspapers. We are told that between ten and twelve thousand articles were published in the press of the nation; and that we had nearly three hundred articles and editorials in the magazines and trade publications of the country.

Or take these recurring criticisms of the Executive Board. Could it be strong when the Association is weak? Of course, the Executive Board is entitled to the confidence of the Association, and the Association is equally entitled to the confidence of the Executive Board in supplying full information about the progress of the campaign and every other help that is needed to make the campaign a success.

But the big fact is that we are on the verge of a spectacular failure and the disruption of the Association.

"The affair cries haste"—desperate haste. In this day of the public's weariness of drives and appeals, and the failure of appeal after appeal, there is no disgrace in failure to reach a money goal. But we must keep faith with our contributors. We must not fail those who have believed in us. A moral failure, neither the public, nor the Association will tolerate. And that is what we are facing!

To let things drift, with expenses mounting and returns almost everywhere hopelessly inadequate, means disaster. The situation is a challenge to work for every member. It is a time for plain speaking and prompt action. The fault lies in the Association itself. It does not lie in librarians primarily. Everybody cares. You would not be librarians unless you cared. You would seek more lucrative work. That certainty should be the basis of a new ordering of things.

The American Library Association should be put in line with the democratic spirit of the age and should be big enough and broad enough to draw compulsively to itself every library interest. It is now failing to do this. I know no more symptomatic instance than the case of the

Library Workers Association. No one who knows the purposes of that very enterprising and practical group can doubt that its plans should be departmental activities of the American Library Association. And yet when a friend of mine lately went to one of the organizers of the Library Workers Association and asked why they had not gone with their plans to the American Library Association, the reply was: "Why, we never thought of it. If we had thought of it, we would immediately have felt that the American Library Association would not be interested."

The American Library Association, as I have said before, needs political education and the practice of organization experience, the members working together practically in these new and larger tasks. Unless it can rapidly acquire this practical ability, these tasks will be assumed by stronger hands.

Now, speaking again of the ability of librarians, I was talking with two of them a few weeks ago, and just running over the names of personal acquaintances, and considering only women, we made up a long and striking list of people of undoubted first rate ability, who had never had any part in the work of the Association. Why? Again, I know nothing more symptomatic than the invariable reply to my question: "They had never been asked."

Now, what is the feeling among those who have "never been asked"—most of them younger people? I have canvassed many and the reply is nearly always in substance: "Nine out of ten of us believe that the Executive Board and the higher officials of the Association, in whom initiative rests, are composed of senior members, largely academic in interest, who do not care for the co-operation of the younger element."

Is it true? Of course it's not true! If you know the people, you know it's mostly grotesquely untrue!

What is the remedy? Dealing first with fundamentals, but things that should still be immediate, it is the opinion of very many of the ablest members I have been able to consult, that a rival field ticket, a friendly rival ticket, with a definitely stated platform, should be put in nomination for each annual election. There is ample provision for this in the constitution. Everybody knows that the constitution has merely set up the machinery of the Nominating Board, because of the possibility that the Annual

Conference might assemble without adequate preliminary thought of the careful choice that should be made in nominating the new officials to be elected. But the procedure has drifted into very unsatisfactory routine. There is no question about that!

The new proposal would set the minds of all working on problems of policy, including the vital principle of making the Association's work, in an important part, work for the workers as well as work for the Association's other stated objects. If we had such a friendly rival field ticket, with the discussion and thought it would involve, I believe that we could not have the anomaly of a project, formally and unanimously and, I understand, enthusiastically, adopted by the Annual Conference of the Association, and then in sequence, weakly supported.

If this proposal should find favor with the Association, we would also have the minds of all working on the problem of the choice of officials, without undue regard to such present often determining questions as seniority, geographical and group representation. The tendency would be to choose the very fittest for the task in hand.

A second suggestion is that every year there should be elected to the Executive Board at least one member from what I have called the junior and intermediate members. This would be a promising application of the principle of alumni representation, that has been such a success in our colleges and universities. It would secure a representation of the best thought and talent of the progressive younger members, as well as put them in training and practice for the higher executive offices. It would give interest, confidence and enthusiasm.

Now, these suggestions that represent the views and best judgment of the many I have talked with, may seem remote counsels of perfection in the great urgency of this hour, but we believe that they are immediately pressing—pressing for immediate action.

But even more pressing is action looking to a radical change in the halting work of the campaign. Some say that the campaign should be abandoned for the present and resumed next spring. That is impossible! A dead campaign cannot be resuscitated. And it must be obvious to us all that it would be impossible to secure the large sums of money that would be necessary for a fresh start. We must "dig our heels into the gravel" and push ahead now—*every one*

of us—appealing not so much to the general public as to our known friends and those already interested, as well as to those having special interest in different phases of our undertaking.

It is our duty to spend with intelligence and good business judgment, every cent, if need be, of the money already appropriated for campaign expenses. Many of us feel that this will require new and carefully prepared business plans. But these must be prepared immediately. The action of the Executive Board on July 16th provided for charging the major expenses of the campaign to the War Fund. This has now had the approval of competent legal authority. Allowing for this transfer, the money that has already been collected or pledged shows so decided a balance of receipts over expenditures, that it can be said that every dollar henceforth collected will be devoted to the purposes of the Enlarged Program. This statement, when made officially, will give confidence to many.

If librarians will now get together, like teachers and college professors, the campaign can be made a success even at this late and critical day. It would be a crime to let this work lapse.

And so, I hope, that to-morrow we may have a meeting—an informal meeting—of members of the American Library Association to discuss this very urgent matter, and to decide what representations are appropriate and necessary to be made from such a meeting to strengthen the hands of the Executive Board, and to take such other action as may seem wise to the common sense of most.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., sends out to teachers and superintendents in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, traveling libraries, each consisting of eighteen books packed in a neat box in which they may be kept. The libraries may be retained for the school term (October to June). For this service the Institute charges one dollar.

The library of the Minnesota State Prison contains about 11,000 carefully selected volumes. A portion of the money derived from visitors' fees is devoted to the purchase of new books and periodicals. "From 1,300 to 1,800 weeklies and monthlies are exchanged daily among the inmates thru the librarian and his assistant."

"Precept and Example"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It is not often that theory and example bearing upon a subject are so juxtaposed in statement, and so diverse in direction as was the case in the September 1, 1920 issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

On page 698 is the report on the Ohio State Library Commission made by the director of the Institute for Public Service. Strange as it may seem certain librarians are quoted as favoring a commission under the direction of the board of education, on the theory so often reiterated that the library is an educational institution. The library, I grant you, is a part of our educational system, but the library, I just as stoutly maintain, is quite distinct from our schools. Baseball, the movies, the theatre, boxing, the press are all educational, but it would be a rather visionary scholastic who would advocate placing them in the charge of the board of education. There is no little fallacy in the theory that because a thing is educational or supposedly so it can best be handled by the authorities who are charged with the management of the schools. As a matter of truth the schools of any state or of a subdivision thereof are a pretty sizeable job in themselves; and I will be frank to say that as yet I see no overwhelming evidence to prove that the problems therein have been solved, certainly so conclusively that other social service agencies should feel justified in laying their burdens at the feet or upon the shoulders of said school boards.

A few years ago at a library meeting in my own state the president of a state educational institution more or less seriously proposed that the schools be taken over and managed by the libraries, on the ground, forsooth, that the latter are more efficiently administered. I would not go quite so far. I much prefer in fact the plan which we have developed wherein the school confines itself to school matters and the library to library matters. The fact that a man or woman knows all about schools is no reason at all why he or she would manage a library well. If librarianship is a profession, then it is entitled to the privilege of paddling its own canoe: it should not be made that bobbing skiff closely snubbed in at the stern of the school's steam launch, and in which you will usually observe nobody is riding. I believe a certain well known public character once seriously proposed the self determination of small nations. Can you conceive of any valid reasons

why a profession should not be accorded the same sort of justice?

But aside from questions of profession there is that broader matter of service on the part of the library to a great part of the population of adult age and no longer in any way connected with schools. Can anyone argue that the school authorities will deal more sanely with that part of the population than will the librarians themselves? Is it not true that long consideration of the needs of childhood and youth rather incapacitates the person or board for the most satisfactory handling of adult problems? A careful study of school systems would lead one to answer such questions affirmatively. Furthermore I know a state in which during a period of fifty years hundreds of thousands of dollars were regularly raised and as regularly spent for school libraries and under the sole direction of the school authorities, yet the children of that state had no library service until it was furnished by the libraries, which finally and of their own volition came to the rescue.

For the reasons that libraries are educational, but not school matters, that school authorities have no special knowledge of library administration, that school authorities have their hands quite full tending to their own trust and that librarianship is a profession which will give the best accounting to the public under a plan of self determination, I would advise Ohio to separate the sheep from the goats. As to which is which, take your choice.

Oh yes, that horrible example! It is to be found in the September 1, 1920 issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, page 701, or just three pages further along from the report on the library commission. The public library of the city of Dayton, which I believe is in the state of Ohio, is in trouble. Like everybody else these days except profiteers it finds itself short of funds, and may have to close its doors. Why not create a deficit? Fine. But under the laws of Ohio the library board must certify its needs to the board of education. And the board of education refuses to certify the library needs to the budget commission, on the grounds that it must first care for its own trust, the schools! The funny thing is that the board of education is right. It is, of course, conceivable that a state board of education would act very differently. If the librarians of Ohio think so and feel that they cannot stand on their own feet, let them adopt the proposed mixture: at the worst they can only be daytonized.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

Summary of Existing

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

<i>Law</i>	<i>Permissive</i>	<i>Mandatory</i>	<i>Election</i>	<i>Exempt</i>
MARYLAND				
1898	County commissioners may establish county library without further formality.	Must establish on petition of majority of voters.	Not required.	
NEW JERSEY				
1920	Not without election.	By election held on request of 300 voters of county (including cities having libraries).	Required.	Subdivisions of county maintaining free p. l., any such may on application become part of town.
NEW YORK				
1911	Yes.	No	Permitted on petition of 25 voters tho favorable vote does not mandate.	No exemption for districts having libraries established under contract, charged to whole county.
PENNSYLVANIA				
1917	Yes.	By election or if subscription equal to 20% tax is raised for establishment. Commissioners must levy at least 5c. No one may subscribe more than 2%.	Required if petitioned for by 3% of voters.	Communities levying for separate library may be exempt.

SOUTHERN STATES

GEORGIA must have an amendment to its state constitution before a county law can be enacted. Such amendment is being worked for.

TENNESSEE is to introduce general county law next session, tho no copies of proposals are obtainable. Two laws applying to special communities permit contracts.

OKLAHOMA is to introduce county law next session.

NORTH CAROLINA				
1917	Yes.	No	Not required.	
ALABAMA				
1919	Yes.	No	Not required.	
TEXAS				
1917	Yes.	After petition.	Not required.	Cities with established public libraries. They may join and may withdraw on six months notice after two years.

County Library Laws

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
commissioners up to it of 5c. per \$100 of property valuation. No minimum.	Nine directors appointed by commissioners for six years. Removable for ne- glect of duty.		At county seat.	
maximum. Minimum 2c. on \$100 levied on divisions of county re- ceiving benefits.	County commissioners may contract with existing li- brary or establish sep- arate board of five five- year members.		Not fixed.	
appropriation by commis- sioners as needed or fixed for by contract.	Commissioners establish contract with existing li- brary or separate board.		Not fixed.	
may be appropriation. determined by coun- ty commissioners, but may not be reduced be- cause amount called for by election and election. may be increased up to on \$100.	May contract for three- year term. Two county members on local board. Commissioners appoint five to seven members.		Not fixed.	

SOUTHERN STATES

appropriation no limits.	May control.			
appropriation not to ex- ceed \$5000.	Commissioners contract with existing library or where no library exists or separate board. Probate judge, County superin- tendent of Education and three others appointed by county commissioners.			
not to exceed 5c. on property. Minimum forbid- den by constitution. No property can be assessed i.e., city and coun-	Commissioners may con- tract with existing library or another county. Terms drawn by commissioners and terminated with six months' notice. On with- drawal property to be divided as agreed in terms of combination. If no contract, county com- missioners are operating board.	Librarian must hold certificate of quali- fication from state board of library ex- aminers. Make up of this not in law.	At county seat.	Same process as es- tablishment.

SOUTHERN STATES

<i>Law</i>	<i>Permissive</i>	<i>Mandatory</i>	<i>Election</i>	<i>Exempt</i>
1920	KENTUCKY Yes, after petition from 25 resident freeholders in each magisterial district of county.	No. Otherwise almost identical with Indiana law.	No.	All cities over 200, (Louisville) and other places already having libraries, tho these may join if they wish.

PACIFIC COAST

1901	WASHINGTON Yes. To be introduced next legislature.	After favorable election, but election not mandatory.	Permitted on petition of fifty voters.	Cities and towns having libraries tho these may join.
1919	OREGON Yes.	No.	No election. No petition.	Common council of a city of 4000 or more where county library not located but which maintains library by of \$2000 may claim exemption.
1911	CALIFORNIA Yes.	No.	No.	Cities and districts maintaining public libraries tho these may choose to be part of county system.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

1917	MONTANA On petition by 20% of resident taxpayers, half living outside county seat. (May be hard to get 10% of taxpayers who live outside.)	No.	No.	After establishment of libraries with libraries may draw after public hearing.
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SOUTHERN STATES

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
<p>less than 5c. on \$100. over 10c.</p>	<p>County without library—county fiscal court appoints two members, county superintendent of schools two members, county judge three members.</p> <p>Extension of city service four county representatives on board; two of whom are women; two appointed by judge; two by commissioners.</p>			

PACIFIC COAST

<p>ter establishment of parate library, commis- sioners must levy tax of least 7½ cents per 00 outside exempt area. contract is made, com- missioners may make an annual appropriation in- stead of tax. Covers whole county.</p>	<p>Commissioners may con- tract with city library or other county.</p> <p>If separate library is established commissioners appoint board of three li- brary trustees.</p> <p>Trustees appoint em- ployees and may dismiss for cause.</p>	<p>Appointed by board of library trustees. Allowed traveling expenses. Must hold certificate from state board of li- brary examiners.</p>		
<p>county commissioners levy a tax. No maxim- um. No minimum. Li- brary board presents bud- get.</p>	<p>County library board may contract with existing li- brary.</p> <p>All funds in charge of li- brary board. No county representation required. In case county library is established board of five four-year members is ap- pointed.</p>		<p>At county seat un- less another town is 20% larger.</p>	<p>Library may be abolished or sup- port withdrawn only by vote of establish- ing body at two consecutive annual meetings, twelve months apart. Con- tract with city li- brary requires seg- regation of county and city books and definite apportion- ment of funds.</p>
<p>must be levied by board of supervisors.</p>	<p>In charge of county super- visors unless they con- tract for service from ex- isting library.</p>	<p>Must have certi- ficate from state board of library examiners appoint- ed for four year term but removable for cause. Salaries fixed by statute for counties of various grades \$1200-\$2400.</p>	<p>County seat.</p>	<p>Same proceeding as establishment on no- tice two successive weeks.</p>

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

<p>levied by commissioners at 10c. on \$100.</p>	<p>Commissioners may con- tract with existing board. May establish separate in- stitution of which they are governing body. Employ librarian.</p>	<p>Requirements: Li- brary school gradu- ate, have two years experience in a li- brary of 2000 vols. or hold certificate from state board of library examiners. Duties: employs and dismisses librarians' assistants.</p>	<p>Same process.</p>
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ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

<i>Law</i>	<i>Permissive</i>	<i>Mandatory</i>	<i>Election</i>	<i>Exempt</i>
1919	UTAH Yes.	On petition of 10% of taxpayers living outside city of 20,000.		Amount accruing from in municipalities maintaining public library turned over to boards.

1887 WYOMING

When guaranty is received that quarters will be provided.

COLORADO
To be Yes
submitted
next legis-
lature.

No.

No.

City with library ex-
from county tax to am-
of city levy, "Equal t

MIDDLE WEST

1919 ILLINOIS
Yes.

After favorable election.

Mandatory on petition signed by 100 legal voters filed 60 days before election. No special election.

No—because of con-
ditional provision.

1917 INDIANA
Yes.

After peition signed by 25 resident property owners in each township of county.

No.

Town or township
ready having li-
These may join.

1913 IOWA
Yes.

No.

Towns and cities
library.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
Not more than 10c. on \$100. Library board fixes tax rate.	Board of five, one county commissioner, mayor of town where located and three others. Appoint librarian.	Librarian nominates and board confirms appointments of assistants. Requirements: Must hold certificate of qualification from state board of educ. which in Utah supervises all libraries. Must attend state and district meetings at library expense.		
Not more than 5c. nor less than 1¼c. on \$100.	Three directors appointed by commissioners. "No sectarian or professional books to be purchased."			
Not more than 10c. on \$100.	Commissioners appoint county library board. Chairman of county commissioners. Superintendent of Education and one member. This county library board may contract with city library board for joint committee. Half appointed by county library board; half by city library board.			Contract lasts two years, but may be terminated by either party any year thereafter. When property purchased by county money, returns to county library board.

MIDDLE WEST

Maximum 13c. on half valuation.	County commissioners may contract with existing library.	Must be approved by library extension commission of state.
First year minimum given by county commissioners, 5c. on \$100. After first year, fixed by library board. Minimum 5c., maximum 10c. on \$100. No bonds may be issued.	On offer of established library and petition, commissioners must levy tax and appoint four county members, two of them women, to city board, to vote on county questions. For county without library, if separate library is established board has seven members, two appointed by commissioners, two appointed by county superintendent of schools, and three by county judge. Not more than two from one township.	
5c. on \$100 maximum.	County may contract with city board. No county representation on city board. No arrangement for counties without libraries.	By majority vote of electors.

MIDDLE WEST

<i>Law</i>	<i>Permissive</i>	<i>Mandatory</i>	<i>Election</i>	<i>Exempt</i>
MICHIGAN				
1917	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
MINNESOTA				
1919 Unsat- isfac- tory.	Yes.	Yes, after election.	On petition of 100 free- holders.	Cities and towns with braries.
MISSOURI				
1899 Unsat- isfac- tory.	On petition of 100 taxpayers in city and 50 without.	No.	No.	No.
Pro- posed for next legis- lature.	Yes.	After election.	Required on petition of 25 taxpayers.	Towns with libraries e empt from tax and vo May join, but proper kept separate.
NEBRASKA				
1913	After election.	After favorable election, authorizing 1. establishment 2. levy	Nothing to compel elec- tion.	Cities or towns maintai ing public library.
OHIO				
1898 Apr.21	Yes, in cities of 1st class (Cincinnati).			
1898 Apr.26	Yes, after bequest or contract.		No.	
Van Wert and others.				
Proposed for next legislature.		Yes.	No.	Tax from a city or c trict with library is to distributed on plans ma by county library bo or city board. City district may join if it sires. If disagree me county judge decides.

MIDDLE WEST

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
Maximum 5c. on \$100.	May contract with existing library when commissioners appoint county school superintendent and two members to consult and advise with city board on expenditure of county funds. If new library is established, board of three members is appointed, superintendent of schools <i>ex officio</i> .			
May be levied. Maximum, 10c. on \$100. Appropriation may be made and charged to whole county.	Contract may be made with existing library or libraries, or new board of five members appointed.			
Appropriation up to 3% of county revenue.	County court may contract.			
Maximum tax 20c. on \$100. Amount desired may be placed on ballot and may not be reduced.	Commissioners appoint county library board who run separate library or advise with library board of city in case of contract, on county matters. Commissioners decide on contract or separate library.	Must hold certificate from state board of library examiners.	County court decides location.	Same as establishment. In case city terminates contract, they get property back.
Maximum 5c. per \$100. Commissioners levy.	County council may contract with city board or may establish separate board of five members no one of them on county council. County commissioners may contract on such terms as they and city board agree.			
County commissioners may make appropriation. Levy tax up to 5c. on \$100.	In charge of library board of contracting library.			
Commissioners levy maximum 5c. on \$100. All money subject to order of county library board.	Each county without library service for all citizens has library board of five chosen by county judge from ten names nominated by commissioners. County library board may enter into agreement with county commissioners for maintenance of county library and commissioners shall levy annual tax. County library board may contract with existing library or another library. Control of county service in charge of county library board.	Librarian must have certificate from state board of library examiners to consist of state librarian and two librarians of large public libraries chosen by state superintendent of education.		

MIDDLE WEST

<i>Law</i>	<i>Permissive</i>	<i>Mandatory</i>	<i>Election</i>	<i>Exempt</i>
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1917	After petition of 20% of voters. Ex-empted districts?	No.	No.	Cities and districts with public library tho these may join.
WISCONSIN				
1897	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
1899	Yes. County travel- ing library.	No.	No.	No.
Pro- posed law based on spe- cial Mil- waukee act of 1913.	Yes.	No.	No.	Districts which do not use.

The Akron Public Library Survey

AT the request of the Board of Trustees of the Akron Public Library, a report on the library was recently prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research. This report has been sent to public officials and to a small group of prominent citizens, in the hope that they may wish to co-operate with the library board in improving and expanding the library service.

The library, which is the outgrowth of the Akron Library Association, organized in 1865, was taken over by the city in 1874, and a Carnegie building costing \$82,000 was ready for occupation in 1904.

In common with other municipal services, the library, according to this report, has failed to keep pace with the growth of the city, the appropriations made by the city for its support having been inadequate, and in one year (1911) falling even below the amount agreed upon by the City for operation when Mr. Carnegie gave the building.

While the city's population has increased 200% during the last decade, the number of volumes in the library shows an increase of only 40% and the circulation 25%. Per capita circulation in 1910 was 1.23 books, while in 1919 it was .56; 11% of the population borrowed books at the beginning of the decade and at the end only about 7%. The total appropriation for 1919 was \$20,362, while a per capita expenditure for library purposes proportionate to that of thirty-six cities in the United States (35¢) would require an expenditure of \$72,800.

The report goes on to point out the function of the library in the community, emphasizing the educational work of other cities in the state thru branch libraries—in Cleveland it has been estimated that one branch is necessary to every 25,000 to 40,000 population, or even less in the outlying scattered districts; deposit stations; delivery stations; and traveling and home libra-

MIDDLE WEST

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing Body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
Maximum 5c. rate fixed by library board.	In case of contract with existing library board of contracting library is in charge and there is no county representation except as contract calls. In counties without libraries or where satisfactory contract cannot be made board of five is appointed by commissioners, two are women.			Any district wishing to maintain library of its own may be exempted from tax.
Appropriation.	If county appropriation equals one sixth of library's income, county shall have representative.			
Appropriation not over \$200.	Separate county board of five directors to work usually in charge of librarian of some public library.	Librarian salary not over \$50 per yr. and \$25 expenses.		
May be tax levy. May pay for service from general fund and recollect from districts affected.	County supervisors may create separate library board. May contract for service from existing library board. Milwaukee board charges 10c. per county circulation.	County station librarian paid 2½c. per circulation.		

William J. Hamilton

ries. Co-operation with schools is an increasingly important part of the modern library's work, and successful organizations for this work are outlined in this report.

Passing on to the resources within the city, one of the most important is the Municipal University Library, housed in a modern building, having a good book collection, open to the public, and willing to co-operate in every way possible with the public library and the business libraries of the rubber factories. Some efforts have been made between these institutions regarding co-operative cataloging and the building up of collections in engineering, chemistry, home economics, history, social science and general literature.

In April, 1919, Prof. Simmons of the University outlined a plan for building up, by joint co-operative action of the rubber companies and the University, a comprehensive scientific library intended primarily for the use of the chemical laboratories of the rubber industries and the

chemical laboratory of the University. Tho endorsed by a meeting of the chemical engineers of several companies, this plan has not materialized because at the time the large companies were asked to join, it was found that some of them had already formed plans for building up similar libraries in their own organizations.

The Akron Library Trustees Board has already taken several steps towards the formation of a comprehensive library program. One is to make a study of the library needs and of the library resources of the community. Another is the requesting from the city of a budget of \$131,000 for the year 1921, in the formation of which Librarian Hirshberg of Toledo, was consulted by the Board. This budget, which has been tentatively agreed to by the city administration, makes provision for the opening up of four branch libraries in rented rooms; \$30,000 are to be devoted to the purchase of new books; and the library staff at the main library will be enlarged to meet the service contemplated.

The report urges consideration of the following points: The location of new branches; some form of agreement with the Board of Education whereby provision for the erection of branch libraries in connection with new school buildings may be made; co-operative arrangements between the Library Board and the Board of Education for the establishment of well equipped libraries with trained librarians in all existing high schools; the establishment of a municipal reference library in the City Hall; the relation which is to exist between the

public library and the Municipal University Library; the relation which is to exist between the public library and the special libraries in industrial and business concerns; the extent to which the public library should go in the development of business libraries; the permanent location of the enlarged central library (this will become an important question in a short time); and questions of policy concerning the extension of library service to adjoining cities and thruout the county.

Dayton's Library Campaign

THE well-wishers of Dayton's Public Library have spent the summer vacation months in a virgorous campaign to move the Budget Commission to make a grant adequate for the support of the Library.

According to the law, the Library trustees must annually, during the month of May, certify to the Board of Education the amount of money needed for increasing, maintaining and operating the Library during the ensuing year. The Board of Education must then levy annually on each dollar of taxable property within the school district, in addition to all other levies authorized by law, such assessment (not exceeding one and a half mills) as shall be necessary to realize the sum so certified.

The Board of Education, having itself an insufficient appropriation, refused to certify a supplementary budget sufficient to maintain the Library. So all good Daytonians joined in a fight for the life of that good friend of the people.

The trustees, in a widely circulated letter, placed before the public the position of a willing staff, with salaries in arrears and with no assurance of even inadequate salaries for the future, and a book collection deteriorating thru use, and emphasized the fact that without an adequate budget the Library must close, since, under the law, it could not borrow, it could not levy taxes and it could not pile up deficits.

The pulpit urged public support for this most valuable public institution; the "movies" told the pathetic story of the young folks arriving in front of the library entrance only to find a large label which read "Library Closed"; and the press of all colors—*The News*, the *Herald* and *Journal*, the *Miami Valley Socialist* and all

Sunday papers—joined in whole-souled co-operation in educative publicity thru editorials, special articles and constructive handling of news.

The struggle came to an end on September 14th, when the Budget Commission allowed the Library the full amount asked for, namely, \$121,600. And the Library, by the way, is the only department of city or county which received the full appropriation asked.

Dayton is pleased with the result:

The *News* of September 15th "joins the citizenship of Dayton in thanking the Budget Commission of the county for making ample provision for the needs of the public libraries. Much credit . . . is due to Miss Doren, librarian, whose steadfastness and energetic campaign in behalf of the institutions have produced such satisfactory results. Miss Doren has demonstrated in an able manner her incontestable worth to the city and the *News* congratulates her and also the members of the Budget Commission on the happy ending of this vexatious problem. Public libraries have a right to conspicuous consideration in the affairs of Dayton, and this they now have been accorded." And the *Journal* says, "Others who are asking for funds may have to submit to a paring down of their budgets as a result of this action by the county Budget Commission. . . . Nevertheless, it is the consensus of opinion that the maintenance of the Public Library on an efficient working basis is of the utmost importance and something that cannot be disregarded. It was plainly the wish of the public that the Library budget be approved at its full amount, and the Budget Commission, in approving that budget, has only carried out the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the citizens."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 1, 1920



THE Enlarged Program campaign has suffered from a series of cumulated mistakes. The original Committee on Enlarged Program, tho acting within legal bounds, under authority of the Executive Board, rushed its all embracing plans giving opportunity for selection with such speed in its enthusiasm as to create reaction and division within the Association. It failed to discern the after-war reaction from liberal giving, and, despite the early experience with the Red Cross publicity experts, planned over-large expenditures for publicity purposes. The Association at the Chicago special conference gave the Enlarged Program a vote of support, but this proved half-hearted and ineffective and the limitation of the campaign to June 30 was another miscalculation. Then came the protesting memorialists with a new apple of discord and the Association accepted their plan of devoting half of the subscription to endowment purposes, which did not prove a stimulant to public giving. The second committee on Enlarged Program did the best it could but its final report makes a sorry showing of funds actually in hand or pledged, tho many states report organizations hopeful of future success. Thus the new Executive Board has been confronted with the most difficult problem ever placed before the A. L. A. It is making a strong endeavor to redeem the situation by repaying from the second war service fund to the first, which is entirely, under its control, the sum advanced for the second campaign expenses, and paying the balance thus obtained into the A. L. A. treasury. Tho this is robbing Peter to pay Paul it has legally bettered the fiscal situation, under the advice of competent counsel. The subscriptions so far received or pledged more than make good and at least the decks are cleared for a fresh start.

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THE Lake Placid meeting had from John Foster Carr a rousing shake-up, tho he rather over-stated the difficulties within the A. L. A., and this with the appeal of the Executive Board should have the effect of stimulating the campaign toward success. Probably little can be done before election day, which may be followed by another reaction

as to public activities. Nevertheless every effort should be made between election and the Christmas holidays, when the public should come into a generous mood, to make the appeal effective and lay a positive foundation for A. L. A. work in the future. It is quite possible that the campaign may be renewed next year under more favorable circumstances, but that is no reason to give up efforts this year. Therefore let us again look forward to an united effort throughout the country to back up the new Executive Board in its difficult task and assure for the A. L. A. the continuation of its splendid war record into the piping times of peace for which we may again hope when the clouds of to-day have cleared away. The suggestions of Mr. Carr for changes within the A. L. A. are well worth discussion and we will return to this subject later, meantime inviting letters from members of the profession in regard to them.

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LIBRARY Week at Lake Placid was, as is usual with the New York State meetings, a noteworthy and delightful occasion, with a banner attendance of 300. Tho happily the program was not over filled, the days were strenuous with pleasure as well as work. The program was not the less interesting because it was largely untechnical in character, and this year the stress was laid in good part upon relations of the publishing trade, to which the presence of the Book Caravan lent additional interest. William Webster Ellsworth, who has, utilized his long experience with the Century Company to make himself a popular lecturer on books and authors, told of his "Forty Years of Publishing," and Frederic G. Melcher made his début in the new rôle of executive secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, recently organized, in dealing with "The Broader Vision in the Publishing and Selling of Books." In this connection it should be stated that Mr. Melcher, while giving a large part of his time and energy to the new publishers' organization during its formative period, will in his continuing relations with the R. R. Bowker Company concentrate his work on book-trade publications and will be released from editorial connection with the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

There are sometimes questions, for instance as to book discounts, on which the book-trade view and the library view are diverse and competitive, in respect to which the LIBRARY JOURNAL must of course, voice the view of the library profession beyond cavil. It would be unfortunate if, in the minds of those not knowing the personnel involved, there might be fear that a free expression of such view might seem to be hampered thru connection with the working executive of a publishers' association, however unwarranted such fear might be in the present instance. The LIBRARY JOURNAL has always been and will always be maintained, while under direction of the present editor, free from commercial and extraneous influences, and while issued from the same office as book-trade publications, will present with entire independence the point of view of the library profession. Indeed it has been recognized that a common knowledge of both fields has been of use in obtaining for both sides a broader and fairer view each of the other, to which those who know Mr. Melcher will feel sure that in the new relationship he will contribute effectively from the publishing side, as the scope of his address in Library Week indicated. It is gratifying indeed that in the new publishers' association the library point of view can be presented with such knowledge and sympathy as are assured by Mr. Melcher's relations with the library world.

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IT is refreshing indeed to come upon such a "wake up" in library affairs as Akron, Ohio, is showing. The Rubber City, untiring tho always tired, has trebled its population in the census decade from under 70,000 in 1910 to over 200,000 in 1920. An investigation of library conditions has been made by its Bureau of Municipal Research, which reports that the Akron library has been almost at a standstill compared with other municipal libraries of like rank while the city itself has been pushing forward. In 1904 the library moved into the present Carnegie building for which \$82,000 had been given, in 1910 the library appropriation was but \$8470, including \$1100 salary for the librarian, and in 1911 actually fell below the ten per cent guarantee of \$8200. The library appropriation was \$10,000 for 1917, and thereafter jumped to \$15,000 in 1918, to \$20,000 in 1919, and, by the current budget, to \$33,000 for 1920, with a librarian's salary of \$2400. The Bureau pointed out that this advance by no means sufficed for a city of Akron's enterprise and importance and Mr. Hirshberg of Toledo was called in to compare Akron's

library status with that of corresponding cities. As a result the library board now presents a comprehensive program involving a budget of \$131,000 which will provide for the opening of four branch libraries, the expenditure of \$10,000 additional for books in the main library, and \$20,000 in the branches, and an increase in the library staff to match the new developments. The board also announced an intention to obtain a librarian of large experience and high rank to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Egerton. Later it hopes to secure funds for the housing of the four branches in permanent buildings. This is "going some" but it is not out of keeping with the pace which Akron has set for itself in other respects, and the example is to be commended to other cities which, tho they cannot show the same per cent of growth, ought nevertheless to match the library spirit here displayed. Meantime Dayton, where an inadequate budget made the closing of the library a threatened possibility has been redeemed from this danger and put at the fore-front again by the action of the Budget Commission in appropriating for immediate library needs the full amount of \$121,600 asked by the library board. It is quite possible that the crisis may have the happy reaction of emphasizing to Dayton citizens the value of their library and increasing appreciation and use of its service. It is to be hoped that Ohio may soon avail itself of the privileges of the county library law planned for it, which endeavors to utilize to the best advantage the experience of other states in this field. The indications indeed are that Ohio may soon rival its sister state and neighbor, Indiana, as the banner library state of the mid-west.

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STANDARDIZATION and certification have received important impetus from the action of the A. L. A. Executive Board in emphasizing this subject as a prime feature of the Enlarged Program and from the report of the special committee to the New York State Association, approved practically without dissent. This report presents a schedule for the personal budget of a woman librarian, which would provide further evidence that the librarian should have not less pay than the teacher. Its more important proposals, however, are embodied in the proposed act, authorizing the Regents to provide standards for library service for free public libraries, the non-acceptance of which would forfeit state library grants. These grants are now for books but it is further proposed that there should be grants for certified library service ranging from \$25 to \$350 per year in four grades of libraries,

which if utilized thruout the state would not outreach a maximum of \$35,000 per year. The payment would be conditioned on the raising of a multiple of this grant for the librarian's salary, which would have the effect of keeping salaries at least as high as \$450 in the smallest library and \$2100 in those of higher grade. The scheme does not for the present cover library assistants, but it may be reckoned that an ad-

vance at the top would effect an advance all along the line. The Association by its vote in accepting the report appeals to all librarians in New York state to put their shoulders to the wheel in obtaining from the legislature the necessary legislation which if achieved would have a most helpful influence in doing justice to library service thruout the country.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE BUSINESS LIBRARIAN

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The letter from "Anonymous" in the September 1st issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* was so fair in tone and had so many interesting observations upon present-day problems in the library profession, that I should like to add a few observations from my own experience.

The old-fashioned librarian who went into library work "because of the love of books and the desire to serve," in my experience, has not altogether disappeared. Rather, the love of books, the information they contain, and the desire to make this knowledge available, is on the increase. How else can we account for the large number of self-sacrificing workers in public and special libraries thruout the country?

Nor is the librarian who enters the field of business to be looked upon as a renegade from the profession or lacking in appreciation of professional ideals. It is true that the change may represent some increase in remuneration, but there are plenty of losses of other kinds to be made up.

If our public libraries are in many instances unable to pay adequate salaries, it is not because the service rendered is poor or unnecessary. It is rather due to the fact that the average citizen and business man has failed to realize the scope and value of library service and for this reason objects to the increase of library appropriations.

In the increasing number of business, or special, librarians in American commercial life our public libraries are gaining a definite benefit. These men and women are bringing a new idea of professional service into the world of business and they are gradually teaching the business executive the importance of standardized methods and the use of accurate information as a basis for business decisions.

Every concern that secures the services of a special librarian is at once brought into closer contact with local public library facilities, and

sooner or later this new relationship bears fruit in the form of an increased realization of the ideals and services rendered by the public library.

But what of the special librarian hemmed in by the narrow walls of business prejudice and lack of appreciation and understanding of library needs and library methods? The librarian who accepts a business connection may receive a higher salary, but once installed he may find that he is expected alone to handle a task which in a public library would be handled only with the aid of a considerable staff of trained assistants.

The librarian in business has to learn to stand alone. Mayhap for several years he is forced to regulate his work in accordance with the whims of executives who have but the faintest appreciation of the task to be accomplished. During this period the librarian must "bow with the storm," at the same time being on the alert at every minute to perfect the character of his service and to "sell" his superiors as to its importance.

There are compensations of course but of these increased remuneration perhaps plays the least significant part. There are some minds in our profession best adapted to work which calls for a broad general knowledge of the field of literature, and there are others which are only happy when concentrating upon the intricacies of a specialized field of knowledge.

The business librarian must be primarily a specialist. He restricts himself first, let us say, to the one subject Rubber, and then again, primarily, to the rubber products manufactured by the concern with which he is connected. Frequent contact with the literature of this specialized subject may in time make of him an expert and he will reach that enviable position where his suggestions may be sufficiently valuable to result in savings to his company and cheaper commodities for the general public.

As one who has had frequent contact with

both public and special librarians it has been borne upon me with increasing insistence that only thru the closest sort of co-operation can the highest results be obtained, for our profession and for the public service in general. This sort of co-operation can only be obtained thru the continual pledging of our efforts to the realization of the professional ideals to which "Anonymous" refers.

ANONYMOUS THE SECOND.

"A 'REAL CHANCE' TO BETTER CONDITIONS"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have noticed much space given over in the JOURNAL of late to urging upon Library Directors the necessity of giving their employees opportunity for self expression, and the need for directing the activity of employees. Dr. Bostwick writes in the August BOOKMAN of the coming "Socialization of the Library" and illustrates as far as it concerns the staff by remarking that the lunch rooms and locker-rooms are controlled absolutely by the staff.

This may be a remarkable advancement for St. Louis. It would be interesting to know how many other public libraries have "caught up" to this advanced position. It seems to me that all this talk of supplying opportunity for self-expression, etc., smacks of paternalism. It further indicates a condition in libraries that few can view with pride.

In your issue of September 1st, "Under Thirty" writes "The juniors hear talk . . . of discountenancing unions without supplying any real chance for organizing for betterment." What kind of a "real chance" does "Under Thirty" wish to have supplied? If the "Under Thirties" and the juniors really wish a "real chance" to better conditions, not only for themselves but for those who will come after them, they will find that chance in the trade union movement. There too, they will find that "new spirit" that "Under Thirty" is seeking to have supplied at small cost by the "leaders."

TILLOAH SQUIRES, *President.*

Library Employees' Union 15590,

463 Central Park West, New York City.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ABBOTT, M. Jessamine, R. 1917, librarian of the Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California, Riverside, on leave of absence, is employed at the Oregon Agricultural College Library at Corvallis.

ALLEN, Maude E., N.Y.S. 1915-16, reference librarian, Detroit Board of Education will give part of her time as instructor in the Training Class of the Detroit Public Library.

BILLINGSLEY, Mary F., I. 1908, of the Kansas City Railways Company, appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Peru, Neb.

CARROLL, Elise, S. 1920, appointed librarian of the Henry Ford Hospital Library, Detroit, Michigan.

CILLEY, Lillie, I. 1917, appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Chardon, Neb.

COFFIN, Helen, librarian at Corona, Calif., appointed librarian at March Field, the United States aviation school at Riverside, Calif.

DAILEY, Lilla B., R. 1915, recently released from war work in Washington, is acting librarian at the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside (Calif.).

DICE, J. Howard, N.Y.S., 1913, assistant to the director of libraries for the War Department, resigned to accept the librarianship of the University of Pittsburgh.

DICK, Grace I., of the Tulare County (Calif.) Free Library has been appointed cataloger of Mills College Library, Oakland, Calif.

DIXON, Vera, P. 1912, acting librarian of the Iowa State College, appointed to organize a school library system under the Board of Education at Des Moines.

EDINBURG, Edith, is librarian of the Modesto High School Library, Modesto, Calif.

EMMEL, Dorothy, P. 1919, assistant in the children's department at Pratt Institute Free Li-

brary, appointed librarian of the Millbrook (N. Y.) Public Library.

FINNEY, Florence G., P. 1917, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library at State College, Pa., has been made librarian of the Englewood, N. J., Public Library.

FLOWER, Gretchen, formerly librarian of the Tehama County Free Library, Red Bluff, is now librarian of the Tulare County Free Library, Visalia, Calif.

FORD, Charlotte, S. 1918, appointed head of the filing department of the Goldwyn Picture Corporation, New York City.

FRENCH, L. Ruth, S. 1908, made librarian of the Albion, Michigan, Public Library.

GEROULD, James Thayer, recently librarian of the University of Minnesota appointed librarian of the University of Princeton.

GRACE, Louise, librarian of the Butzel Branch of the Detroit Public Library, has become research librarian of the William N. Albee Co., a sales promotion advertising agency in the Marquette Building, Detroit.

GRAHAM, Geraldine, L. A. 1918, appointed librarian of the Tehama County (Calif.) with headquarters at Red Bluff.

GREENMAN, Edward D., N.Y.S. 1909, appointed vice-director of the New York State Bureau of Municipal Information, Albany.

HENRY, Elizabeth, I. 1918, appointed head cataloger of the University of Oklahoma, at Norman.

HERTELL, Helen D., for the past two years assistant librarian at the Lewistown (Me.) Public Library, appointed assistant librarian at the College of Business Administration, Boston University.

HEWITT, Edna, appointed librarian of the Sutter County Free Library, Yuba City, Calif.

HILLIS, Madalene S., librarian of the South Side Branch Library, Omaha, Neb., and a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School, became librarian of the Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska, Omaha, on September 13th.

HODGE, Flora A., of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, appointed Reference Librarian of the University of North Dakota.

LANCEFIELD, Hilda M., N.Y.S. 1916, first assistant, N. Albina branch, Portland Library Association, became librarian of the Washington High School of Portland, September 1.

LAWSON, Sarah, I. 1917-18, appointed librarian of the Madison (S. D.) Public Library.

MCCARTY, Harriet D., P. 1898, has resigned the librarianship at Sewickley, Pa., to become librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank at Charleston, S. C.

NORTHEY, Della F., I. 1911, appointed librarian of the Mankato (Minn.) Public Library.

OCLE, Rachel M., N.Y.S., 1915-16, appointed librarian of Franklin College Library, Franklin, Ind.

PADDOCK, Alice M., N.Y.S. 1906-07, librarian of the Public Library of Jamestown, N. D., resigned to take charge of one of the branches of the Portland, Ore., Library Association.

REGNART, Ora M., appointed librarian of the San Benito County Free Library, Hollister, Calif.

ROBIE, Amelia H., P. 1914, has taken charge of the children's room in the main library at Portland, Oregon.

ROWE, Alice, S. 1916, appointed reference librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

RUMSEY, Lulu, R. 1915, recently of the California Polytechnic High School of San Luis Obispo, appointed librarian of the Anahiem Union High School at Anahiem, Calif.

RUSSELL, Helen, S. 1916, resigned from the Jubilee Branch, Buffalo, to become librarian of the Geneseo (N. Y.) State Normal School.

SAMPSON, Elizabeth, S. 1918, for the past two years a member of the Simmons College Library School staff, appointed assistant librarian at the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, North Carolina.

SCHECK, Alice, L. A. 1913, appointed librarian of the First National Bank at Los Angeles.

SEYMOUR, Ruth, appointed librarian of the State Normal School Library, San Francisco.

STILES, Jane, is in charge of the adult work of the "Your Home" Library, Johnson City, N. Y., and Ruth Hoffman of the work with children.

WELLS, Edith, of the Hospital Department A. L. A. Library War Service, has resigned to accept a secretarial position with the Women's Municipal League of New York City.

WOOD, Margaret, S. 1917, appointed an assistant in library science at the Simmons College Library School, Boston, Mass.

ZACHERT, Adeline B., director of the extension work of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library will sail on October 23rd to spend some months organizing libraries in the Virgin Islands, and on her return in January will become director of school libraries for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The following letter has been issued to the members by the Executive Board of the A. L. A.:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1920.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

The new Executive Board is confronted by a responsibility that has never before faced an Executive Board of the A. L. A. We have had precipitated upon us, thru no choice of our own, a three-fold responsibility. We have the inheritance from the War Service Committee, which is considerable. We have the inheritance of the Enlarged Program Committee, which seems to be peculiarly perplexing. And we have the regular A. L. A. activities.

In the funds that were turned over to the Executive Board by the War Service Committee there was some money which had come from the first campaign, and over which the A. L. A. has complete control. Most of the War Service balance, however, was from the second (that is, the United War Work) campaign, the use of which was, and to a considerable extent is, under the control of the Committee of Eleven, which has the final decision as to the expenditures of the war fund balances of all the seven organizations associated in the second (U. W. W.) campaign.

The Executive Board has secured legal opinion and approval to use the money derived from the first campaign in liquidating a part of the loan to the Committee on Enlarged Program as will be seen in this statement.

At the first meeting of the present Executive Board, June 7th, in Colorado Springs, there were present: Miss Tyler, President, Mr. Meyer, First Vice-President, Miss Krause, Second Vice-President, Miss Tobitt, Mr. Utey, Mr. Milam, Secretary, Miss Bogle, Assistant Secretary, and upon invitation, Mr. Carlton, Chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee.

It was voted that the Executive Board instruct the Chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee to inform the regional and state directors that upon the discontinuance of the Enlarged Program Committee, July 15th, the appeals for funds shall continue and their organization be kept intact.

It was also voted that the Chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program be authorized to arrange for the continuance of such organization and publicity employees to September first as may be necessary, with the understanding that the expenses must come within the limits of the appropriations made for campaign purposes.

The selection of a sponsor for the launching of the U. S. Shipping Board Vessel, which is to be named A. L. A., was left in the hands of the President.

Mr. George B. Utey was appointed to succeed Miss Tobitt and Miss Josephine A. Rathbone was appointed to succeed herself on the Publishing Board.

Mr. Utey, Mr. A. S. Root, and Mr. H. W. Carver were appointed as a Finance Committee.

A Committee (later called the Committee on Ways and Means) was appointed "to continue the activities of the Enlarged Program Committee's appeal for funds." Mr. Adam Strohm, Mr. A. S. Root, and Miss

Louise B. Krause were appointed.

A committee consisting of Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, and Miss Edith Tobitt was appointed to consider the transfer of Library War Service activities to governmental or other agencies, with instructions to report at the September meeting of the Board.

The President of the Association was empowered to employ the services of a counsellor at law to advise the Executive Board on all matters on which the Executive Board may wish to secure legal authority.

The second meeting was held July 15-16, 1920, in New York City.

Present: Miss Tyler, President, Miss Krause, Messrs. Root, Strohm, Meyer, Dana, and Secretary Milam.

Mr. Carlton presented the final report of the Committee on Enlarged Program (which is printed separately). The report was received and the Committee discharged. No action was taken on the recommendation made in the report.

Mr. Milam was added to the Committee appointed June 7th, to consider the transfer of A. L. A. activities in continuation of Library War Service to governmental or other agencies, and

It was voted that the Committee be instructed to report a detailed recommendation to the September meeting of the Executive Board, looking to the termination of the Library War Service on January 1, 1921, and that pending this report, no new enterprises be undertaken.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE BUDGET

It was voted that the following Library War Service budget from July 1 to December 31, 1920, be adopted as a basis for operations until the next meeting:

Estimated Income

Balance General Director's account	\$ 7,741.13
In hands librarians and agents	70,896.58
Total General Director's account	\$78,637.71
Balance American Security and Trust Co., Cash	30,614.67
Liberty Bonds, W. S. Stamps, etc.	211,835.75
Total, American Security and Trust Co.	242,450.42
Due from Committee on Enlarged Program	202,340.00
Total	\$523,428.13

Note:

If Liberty Bonds are sold at 15 per cent. loss, deduct about \$32,000. If Committee on E. P. does not return campaign funds, deduct \$202,340.

Estimated Expenditures

Hospital service and books for the blind	
Hospital	\$35,000
Blind	5,000
	\$40,000.00
Merchant Marine	65,000.00
Ex-Service Men	35,000.00
Industrial War Work	10,000.00

Paris Headquarters	20,000.00
Insular Possessions and other Overseas	20,000.00
Navy	5,000.00
Headquarters expense and general departments	55,000.00
Total	\$250,000.00

The Board authorized the Secretary, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Treasurer to make tentative arrangements for the transfer of War Service Funds to the Treasurer of the Association; voted, \$80,000 for Library War Service operating expenses during July and August, and authorized the sale of certain securities held for the Library War Service fund. At the request of the General Director, the title of General Director was abolished and the authority and duties involved in that office were vested in the Secretary of the A. L. A.

REGULAR A. L. A. BUDGET

On the recommendation of Chairman Utley of the Finance Committee (by letter) concurred by Dr. Root, the following Revised and Supplementary Budget was approved:

	July 1 to December 31, 1920		
	Estimated Income, 12 Months	Income, Jan. 1 to June 30	Estimated Income July 1 to Dec. 31
Membership dues, Annual	\$11,000.0	\$9,816.25	\$1,000.00
Income Endowment Fund	400.00	200.00	200.00
Income Carnegie Fund	4,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00
Appropriation Committee on Enlarged Program	1,200.00	600.00	600.00
Appropriation Library War Service	3,300.00	1,853.50	1,446.00
Appropriation Library War Service			5,000.00
Interest	80.00	37.58	42.00
Sale of Publications	12,000.00	6,332.81	5,667.00
Sale of Books (Review copies)	900.00	450.00	450.00
Membership (Life) ..		250.00	
Balance, January 1, 1920 ..		5,508.03	
Balance, July 1, 1920 ..			4,947.22
	\$33,380.00	\$27,048.17	\$21,852.22
	Estimated Expenditures 1920	Expended Jan.-June 30, inc.	Estimated Expenditures July 1- Dec. 31, 1920
Bulletin	\$1,800.00	\$3,819.01	\$3,000.00
Conference	1,200.00	932.65	267.00
Committees	800.00	269.41	500.00
Salaries	10,750.00	5,984.82	6,295.00
Supplies	600.00	456.58	400.00
Postage, Telephone	600.00	315.08	300.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	272.44	275.00
Contingencies	1,730.00		1,000.00
Travel (Executive Board)	400.00		
Travel (Others)	400.00	1,018.15	400.00
Publishing Board			
Interest from Carnegie Fund	4,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00
Sale of Publications	10,100.00	6,782.81	3,317.00
*Treasurer's balance ..			3,598.22
Endowment		250.00	
Balance, July 1		4,947.22	
	\$33,380.00	\$27,048.17	\$21,852.22

*Reverted Balances of Several Years.

The President and the Secretary were authorized to be in attendance at the Fall meeting of the Council of the National Information Bureau in Washington, and the Secretary was officially delegated as a member of the Council.

Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, previously appointed by the General Director to be director of the American Library in Paris, Inc., and European Representative of the A. L. A., was authorized to represent the A. L. A. at the Brussels Conference of the Institut International de Bibliographie, and at the Norwich meeting of the British Library Association.

It was voted that Headquarters endeavor to arrange to have a suitable person at such state meetings of Associations as requested, at the cost of those respective Associations, if possible.

It was voted that the President and Secretary be authorized to arrange for a mid-winter meeting of the Council in Chicago during the holiday season.

It was voted that the Executive Board instruct its Committee on Ways and Means, acting thru and with the advice of the Secretary, to reduce the employees and expenses of the campaign organization as rapidly as possible; to eliminate them entirely as soon as it may be feasible in the interests of the Association, and

That the Committee report at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Inasmuch as the report of the Enlarged Program Committee (mailed herewith) showed a considerable deficit the Board sought to adequately meet this with such unassigned funds as are under its control. After a careful study of the War Service funds, as shown in the final (3rd) Report of the War Service Committee, the following action was taken:

It was voted (1) That the balance available of the First War Service Fund, namely cash \$5,511.90 and Bonds \$350.00, be paid on the loan made to the Committee on Enlarged Program, from the Second Library War Service Fund.

(2) That the loan from the First Library War Service Fund to the Committee on Enlarged Program, namely \$52,340.00, be cancelled.

(3) That the sum expended by the Library War Finance Committee for the expenses of the Second Library War Service Campaign, namely \$79,063.79, be charged against the Second Library War Service Fund, and credited to the First Library War Service Fund.

(4) That, when so credited, the amount (\$79,063.79) be used to repay the loan to the Committee on Enlarged Program from the Second Library War Service Fund.

This action, the legality of which has been confirmed by attorneys consulted by the President, has the effect of paying \$137,265.69 of the campaign expenses with moneys in the first fund, thus liquidating the loan to that extent. (There will be a slight decrease in this sum because of the loss on Liberty Bonds when sold.)

It was voted that \$25,000 from the Campaign Expense Fund be paid back to the Library War Service Fund.

The written opinion of the attorneys, Messrs. Chapman, Cutler and Parker of Chicago is on file at Headquarters office and typed copy will be sent to any member who especially desires to examine it. We briefly quote from it as follows: "We are convinced that it is the duty of the Association, both in law and in good morals, to repay to the first fund the moneys advanced by it for the prosecution of the second campaign, and to devote any moneys now in its hands or coming to it in return for funds advanced, to the discharge of its obligations incurred in the prosecution of the third (E. P.) campaign."

The Board authorized the transfer of the Campaign Expense Funds from the retiring chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program to the Treasurer of the Association, at such time as is convenient to both parties, in accordance with the rules that prevail in such matters, and

That, pending this transaction, the disbursement of this money remain in the same hands in which it has heretofore been.

It was voted that the final report of the Enlarged Program Committee, which is authorized to be printed, shall be issued at once as a leaflet to be mailed directly to the A. L. A. Members, accompanied by a report of the proceedings of this Executive Board meeting, signed by the Secretary and President, with such other material as the President may think advisable.

THE OUTLOOK

The Board believes that there are hopeful possibilities for the immediate future calling for the united support and active endeavor of every member of the A. L. A. The spirit and traditions of our organization and the challenge of the present day should be sufficient stimulus to urge immediate effort in many directions especially the following:

1. Securing a larger membership, thru the personal efforts of each member. Numbers are convincing evidence of a genuine professional spirit in an organization. Let each member add at least one person to the Membership thru personal invitation.
2. Placing professional standards of librarianship on a sounder basis thru the creation of a National Board of Certification and Standardization which shall be a stabilizing factor in grading and dignifying library service and improving library salaries.
3. Recruiting for library service by interesting promising young men and women who have the personal and educational requisites in library work.
4. Strengthening the helpful service that is rendered by the Headquarters office as rapidly as the revenues from membership and other sources admit.
 - (a) Developing the Employment Bureau in rendering practical service to both libraries and librarians.
 - (b) Extending aid to undeveloped states, where library sentiment and support should be promoted and encouraged, library legislation and adequate support for libraries, secured.
 - (c) Giving information, advice and encouragement on all phases of library work thru correspondence or personal visits in response to requests.
5. Keeping open the channels for contributions and subscriptions to the A. L. A. thru the active interest and efforts of librarians who will set forth, with the aid of Headquarters, the needs and opportunities for extending the service of books to every community, to the end that the publicity secured and the work done by librarians and others thruout the country may yield the largest possible results.

In all the A. L. A. work the officers of the Association urge your sympathetic interest, your suggestions, and your help.

(Signed) ALICE S. TYLER, *President*.

(Signed) CARL H. MILAM, *Secretary*.

THE STATUS OF THE "BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY" CAMPAIGN AS REPORTED BY THE REGIONAL DIRECTORS ON JULY 15TH

The status of the campaign at the time of the presentation of the final report of the Committee on Enlarged Program to the Executive Board (July 15th) was as given below. The figures show the total of cash in hand and pledges for the respective states, in the great majority of cases the whole or the greater part has been already collected. The grand total has since reached a higher figure, being as we go to press somewhat over \$68,000.

ALABAMA. Peter A. Brannon. Late in organizing owing to death of Regional Director. "Difficult to organize at this season. The prolongation of campaign until December will be helpful. Will do work during summer months in connection with my official duties." \$50.

ARIZONA. Estelle Luttrell. "Work will be pushed in the Fall. Too hot in summer in this section." Local mining companies interested. \$100.

ARKANSAS. Daisy Deloney. "It will take some time to educate the people. Personal visits bring results. American Legion interested, want libraries established in their community houses. General interest in libraries. Work will continue." \$300.

CALIFORNIA. Charles S. Greene. "Situation slowed up account A. L. A. difficulties. New State Director appointed. Promise better news." Mr. Ferguson of the State Library is Regional Director. \$500.

COLORADO. Will take up work in the Fall.

CONNECTICUT. No State Director. Regional Director says: "I believe the campaign can be put over but it means persistent effort and constant encouragement to the faint hearted. Connecticut Library Commission will undertake during August and September to bring the matter to the attention of the Library Trustees."

DELAWARE. Daniel Corbit, Chairman. Lately organized. "The State Library Commission has endorsed the Enlarged Program. No active work before September. The members of the Commission will act as Directors."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Lewis Barrington, Chairman. The campaign has not been successful on account of local circumstances, but it is believed by library leaders in Washington that it can be made more of a success in the Fall, and that certain prominent local librarians have become definitely interested in the success of the campaign. \$300.

FLORIDA. Joseph F. Marron. "Some cities have sent in full amount of the expected sums. Prospects for full amount fair. Many counties unable to make campaign now, but feel hopeful for Fall activity." \$825.04.

GEORGIA. C. Seymour Thompson. Mr. Thompson, the State Director, underwent a serious operation. Mr. Duncan Burnet the Regional Director writes:—"I am State Directing in Georgia, also local Director here. Thompson put us down for \$500 which we will, of course, get. The interesting thing is how much more. I hope it will be all as easy as this." \$671.

IDAHO. Ruth Cowgill. "The amounts subscribed are small because Idaho is not a rich state but the response in almost every locality has been most hearty and sympathetic. I am sorry that we cannot finish in the time first appointed, but by Fall I am pretty

- sure we shall have raised our amount, and have introduced the American Library Association and the library idea into every part of the state." \$1,099.
- ILLINOIS. "The ground has not yet been scratched." \$1,400.
- INDIANA. Charles E. Rush. "Indiana will do her share. Only one unfavorable report. We are at work." \$2,010.
- IOWA. Quotation from the *Des Moines Tribune*, June 15, 1920: "A Book for everybody Campaign will soon be launched in Iowa by the A. L. A. and directly carried on by the Iowa Library Commission. The Iowa Campaign has been delayed for want of a State Director according to Miss Julia Robinson, Secretary of the State Commission. The National Association which recently met at its annual conference intends to promote good reading thru books and libraries by creating a public sentiment in favor of libraries. Miss Alice Tyler, formerly Secretary of the Iowa State Library Commission was elected President of the American Library Association at the annual conference."
- KANSAS. John B. Heffelfinger, Vice-President, Security National Bank, Arkansas City, Kansas. "You have asked us for \$16,000. We expect to send you \$20,000, but you must give us time." \$500.
- KENTUCKY. (State Director not appointed.) New effort will be made in the Fall.
- LOUISIANA. Louise Singley (in charge). Late in organizing owing to death of Regional Director. "Am procuring representative backing for Louisiana. As concrete evidence of interest I have been given contributions when asking only for endorsement. One to the amount of \$100.00. We shall not have a great deal of trouble in getting a fair sum." \$200.
- MAINE. Henry E. Dunnack. "I intend to continue the movement and will spare no effort to make it a complete success. Expect entire amount." \$960.
- MARYLAND. E. E. Hood (in charge). "It will be hard work but believe we will get our quota in Fall."
- MASSACHUSETTS. John Moulton. "The organization is shaping itself well but there will be no organization effected until Fall. The majority of librarians reporting are hopeful. The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs turned down several appeals for endorsement, including the Red Cross, and cordially endorsed this movement." \$1,082.
- MINNESOTA. It is understood that all library employees are state employees and barred by law from making appeals for funds. Effort will be made to have appeal made by others.
- MISSISSIPPI. W. F. Marshall. Late in organizing owing to death of Regional Director. Organization going on and will continue in the Fall.
- MISSOURI. Harold L. Wheeler. "Will keep at it. Difficult work. Some local library people hold the view tha libraries are all bunk, and that Carnegie was a fool, etc. All the more reason for the Enlarged Program." \$220.
- MONTANA. Elizabeth Powell. "The last legislature passed a new law causing a decrease of appropriation which seriously crippled libraries. I still hope that Montana will be able to help." \$142.95.
- NEBRASKA. Regional Director making new effort to enlist participation of leading Nebraska libraries.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE. L. S. Edwards. "All things considered I am getting along quite well with the organization. Some towns have exceeded their quotas. Some are not ready to report yet. Other counties are organizing." \$396.18.
- NEW JERSEY. L. R. Morris—Acting State Director. Just started.
- NEW MEXICO. Evelyn Shuler. "Work will be pushed in the Fall."
- NEW YORK. Dr. Frederick W. Betts. Quiet work going on in State. Amounts received from various libraries not before known to have been working. Larger cities will work in Fall with hope of local leaders for success. Mr. Yust in Rochester promises some help in the Fall. (Quotation from Mr. Walter L. Brown.) "We have by no means given up the idea and hope ultimately to stand with the faithful." \$22,297.
- NORTH CAROLINA. Mary B. Palmer. The State Director resigned on account of ill health. Has appointed a successor. The State Treasurer, a banker, advises holding campaign in Fall with fair hope of success. In spite of difficulties report \$520.00 collected. \$520.
- NORTH DAKOTA. Winnie Bucklin. Work suspended for Summer. Will continue in Fall. \$310.
- OHIO. Carl P. P. Vitz. "I see nothing to it but to keep at the job until we have a creditable performance on record for Ohio. Things can be pushed next Fall thru County libraries, County School Superintendents, Federations of Women's Clubs, and Community Chests." (Quotation from Mr. Wheeler of Youngstown) "We will get our money from this burg somehow." \$12,925.37.
- OKLAHOMA. Ruby Canton. "Full amount plainly visible." \$2,150.
- OREGON. Faint hope that work will be undertaken in the Fall.
- PENNSYLVANIA. Anna A. MacDonald. "I expect to get total amount. We will interest labor and all regular organizations." (Quotation from Mr. Leete) "Anxious not to lose any chance of success. Pittsburgh might as well be included in all plans." \$200.
- RHODE ISLAND. Herbert O. Brigham. "Many librarians have failed to give adequate support. Not advisable to continue. This applies to general drive, but it is our intention to follow up large financial prospects." \$753.97.
- SOUTH CAROLINA. Robert M. Kennedy. Will carry on campaign in Fall on advice of Local Directors who state they can easily raise the amounts in their different localities. \$249.
- SOUTH DAKOTA. Hiram E. Beebe. Campaign delayed owing to local circumstances. State Director, a banker, will carry on campaign in the Fall.
- TENNESSEE. State Director resigned on account of ill health.
- TEXAS. Julia Ideson. "We shall not be able to continue the work in this region before Fall, but hope to have work pushed thru the Summer months, and taken up with renewed vigor when everyone settles down after vacations." \$500.
- UTAH. Mary Elizabeth Downey. "The campaign will be a success when developed as a civic problem thru High and Junior Schools of the State. We shall have to push it off until the opening of school, and there is no question but at that time we will meet with success all over the state."
- VERMONT. Rebecca W. Wright. State Director resigned due to leaving the State. New Director will take up work in the Fall. \$273.14.
- VIRGINIA. Henry R. McIlwaine. "We propose to continue to work until satisfactory results are obtained." \$1,000.
- WASHINGTON. Judson Toll Jennings. "In campaigns for three different movements more has been collected for the A. L. A. than any one of the others and the work not all done yet." "An exhibit in the main

lobby of one of the libraries attended by an assistant brought in \$170.00 in two days."—Seattle. The work will continue. \$4,370.

WEST VIRGINIA. Clifford R. Myers. "I have decided to stick to my post. The movement seems to be gaining ground. Local Directors are at work in the various cities. Am offering prizes of books to cities making largest contributions." \$50.

WYOMING. Agnes R. Wright. "The organization is going slowly, but I am sure each County will swing into line. I will push the work." \$500.

ALASKA, \$175; NEVADA, \$200; WISCONSIN, \$1000.

BALANCE SHEET OF APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES June 30th, 1920

Received from the American Library Association	\$202,340.00
Disbursements to June 30, 1920	133,809.50

Balance June 30	\$68,530.50
Amount needed to cover expenses of Field, estimated from telegrams from Regional and State Directors	9,270.00

*Balance available June 30, 1920	\$59,260.50
Estimated Budget to cover National and City Headquarters thru months of July, August and September	29,510.07

Estimated Balance October 1, 1920, for any and all purposes	\$29,750.43
*Does not include interest on deposit.	

BUDGET FOR THE ENLARGED PROGRAM OF THE A. L. A. APPEAL FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1920

Organization

Salaries	\$2,787.18
Travel and Subsistence	2,000.00
Printing and Multigraphing	700.00
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph	1,400.00

Totals	\$6,887.18
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Publicity

Salaries	\$1,985.40
Travel and Subsistence	100.00
Printing, Multigraphing, Clipping, etc.	2,650.00
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph	1,575.00
Office Supplies	300.00
Special letter to large subscribers	5,000.00

Totals	\$11,610.40
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Office

Salaries	\$1,120.00
Rent	630.00
Lighting	90.00
Audit	300.00

Totals	\$2,140.00
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City of New York

Salaries	\$6,974.99
Printing and Multigraphing	300.00
Postage, Telegraph and Telephone	450.00
Rent	450.00
Office, Supplies, Typewriters, Janitor, Ice, Cleaning, etc.	697.50

Totals	\$8,872.49
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Grand Total	\$29,510.07
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THE LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION

The second meeting of the Library Workers Association was held at Lake Placid September 23rd at 11:30 a. m. during the annual conference of the New York State Library Association. There was an attendance of about eighty. Mary G. Peters, vice-president, presided and in her opening remarks, expressed for the president regret at her inability to be present and for the members, appreciation of New York State hospitality. Miss Dunmore, Newark, N. J., then moved that, as the minutes of the Atlantic City Meeting had been printed, the reading of them be omitted. Following this action, Miss Peters asked for the Secretary's report as L. W. A. representative at the A. L. A. conference at Colorado Springs. Catherine Van Dyne, the representative, explained that her chief activity had been the answering of arguments and attempted correction of unfortunate impressions about the Association, its purpose and procedure. She gave her experiences at the conference, spoke of interviews with "celebrities," discussed program difficulties, and efforts to get in touch with those interested in subjects allied with the employment problem. Altho a crowded program had prevented the inclusion of a talk about the L. W. A. in the general sessions at which assistants were to present the assistant's point-of-view, Miss Van Dyne introduced the subject from the floor, urging that this movement of assistants be not only countenanced but encouraged. She mentioned the agreeable notices which after-dinner speakers at the Claim-Jumpers dinner had given the L. W. A. and referred to the publicity which had been given the Association thru the distribution of several hundred copies of the L. W. A. *Journal* just published. She regretted that again owing to a crowded program, it was possible to hold only a most informal meeting of the L. W. A.

Stopovers on her way home at A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago, Elkhart, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Syracuse and Utica postponed her arrival in Newark until late in June. By that time the L. W. A. had filled its first position. Here Miss Van Dyne asked Miss Manley to present an account of the work which had been done during her absence then and later.

Miss Manley in beginning her story asked those present to remember that the work of the Association had been done in the outside time of those interested and at a period of the year when conditions were most unsettled owing to vacations. The growth of the organization from fifty-four at Atlantic City to one hundred and fifty-seven at Lake Placid was cited. This included sixteen institutional members among

them being Brooklyn; Wichita, Kan.; New Haven, Conn.; and Savannah, Ga. Members had been recruited from eighteen states. She spoke of the constant effort made by officers of the Association to keep in touch with the members who were urged to call on the officers for any service or suggestion. In proof of the constant communication, she said that over 335 personal letters had been exchanged with members. Statistics on increases of salaries showed that approximately 40% of the members had received advances since May 1. While full credit was not claimed by the Association, it was evident that its influence had been felt. Approximately 30% of the members had heard of other openings thru the Association. Speaking of publicity, she referred to the generous amount of space given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, the commission bulletins, etc.; and spoke of her efforts to co-operate with other agencies such as the American Museum Association, the New York Filing Association, the Special Libraries Association, and others. She mentioned L. W. A. representation at Philadelphia (District Librarians), Passaic, N. J., Hoboken, N. J., and the Isles of Shoals. With reference to the filling of positions, forty different places had appealed to the L. W. A. for help. These vacancies occurred in towns as widely separated as College Station, Texas; New Haven, Conn.; Savannah, Ga.; Sioux City, Iowa, and Washington, D. C. Five of these positions were filled thru the offices of the L. W. A. and over twenty-five are still pending. Apropos of the work and correspondence each position involved, she said that 239 letters were exchanged. The Association's entire correspondence showed that, exclusive of circular-letters, 1342 personal letters had been received and sent out.

Mrs. Hamilton of Queensborough moved that the reports be accepted as read and the motion was carried. Miss Peters then proposed the reading of the constitution. Ruth Alexander, Boston, moved that, inasmuch as the constitution had been submitted to the entire membership by letter prior to the meeting, it be adopted as read. The motion was carried. (The constitution will be given in full in the next number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.)

Helen M. Grannis, Perth Amboy, N. J., submitted the report of the Nominating Committee. The following Board of Directors was then elected: To serve until 1921: Ruth Alexander, Harvard Business College Library, Boston, Mass., Carl L. Cannon, New York Public Library, Clarence W. Summer, Public Library, Sioux City, Iowa; to serve until 1922: Catherine Van Dyne, Public Library, Newark, N. J.,

Hedwig Roghé, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., Herman O. Parkinson, Public Library, Stockton, Calif.; to serve until 1923: Emma V. Baldwin, East Orange, N. J., Ella F. Corwin, Public Library, Elkhart, Ind., Mary G. Peters, Public Library, Bayonne, N. J.

Miss Peters reported that the A. L. A. had appointed a committee to confer with the L. W. A. on affiliation: Edith Tobitt, Omaha, Neb. (chairman), June R. Donnelly, Boston, Mass., and Edna B. Pratt, Passaic, N. J. The committee appointed to represent the L. W. A. consists of Miss Manley, Newark (chairman), Ella F. Corwin, Elkhart, and Ruth Alexander, Boston. Mrs. Hamilton, Queensborough, then asked that the question of correspondence courses for librarians be considered. This was referred to the directors and on motion the meeting adjourned.

CATHERINE VAN DYNE,
Secretary.

LIBRARY WEEK AT LAKE PLACID

The thirtieth annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held at the Lake Placid Club, September 20-25, with headquarters at the Lakeside House. There was a record attendance of over 300, including members and friends from New Jersey (8), Massachusetts (6), Pennsylvania (5), Michigan (3), Louisiana, Illinois and the District of Columbia (2 each), Wisconsin, Maryland, Connecticut and Ohio (1 each), and Canada (4). The weather thruout the week was bright and clear and contributed not a little to the week's enjoyment. The sessions were short, that of the morning closing as a rule at noon so as to allow for the informal conferences which were a successful feature of last year's conference program and still more so at this. The afternoons were left entirely free for the Boston Symphony programs, tea at Lakeside and at Mr. Dewey's house, and out of door attractions, and the evening program began early and closed at nine o'clock so as to leave everyone free to enjoy the second daily Boston Symphony program. A great part of those registered arrived in time for the opening of the meeting, when, after dinner, Mr. Dewey, founder and president of the Club, gave a hearty welcome to members and visitors, told of the origin and development of the Club and of many points of interest of the neighborhood and of the facilities for recreation free to Conference visitors—boating, bathing, golf, motoring, music—to the temporary detriment of the delegates' interest in library affairs. A "psychic melange," under the directorship of Mr. Delroy, with the co-opera-

tion of his audience, giving explanations of many occult phenomena, fake and genuine, brought the opening evening to a happy close.

SCHOLARSHIP EVENING

As at last year's meeting, the central function of the week was scholarship evening, where the winners of the scholarships and officers of the Association and distinguished guests dined together. Paul M. Paine, chairman of the Scholarship Committee presided, and, in behalf of the Association, congratulated the winners on having attained signal efficiency in the administration of their libraries and in library publicity. He read a letter from R. R. Bowker, regretting his inability to attend the meeting and to make the presentation address. In place of Mr. Bowker, Dr. Wyer made a happy address, after which Mr. Paine called upon Anna G. Hall to present certificates to the following scholarship winners:

Class A. Population 50-500. 9 contestants, 104 libraries. Kate H. Warren, East Honnsfield, N. Y., 11 years' service; Mrs. L. B. Lougee, Marilla, N. Y., 7 years; Mrs. Carrie H. Perry, Bristol, N. Y., 19 years.

Class B. Population 500-1000. 15 contestants, 89 libraries. Mrs. Florence T. Arnold, Lyons Falls, 3 years service; Mrs. Lucy B. Hoxie, Edmundston, 1½ years; Josephine Elberson, Setauket, 8 years.

Class C. Population 1000-2000. 31 contestants. 74 libraries. Mary S. Crandell, Warrensburg, 19 years service; Mrs. Mary H. Kneeland, Nunda, 8 years; Mrs. Ruth W. Ramond, Clinton, 5 years; honorable mention, Mrs. Cary B. Rogers of Randolph, 1 year.

Class D. Population 2000-4000. 17 contestants. 63 libraries. Ida M. Cheesborough, Fairport, 10 years service; Lucy Bensley, Springville, 17 years; Mrs. O. A. Manzer, Camden, 6 years.

Class E. Population 4000-6000. 14 contestants. 38 libraries. Lillian E. Achilles, Albion, 30 years service; Emma W. Piehl, Westfield, 1½ years; Louise W. Miller, Dobbs Ferry, 11 years.

An expression of thanks and appreciation on behalf of the scholarship holders, made by Miss Cheesborough, concluded this pleasant function.

CERTIFICATION STANDARDIZATION AND SALARIES

The report of the Committee on Standardization and Certification, read by Dr. Williamson, outlined, as a practical help towards determining salaries, a personal budget for a woman librarian, leaving all figures to be filled in by those who are concerned in each separate com-

munity. The use of this way of determining salaries would tend to do away with the custom of paying a lower salary to librarians unable or unwilling to leave a particular community. The Committee pointed out, further, that a minimum salary based on the cost of bare necessities is not enough, that the librarian is placed in a position of leadership in the cultural and educational affairs of the community and must be able by her professional attainments and earning power to command the respect of all classes. With a view to establishing librarians' salaries on some kind of professional basis, the Committee recommends the endorsement of the teacher-standard for librarians and the adoption of a schedule of salaries similar to those paid to teachers in the respective communities, but points out that librarians cannot justly claim the pay of teachers until the effectiveness of the library as an educative force has been demonstrated, or until librarians are as well prepared for their work as teachers, and the Committee does not believe that it is possible to attain the teachers-standard of compensation without standardization of library service and a complete system of certification for librarians. The rules of the Board of Regents require that a teacher, before she enters into contract to teach, must possess a certificate of qualification and it is stipulated that no trustee or Board of Education may make a valid contract with a teacher who is not legally qualified. The Committee, having carefully reconsidered the plan adopted a year ago, resubmits it to the Association (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, Oct., 1919, p. 669) emphasizing that this certification: Applies only to the position of head librarian or director; Is compulsory only in places of 3000 population or over; Is compulsory only as vacancies occur after the plan is put into effect; Does not provide for the issuance of certificates to those who do not qualify for them; but does not deprive anyone of his present position. Along with the plan of certification, the Committee proposed a small state appropriation to be paid to libraries which employ certificated librarians; a minimum of \$25 for communities of 5000 population and under to a maximum of 350 for places with a population of 25,000 and over. In the smallest community claiming the maximum grant, the librarian would receive a minimum salary of \$450; in the next group, \$1000; in the third, \$1500; and in the fourth, \$2100. The amount of money necessary to pay such service grants, if every library in a state should apply for the maximum allowance of its class, would only be \$29,000; or, allowing for such libraries in

places of less than 3000 population as might choose to claim this state aid, not more than \$35,000 would be needed.

The report was unanimously accepted, with the addition of a statement that it is to be understood that the sums \$450, \$1000 and \$1500 are not recommended as minimum salaries in the respective groups.

A similar conclusion was arrived at by the Committee on School Librarians' Salaries, namely that in order to accomplish anything, the educational requirements of library assistants must be made approximate to those of assistant teachers. If, for example, in New York City, which contains half the population of the state, graduation from high school followed by two years training in library economy were required, it would then be possible to have assistant librarians classified as assistant teachers.

INSTITUTE WORK

The report of the Committee on Institutes, read by Sabra Vought, included a survey of the attitude of the Association towards the Institute's work for a period of nearly twenty years and an appeal to the Association, either definitely to reject responsibility for this work and induce the State to assume it, or to support it with the full measure of means, interest and official co-operation with which it was first undertaken and which its present scale of operation demands. In 1902 it was unanimously voted by the Association that "inasmuch as the holding of library institutes is the most definite and important work of the Association, the funds in its treasury should in large measure be held for the benefit of this work," and \$200 was appropriated for the use of the Institute Committee. Ten years later this sentiment was emphasized, when it was unanimously adopted "that the Association reaffirm its declaration and policy adopted ten years ago and that \$300 be appropriated for this work . . . "Last year an appropriation of \$200 was voted, as usual, for the year's expenses, but the Committee was made to understand that it was expected to return unused a large part of this appropriation. This it did, carrying on the year's work with the expenditure of only \$46.67. With this small expenditure twenty meetings were held, at which 426 libraries were represented by 900 persons.

The Committee expressed itself as strongly of the opinion that a direct state appropriation of at least \$1,500 a year should be made for its work and recommends that the State Association make a vigorous effort to secure such appropriations. However, as the work for the next year will be completed before any such appropriation can be available, it urges that the Association

appropriate \$200 for next year's expenses, it being understood that the whole amount is to be used for that purpose. This was approved and referred to the incoming executive board.

SOME SPECIAL LIBRARIES

A program arranged by Florence Bradley, librarian of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, on the work of some special libraries occupied Thursday morning. By "special" for the purpose of this program was understood not business or commercial libraries but those of philanthropic and other organizations devoted to some form of "uplift," which supplement the resources of the public library.

Helen Letson told of her experience as librarian at the Bloomingdale Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases, a branch of the New York City Hospital, where 350 patients and the resident doctors and nurses form an isolated little community. For these three classes of inhabitants there are, to a great extent, separate collections, but all three classes, as well as the janitorial, the kitchen and the other staffs use a collection of general literature. Relatively few of the patients come to the library either alone or in charge of the librarian or nurse, a great part of the work of the librarian, in consequence, is taking around collections of books to the various wards and changing these once a week. For the patients a collection of bright and entertaining literature, from which "problems" and all other harrowing things are eliminated, is necessary. Miss Letson gave some interesting examples of the reading of the users of the general library in this out of the way spot, a porter, for example, read all of George Bernard Shaw's works.

Mrs. Ruth Kimball Gardiner, associate librarian of the American Social Hygiene Association, who followed, said frankly that she came to do propaganda work, namely, to urge librarians to supplement the work of parents in teaching social hygiene, by placing on the open shelves such works as are suitable, including books on sex education for the use of young people. The Association is interested not only in getting good books used, but in getting poor books taken out of use, and Mrs. Gardner invited the librarians present to call upon the Association for such help as it can offer.

Mabel Brown's paper (read by Miss Bradley) described the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and the ways in which the public library can supplement its own resources by use of the Committee's library. Readers may be referred to this library, or selected books may be borrowed on the inter-library loan system, and up-to-date

reading lists, bibliographies, pamphlets, etc., are loaned for one month. The library is also open to the general public.

Following, Mr. Wyer told of some of the special libraries forming part of the State Library. Among these are the Law Library, the Legislative Reference Library, and the libraries of the Education Department, which go out to some 8,000 elementary schools, 800 high schools, as well as to clubs and other educational institutions and to individuals.

Caroline Underhill told of the hospital work of the Utica Public Library. Utica is a city of hospitals, and the hospital superintendent asks annually for an appropriation for a librarian, but until this materializes, the city library does its best to circulate books. Miss Underhill urged that all public libraries should get in touch with the local hospitals and "start something," so that eventually this work may be taken over and adequately financed by the hospital.

P. W. Garrett, secretary of the Prison Committee of the Y. M. C. A., told of his experience with prison libraries. Many of these contained only material sadly out of date, the books are often in very poor repair, and are for the most part written only in English, altho there are many foreign inmates in the prisons. A State appropriation for the establishment of adequate libraries is necessary, and Mr. Garrett appealed to the librarians to carry on the education of legislators until they are convinced of this need, and in the meantime to make appeals for the collection of books to be sent to prisons. Many suitable books can be found in most middle-class homes; boys and girls will gladly take home the story of this need, and families will usually be found interested and glad to contribute such books as are suitable. It is hoped that the State Library may act as a collecting and clearing house for these; plans regarding this will later be sent to libraries. The Association put itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the Y. M. C. A. in its movement for securing and distributing books among prisoners.

AMERICANIZATION WORK

Americanization work occupied the Saturday morning session. A thoroly practical paper by John Daniels of the Neighborhood Division of the Carnegie Americanization Study on "Americanization by Indirection," wherein the library's good example was shown, will be given in full in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in the near future.

"Youth and the Library in Our Neighborhood" was the title of the paper by Hannah C. Ellis, telling of the work of the Hamilton Fish

branch of the New York Public Library for the Pendennises, the Penrods, the Hamlets and the Michael Fanes of that part of the lower east side, once well known as the home of Little Hungary, now a colony of Galician Jews. The aesthetic needs of these young folks, so impatient of the restraints of city streets, are, to some extent, met by the sights in those very streets—the color in the fruit and other merchandise on the pushcarts and the beautiful dyes of some of the national costumes, still to be seen. The "movie" takes the place of the drama, and the library seeks to meet the need of self-expression which music gives. Very successful gatherings have taken place with chorus singing (the janitor having lent his piano), and story-telling helped forward making acquaintance and mutual understanding. An annotated list of books has been started for the use of the assistants at the fiction desk, and Miss Ellis suggested the continuation of this list thru co-operative effort on the part of librarians interested, so that the library in these strenuous days may do for the young folk what Orpheus' music did for Jason and his companions as they passed by the sirens' shore.

Miss Quigley reported on the project presented last year of pooling the foreign book resources of small libraries in districts with a large foreign population. In spite of the fact that few of them possessed more than some fifty titles, the libraries were on the whole unwilling to pool, and only about 580 books had been turned over for this purpose. Obviously, the addition to the resources of the small libraries obtained in this way is not great, and the problem is still to be solved. Mrs. Blackall suggested that the bureaus of information for the various foreign-born peoples would be glad to give simple and useful books. Mr. Milam said that the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library had received a collection of classics from the Italian Consul in reply to an appeal. The problem is to get before the owners of foreign books the library's need of books, for, as Walter C. Brown points out, it is almost impossible to fill many foreign book orders. Mr. Melcher suggested sending news stories to the leading papers before making personal appeals, so that possible donors may be prepared beforehand and be the more ready to give.

BOOK DISTRIBUTION

That the vistas belong to the people, has been long held by the state and federal governments, but that those vistas, which print alone can open to the people, belong to them equally has not been so well realized. Book distribution is almost in its beginning still in this country, where

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THE EVANGELICAL MESSENGER—The spirit in which his exposures of inconsistencies in the organization are made is very commendable, and adds merit and pungency to his arguments and forceful statements. It is the only book of its kind on the market as far as we have any knowledge.

about ninety millions of people never buy a book. We are making gains, however—twenty-five years ago the first American translation of Balzac was

made; to-day foreign authors are well translated in this country. Reprints, it is true, cannot be had for twenty-five cents, but at least to-day's reprints are not pirated. Other

peoples now want our books, for example, books of poetry, business books, technical books of all kinds, books on economics and other branches of sociology, and we are selling not only to outsiders (Canada, New Zealand, Australia, China) but distribution thru the American bookstore has been revolutionized. The national booksellers' association is interested, and the Book Fellowship offers prizes for original or helpful ideas in retailing. Twenty years ago bookselling was a precarious trade; to-day publishers and booksellers find it worth while to put up sixty thousand dollars for co-operative advertising; department stores have book sections, there are many individual shops, and the last development is the children's bookshop. Truly we are to-day in the position of the child from the "back of beyond" who, on first seeing a train enter the station, exclaimed: "Gee, see it spread!"

THE BOOK CARAVAN

One of the phases of that "spreading," referred to by Mr. Melcher, was vividly presented to the conference by the arrival of the Caravan Bookshop, which was open on the lawn for inspection, and the tale of whose wanderings and achievements was told by Mary Frank. Well advertised in advance in the local papers, by posters, thru the "movies" and by the local librarians, it met with interest everywhere it stopped from Boston round to Cape Cod, back to Boston, up thru Maine, then thru Vermont and the Berkshires to Lake Placid. Librarians heard with satisfaction that the traveling library idea having spread abroad, people were divided between expecting "Parnassus on Wheels" and a lending library. Many of the children used it, indeed, as such and read as many as three books a day.



LIBRARIANS INSPECTING THE BOOK CARAVAN AT LAKE PLACID



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A. L. A. 31

See Popes, Sovereigns.

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"CARRY ON"

Following John Foster Carr's spirited appeal on Wednesday evening to librarians to continue the good work of the A. L. A. (printed elsewhere in this number), Frederick W. Betts, trustee of the Syracuse Public Library, in an address entitled "No Steps Backward," spoke of the great opportunity of public libraries for furthering American civilization. In this, a time of struggle, said Dr. Betts, it is the library's privilege to spread abroad the light and intelligence without which the world's problems cannot be solved, and, recalling the little collection of books owned by Colonel Anderson in Allegheny City, which he opened for the use of the working boys of the town on Saturday afternoons, and where Andrew Carnegie made his resolve that some time if he were rich he would put books within the reach of every boy on the continent, Dr. Betts appealed to those present to carry on until "there is not a cabin in the woods or a shack on a crossroads of America where the light is not."

THE ENLARGED PROGRAM OF THE A. L. A.

An informal gathering of about fifty members of the American Library Association present at Lake Placid was held on Thursday evening at the request of Harrison W. Craver, Augustus H. Shearer, James I. Wyer, Jr., John Foster Carr, and C. C. Williamson. Paul M. Paine presided and Dr. Shearer acted as secretary. Mr. Craver offered two resolutions, as follows:

RESOLVED: That this informal meeting of members of the American Library Association reminds the Executive Board of its promise to issue, thru the library periodicals, regular monthly reports, including a financial statement, covering the activities of its appeal for the Books for Everybody Fund.

It is the sense of this meeting that such reports should include

1. A statement of expenditures and balances from the Library War Service Funds.
2. A statement of progress of the Books for Everybody campaign, including receipts and pledges and expenditures.
3. A statement of the plans and activities regarding the campaign of the present Executive Board.

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this informal meeting of members of the A. L. A.: That any further efforts to procure gifts or contributions for the American Library Association must be conditioned on assurances from the Executive Board that such funds shall not be subject to any deductions.

Mr. Milam explained the Executive Board's delay in making reports as due to its desire to have legal opinion on the transfer of moneys from the Library War Service fund, a detailed statement regarding which Mr. Milam reported

as being on its way to the members. (See letter from the Executive Board to the A. L. A. membership on page 796 of this issue.) Mr. Milam also made a statement regarding the finances of the "Books for Everybody" campaign, the details of which are given in the Enlarged Program Committee's final report on page 800 of this number. In reply to questions from the floor, Mr. Paine said that of the New York quota, exclusive of that of Greater New York, \$8,500 had been collected, and Mr. Carr explained that in New York City the campaign was going ahead, publishers alone having subscribed \$17,000 to date. A resolution, offered by Adeline B. Zachert and Frederic G. Melcher, expressing the meeting's appreciation of the fine spirit in which President Tyler has undertaken the arduous work as head of the A. L. A. during this most critical year, and offering her support in whatever might be undertaken, was unanimously passed.

THE LIBRARY OF THE PEACE COMMISSION

Donald Gilchrist told the story of his librarianship of the library of the Peace Commission, that is, his custodianship of that "thousand feet of books" which went to Europe on board the George Washington, in charge of Dr. Shotwell of Columbia. This library, or rather, this collection of loans from many of the leading libraries in the United States, found a home during that part of the Peace Conference devoted to the establishment of the facts regarding the issues involved, at 4 Place de la Concorde. The first work of the librarian was to have an alphabetical finding list made, the entries being merely author, title, date and source (that is, the library from which the book was borrowed), and some 2,000 volumes were thus listed in three to four days! A certain portion of the special material was placed in the offices of the different sections and department divisions into which the Commission was organized, more general material was kept in the central collection, and the libraries of Paris were freely used to supplement the material on hand. The making of purchases was difficult, due to the fact that there was no fund appropriated for this, but Dr. Putnam, who was then in Paris, came to the rescue by buying many of the items required for the Library of Congress, then lending them to the Commission Library: and Mr. Gilchrist told of some interesting and quick purchases; for example, that of a book ordered by wire from London in the morning and delivered in Paris by aeroplane in the afternoon. A great deal of free material found its way to the library, largely propaganda of many kinds and was in all sizes and shapes, from a well-written and elaborately illustrated history

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of the architecture of Dalmatia, which went to prove that since Dalmatian architecture is Italian, Dalmatia ought to belong to Italy, to booklets, pamphlets and broadsides. This material was distributed *pro rata* to the libraries which had contributed to the collection. In reply to the statements made during some months past that American libraries were unable to supply data such as the Commissioners required, Mr. Gilchrist pointed out that much of the information wanted was not to be found in books, that the reason the British were so well provided was that they had had a long career as an imperial nation and that from the confidential diplomatic correspondence and consular reports came much of the kind of information which American libraries had been unable to supply.

"THE THEATER, THE MOVIES AND GOOD
LITERATURE"

In an entertaining paper on "the theater, the movies and good literature," Montrose J. Moses, while deploring the continuing invasion of the influence of the "movie" into the theater and literary arts, rejoiced with his audience in the fact that good dramatic literature is spreading; that good plays are read almost as soon as produced and that an increasingly great number of readers is interested not only in plays but in all the theater arts. Further the "movie" impression is a fleeting one, lasting little beyond the time of the program, while the printed word endures thru the ages.

THE LITERATURE OF FRENCH CANADA

In a comprehensive survey of French-Canadian literature, Hector Garneau, librarian of the Montreal Civic Library, refuted Lord Durham's statement made in 1838 that the French-Canadians "are a people with no history and no literature," and that later impression spread largely by W. H. Drummond's "Habitant," "Johnnie Courteau," and other poems: namely that the language is an idiom composed of French and a mixture of perverse and broken English added to newly coined Canadian words and phrases. Passing briefly in review the numerous journals of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries: *La Gazette de Quebec*, *Le Magasin de Quebec*, *Le Canadien*, *La Gazette Littéraire*, *L'Aurore des Canadas*, *L'Abeille canadienne*, *La Bibliothèque canadienne*, *L'Observateur*, and others, and the work of the pioneers Bibaud of Montreal, Lenoir and Garneau* of Quebec, who laid solid foundations both in verse and prose, Mr. Garneau passed on to the period of increased activity beginning about 1860, when, due to the establishment of

easier communication with the mother country, the literature of old France became more commonly known in Canada, with stimulating result, so that the world was given the work of Crémazie, of Le May, Etienne Parent, the abbé Ferland, the abbé Casgrain, and the versatile Fréchette, newspaper editor, satirist, and author of six volumes of songs, three of which have been crowned by the Académie Française. Mr. Garneau's critical appreciation and frequent quotation of illustrative passages of the writers of the last half of the century prepared the way for a resumé of the literary output of the last twenty years, rich in the work of journalists, orators, critics, historians, and above all, poets. These last, a "valiant band" of younger men, some twelve in number, are frankly influenced by the modern literature of France, and are "parnassiens," decadents, symbolists, nationalists, socialists or internationalists, but have, withal, a spirit and a character entirely their own. Among these are Emile Nelligan, Charles Gill, Lozeau, Albert Ferland, Paul Morin and René Chopin. Mr. Garneau concluded with a fervent appeal for the promotion of an intellectual alliance or *entente cordiale* between Canadians and Americans thru the exchange of professors, librarians, books, ideas, opinions, canons of criticism and standards of art, so that these two great neighboring nations may be mutually helpful in forwarding the culture of this Continent.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

The round table conferences were conducted as follows: Book Selection, Mary Eastwood, Mary Hasbrouck, Elizabeth Blackall; School Libraries, Sabra Vought; Daily Problems, Anna G. Hall, Mary Sumners, Marjory Quigley and N. Louise Ruckteshler; Americanization Work in Public Libraries, E. Louise Lauder; Radiophon Demonstration, Mary Hasbrouck; "Abbreviated Staffs," John A. Lowe; College Library Questions, Donald Gilchrist; and Library Buildings, George H. Locke.

New York Libraries PROPOSED AS THE OFFICIAL
ORGAN OF THE N. Y. L. A.

Dr. Shearer read a letter from Dr. Ibbotson proposing that *New York Libraries* become the official organ of the Association and at a subsequent session it was moved

*Garneau's great work, "L'Histoire du Canada, depuis sa découverte jusqu'à nos jours," published from 1845-1859, and still an authoritative work, has been edited and annotated by his grandson, the author of this paper, and has been published with a preface by G. Hanotaux, in two volumes in the Bibliothèque Franco-Américaine series by Félix Alcan of Paris. The first appeared in 1913 and the second is just off the press.

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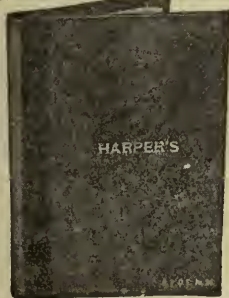
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(1.) That the Editorial Committee of three, provided for by vote of September 23rd, shall serve thru the year as an Editorial Committee of the N. Y. L. A. to work in conjugation with Mr. Wynkoop in carrying out the vote of the Association regarding the making of *New York Libraries* the organ of the Association, in determining the nature of the contributions and paper, and to settle questions of finance relating to any increased size or to copies sent to members of the N. Y. L. A. outside the state, and (2) That the Editorial Committee be authorized to spend up to \$50, if the Executive Committee approve, in carrying into effect any financial arrangements necessary. This was passed, with the substitution of the words "the editor" for "Mr. Wynkoop."

LARGER FUNDS FOR GOOD WORKS

In order to increase the Association's income available for institutes, scholarships and other desirable objects it was on the motion of Mr. Paine voted to accept supporting and sustaining memberships, at higher rates per year than the regular memberships.

OFFICERS FOR 1920-21

The officers for the coming year, elected at the last session, are: President, C. C. Williamson, New York Public Library; vice-president, Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia University Library; secretary, Emma Knodel, Irvington Public Library; treasurer, Wharton Miller, Syracuse Public Library.

The secretary reported 300 new members registered during the year and a balance of \$200 in the treasury, and the meeting concluded with the passing of very hearty notes of thanks to the distinguished guests who contributed so greatly to the program; to Mr. Dewey and the Lake Placid Club for their generous hospitality to the winners of the State Meeting Scholarships of 1920; for the opportunity of holding this year's meeting in that ideal spot, and to everyone connected with the Club for a thousand daily courtesies.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, experienced cataloger. State salary expected. Library contains 20,000 volumes, has circulation of 78,374. Address: Librarian, Springfield Public Library, Springfield, Mo.

Wanted, school and children's librarian for the Public Library, Pocatello, Idaho. Salary \$1,500 for librarian trained in work with children. Address: Edith Gantt, librarian.

Wanted an assistant librarian. Must be library school graduate. Salary \$850.00 for nine months, with board, room, and laundry. Ap-

plicants should state age, experience, training, and reference. Address: President D. B. Johnson, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

The El Paso Public Library offers a position to young woman competent to take charge of cataloging, do reference work, and accustomed to meeting the public. Would appeal to a person with training who desires interesting work. Address: Mrs. Maud D. Sullivan, librarian, Public Library, El Paso, Texas.

POSITIONS WANTED

Wanted, by young woman with seven years' experience in the New York Public Library and five in research editorial work and indexing, position in business library. Address: V. R., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with library school training and several years experience in reference, information and cataloging work, desires position in special or business library, or, in commercial house in New York City. Address: G. G., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Oct. 5-7. At Cleveland. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

Oct. 6. At Horse Cave.
Kentucky Library Association.

Oct. 12-14. At Des Moines.
Iowa Library Association.

Oct. 12-14. At Springfield.
Autumn meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

Oct. 13-15. At Madison.
Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.

Oct. 20-22. At Lincoln.
Nebraska Library Association.

Oct. 25-27. At Salina, Kansas.
Annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association.

Oct. 27-29. At St. Louis. Missouri Library Association.

Nov. 6-7. At Minneapolis.
Minnesota Library Association.

Nov. 10. At Plainfield.
Special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association.

Nov. 24. At Fort Worth.
Texas Library Association.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

"Presidential Elections" is the subject of No. 17 in the Brief Reading Lists series published by the Boston Public Library in August.

The August *Guaranty News*, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, contains the first of a periodical list of books of general interest to the employes currently received at the Company's Reference Library.

"A second edition, somewhat enlarged, of 'Loan Work'; by Carl P. P. Vitz; being chapter 21 of the A. L. A. Preprint of Manual of Library Economy has been issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The first edition appeared in 1914.

With vol. 12, no. 1, September, 1920, the *Bulletin of the New Rochelle* (N. Y.) *Public Library* changes from a quarterly to a semi-annual. "All notes and unnecessary detail included in the Quarterly are omitted in order to reduce the cost and time consumed in publication."

On account of the rising cost of production the *Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library* has become a bi-monthly instead of a monthly. These double numbers will be real double numbers and are to contain not less than sixteen pages each; so that readers will still, tho at longer intervals, receive the news so admirably given by this friendly Bulletin.

"Les Livres à la Guerre," a translation of Theodore W. Koch's "Books in the War" will be published in about a month in Paris by Edouard Champion. The work is enlarged over the original American edition by the addition of an introduction by Burton E. Stevenson and a chapter on The American Library in Paris. There are also new illustrations, the French edition containing 144 full pages of cuts as compared with 119 in the original edition.

"Plays for Children: A Selected List," compiled by Kate Oglebay for the community theatre exchange of the New York Drama League has been published by the H. W. Wilson Co. The compilation has been made to aid dramatic directors and teachers in the selection of plays for children from six to sixteen years of age, and also to aid in the simpler uses of dramatics, such as story-telling, story playing, recitations

and class work. The plays range from the short simple dramas to those calling for a mixed cast of children and grown-ups and requiring costumes and scenery; in selection the emphasis has been more on the drama form than on the pageant. With each title a few explanatory words are given to indicate somewhat the plot and the type of the play. Brief lists of reference books, books about costumes and scenery precede the index to plays.

Of a series of descriptions of the private libraries of Buffalo which the Grosvenor Library intends to publish at intervals, the first appears in the June number of the *Grosvenor Library Bulletin*. In it the library of Thomas B. Lockwood is described in a way calculated to make the *Bulletin's* readers wish that those intervals may be short: A "human interest" introduction grips the attention of the reader to whom the story of book collecting is unfamiliar, after which introduction to the poor relations he is pleasantly presented to some significant examples of the aristocrats of bookdom to be found in Mr. Lockwood's collection. Good illustrations of some notable bindings are given.

This article ought to prove a step towards the goal aimed at, namely, that of helping Buffalo to be proud of its libraries, "which supply another fact which might well be added to the 'Boost-a-grams' printed in this *Bulletin*." This list is a compilation made by the Library for "The Year Book of Buffalo for 1920" and for the Civic Section of the "Buffalo Directory," for the purpose of showing the many points in which the City may boast of pre-eminence. The items referring especially to the library world are:

"The Grosvenor Library is the fourth largest reference Library in the country, and exceeds in daily attendance in proportion to population the two in Chicago and the one in Baltimore which are larger."

"The plan devised by the Buffalo Public Library of placing small libraries in school class rooms according to grade has been generally approved thruout the United States. The scheme has been adopted in places as far away and as far apart as Bulawyo in Rhodesia and Wellington in New Zealand. In New Zealand it has been called the Buffalo plan."

"The Library Science School of the University of Buffalo, conducted in connection with the Grosvenor and Buffalo Libraries, offers advantages not afforded by any other Library School. The Grosvenor and Buffalo Libraries give during the summer course compensation of about fifty dollars a month together with tuition to students in training whose work proves satisfactory."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, Of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, published Twice-a-month, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1920.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher R. R. BOWKER Co.
62 West 45th St., New York.
Editor R. R. BOWKER
62 West 45th St., New York.
Managing Editor ELEANOR FF. DUNCAN
62 West 45th St., New York.
Business Manager J. A. HOLDEN
62 West 45th St., New York.

2. That the owners are:

R. R. BOWKER Co., 62 West 45th St., New York.
R. R. BOWKER, 62 West 45th St., New York.
MARIAN A. OSBORNE, Morristown, N. J.
J. A. HOLDEN, 62 West 45th St., New York.
F. G. MELCHER, 62 West 45th St., New York.
S. B. LYND, 62 West 45th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation, has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. A. HOLDEN, *Business Manager*.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 16th day of September, 1920.

ARMOND FRASCA,

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1920



Children's Library Work*

BY MARY E. S. ROOT

Providence Public Library

A BRIEF survey of what children's work is, has its dark aspects.

It is to work in a room which at certain hours is always over-crowded and a high affront to the olfactory nerves.

It is to say "hush" to patrons whose natural desire is to shout.

It is to handle and to sort each day piles of books which are thumb-marked, and greasy, and oily, and pocketless, and label-less, and date-due slip-less, and to discard or camouflage into a semblance of respectability.

It is to be on the constant trail of book slips separated from their rightful book pockets by little readers who know no better, and of books in boys' pockets separated from their rightful shelves by little thieves who do know better.

It is laboriously to search thru files for readers' requests, overdue notices, Board of Health books, etc.

It is to rescue small bones from annihilation thru sliding down the stair rails.

It is to know Tony Antibelli is in the second grade (tho he says he is in the fifth), and therefore is privileged to take but one book.

It is to weed "on the wing," as it were, from the collection, those books which have served their timeliness, especially those in travel, history and applied science—to annotate for library bulletins—and to review with lightning rapidity a seemingly never-ending array of new, half-rate, non-inspiring juvenile books.

It is to keep a sober face when a small near-sighted boy is discovered scrutinizing book covers in a search for "The Three Mosquitoes."

It is to know alas that the percentage of fic-

tion circulation is higher than non-fiction, and also to know that

"The progenitor of Abbie Ann was owner of a mine,

And when a damsel read that book she'll think that it is fine

To read a book on coal mines, and so we'll lead her on

'Till she reads mineralogy and geology anon."

It is, in Boise, Idaho, to take active hand in the "movie picture" situation.

It is to be a past master in the art of the card catalog and encyclopedia "game" and to insist when Edison is located, after much mental agony, in volume seven, of the New International, that due credit should be given to that distinguished source, and not to its inclusive letters, "Didymus-Enteric-fever."

It is, all over this land, to be co-worker with the teacher, sister to the truant-officer and vocational instructor, partner with the mother, right hand aid to the nurse and social worker.

It looks dark—dark—dark.

It costs our library about \$5000 this year for book purchases. Add to that, the cost of administration plus the cost to nerves and the question is, is it justifiable? How do the scales balance? They over-balance to the degree of breaking if the library functions, and it functions if:

1. It reaches a reasonable percentage of children in the community;
2. Increases the ability to read a finer type of book;
3. Makes readers for the adult department.

1. A reasonable percentage of children reached in the community is dependent on publicity methods.

* Given at Yale University before the Connecticut State Summer School, 1920.

One of our large cities is having a library "epidemic" spreading thru its school system. Its slogan is "a library card in every home." This would be disastrous in some libraries, because a library might create a demand for that which it could not handle from both the book and administration side. In almost all cities there must always be some homes where books will be obtained otherwise than thru public libraries. Mr. Bishop has lately said that "The peculiar temptation of women librarians seems to be to take on more than they can carry out. As Kipling once said, they are 'over-engined for their beam.' Poise in library work—as in all other work—comes from a serene self-knowledge, and that includes a knowledge of one's limitations as well as one's possibilities." It is not unreasonable, however, for every public library to find out approximately how many children in the community are readers and what share the library has in that reading, to draw those children to the library who have no books in their homes and to induce for other children the purchase of better books in the home library.

We received a pretty good insight in 1913 into home reading thru the answers to a set of questions which we asked of certain grade pupils in schools, near and far from the library.

1. Do you take books from any library, if so, which?
2. How many books do you read in a week and where do you get them?
3. Mention a few books you have read and liked.
4. Mention a few books you do not like.
5. What magazines do you read?

There were an amazing number of answers entirely in the negative to all five questions. About one-fourth of those answering used the public library. Those using that library presented lists which showed a wider range of reading than did the others.

It was a very plain conclusion that parents needed to concern themselves more with what the children were reading. The author who had the most votes in his favor was Alger. He also had the most votes against him. Some of the reasons for not liking books were these: *Tale of Two Cities*—too deep; Alger—too much alike; *English Orphans*—too sad; *Henty*—too monotonous; *From Cattle Ranch to College*—too much description; *Life's Shop Window*—too much work to figure out; *The Halo*—too

marshy; *Last of Mohicans*—too dry (rhyme at beginning of each chapter); *Crossways of Diana* (sic)—not interesting; *Jackanapes*—not snappy; *Boy Lincoln*—too long; *Captain of School Team*—too slow; *Robinson Crusoe*—too lonesome.

It was also a plain conclusion that the library needed more branches. Three new libraries have been started since, and our next inquiry may show 50% of public library use.

The visits of classes to the library is a good publicity medium. It may not always make skilled users of library tools. It whets the curiosity of the inquiring youngster and makes new library readers.

The library first began these visits of classes in 1902 and has experimented with different types of children and many ways in which to present the subject of making the library a usable proposition to children.

A series of direct questions given as a "game" is, so far, the best way we have found to handle these visits.

Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas A. Edison, Cyrus Field, Robert Fulton, Guglielmo Marconi, Samuel Morse, Orville Wright, are types of names chosen, which are given to the children for work both at the catalog and the encyclopedias.

The class is divided into two, one half having questions to use with the catalog, the other half with the encyclopedias. These questions, a different one for each child, are placed in the celluloid picture card holders 4 x 6 made by Gaylord, price \$1.70 a dozen. When the first answer is located, each boy and girl tries to see, in the given time, how many questions he or she can answer. Rivalry runs high, especially between the boys and girls. The first time the child tries to locate Marconi in those impossible inclusive letters of the New International Encyclopaedia MANICHAEANS—MISSISAGA it is a slow task, but once the idea is grasped the results are remarkably to the credit of the pupils. The choice of subjects was the outgrowth of a summer quiz which was another successful publicity scheme.

"Who leads? a quiz for young America" was the heading of this quiz which was sent with an invitation to visit the library, when school closed last summer. Its purpose was to turn the attention of the children toward the library and to offset German propaganda. The young people were to find out what the

names were, and what the nationalities, of the men who invented the telegraph, the telephone and wireless, who perfected the aeroplane, who originated septic surgery, who laid the Atlantic cable, etc.—thirty-two questions in all, all dealing with inventions or discoveries which had helped the progress of the world.

The children who answered these questions right, had their names placed on the Honor Roll. Never have I seen keener interest! A Chinese lad was leaving for Philadelphia and was most anxious to have his name stand first. It stood second, a Jewish boy heading the list. The first ten papers handed in represented eight nationalities, the tenth being a native American.

Exhibits of work done by children are always good publicity material. Children come to see their own work, and parents come to see the work of their children. One winter the School of Design offered blue ribbons for best posters by children on the saving of food. It made the children think hard, as they tried to express their thoughts on this subject, produced some very original and unique work and, when hung in the children's library, attracted new readers.

During an enforced winter vacation, a series of daily talks on physics, history, travel and nature, some illustrated and some not, started with an audience of fifteen and ended with one of over a hundred.

2. When an Italian boy who has first been introduced to the library by a visit with the class, answers the question, "Mention a few books you have read and liked" in this wise, "I have read and liked 'Three Musketeers,' 'Out with Garibaldi,' 'Ben Hur,' 'Swiss Family Robinson,' 'King Arthur and His Knights and the Round Table,' 'Robin Hood,' most all of Shakespeare's tragedies, 'Operas Every Child Should Know,' 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,' 'Two Young Patriots,' 'Lives of Washington and Lincoln,' 'Heroes of Chivalry,' and 'Story of the Cid,'" the darkness of routine work begins to show high lights. One finds one's self dreaming, "This boy is a budding Edison." "This one a budding Keats, who knows?" Keats, that idle, belligerent son of a stable keeper, apprentice to a surgeon, but who at sixteen fell under the spell of the Faery Queen and henceforth, said Bradford Torrey, "He knew what he wanted. He would sell all that he had and buy that field.

He would be a poet, because he must. He would not be a surgeon, because he must not."

So we reach our second milestone, the increased ability to read a finer type of book. This means an understanding of children, a study of the reading tastes of children and book selection. When Izzy's grandpa dies in "Emmy Lou's road to grace" Emmy Lou immediately packed her little papier-maché satchel to go to visit him. She had visualized a real heaven, as she sang in Sunday School.

"Thy gardens and thy goodly walks
Continually are green,

Where grow such sweet and pleasant flowers
As nowhere else are seen."

and it was Emmy Lou's own mother who had to pull down the "shades of the prison house" and "those goodly walks receded, their sweet and pleasant flowers drooped their listless heads. Emmy Lou five years old was a step further from heaven." Workers with children must heed Hugh Thomson's challenge, "Know you what it is to be a child? It is to be something very different from the man of to-day. It is to have a spirit yet streaming from the waters of baptism, it is to believe in love, to believe in loveliness, to believe in belief; it is to be so little that the elves can reach to whisper in your ear; it is to turn pumpkins into coaches, and mice into horses, lowness into loftiness and nothing into everything, for each child has its fairy god-mother in its own soul; it is to live in a shell and count yourself king of infinite space."

The worker with children needs indeed to be "partner with the mother, right hand aid to the nurse and social worker," if, for no other reason, than that she break not too roughly into this heaven which lies about infancy. The purchase of the best of our traditional folk tales—fairy tales which are delicate in construction and rich in imagery, and collections of verse such as Skinner's "Child's Own Book of Verse" (to mention a late collection), are made for children from five to ten, whose imagination leaps by bounds and whose power to memorize is at its best. They should make a bottom round of a golden staircase.

It has been said that a child has no sense of book evaluation, but a child who has been exposed to a large collection of books does acquire this sense to a degree. He will say, "I do not like Alger's books—they are all alike." I heard a boy the other day even smash that idol Altsheeler. A contributor to the *Bookman* has

lately said that "the librarian nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of one thousand is no more fitted to have an opinion on books than a cat is to have one on the milky way," yet librarians to-day are rounding out their collections of books for children by selecting and duplicating those using the "King's English," those rich in imagination and action, whose moral tone is wholesome, which will open doors and which will emulate to nobler action. They do not buy the inane and vulgar book—books about the "smarty" boy and "important" child who retrieves family fortune or unconsciously match makes, or the book which reforms the society mother or which is dragged out in serial form.

The collection of books itself is the main factor in the increased ability to read a finer type of book and also to the use of the adult collection. Specific books may be brought to the children's attention thru bulletins, lists, story-telling and reading clubs, but it is the power lying within the collection itself which holds or loses the interest of the children.

The good sense of conducting a story hour at all is altogether dependent on whether the library has need of it. If it is story telling for little children who are getting story telling in the schools, it is not justifiable, for it does take much time to prepare stories. Neither is it wise if it draws crowds beyond the power of the librarian to handle successfully, both as to books desired and discipline after the story hour.

If the groups can be limited in number, largely composed of grammar school children who can be led thru story telling to be interested in more worth-while books, then it is good sense. Groups of this nature also make good material for the formation of reading clubs. "Ivanhoe" was most successfully told in serial form at our library. Three boys who had been constant in attendance at the story hour later formed a reading club which they named the S. W. S. R. C. (Sir Walter Scott Reading Club). They have their own officers, their own program committee and have read to date "The Lays of Ancient Rome," "Merchant of Venice," "Ivanhoe" and "Treasure Island." They are now editing a paper.

Last winter, we started for the first time, a series of six weekly talks for mothers on children's books, suited to age interests. It was not an attempt to circulate our books, but to get in contact with mothers, to hear their views and to

present evaluated books which could be bought for the home library. Our audience was not large as our publicity work was poor, but the attempt was worth while and in November we will repeat it, possibly with the book shops handling the publicity, as the talks did result in book sales.

3. Libraries now are beginning to have a background for criticism of children's work for the first time. Adults who as children used a children's library can testify. Last year our best Sunday paper featured the children's work, especially commenting on changing tastes in children's reading. As a result two men came in who had used the library as boys. One was making educational moving pictures. My first recollection of him as a boy was in hearing him explain the principles of wireless to another boy. He was then in grammar school. He later brought in a home-made telegraph motor with alternating currents and devoured every electrical book we had both in the children's library and in the adult department. The purpose of his visit was to ask us to make a synopsis of what a public library means to "Mr. Man," starting with a boy who receives from the public library what he did. The second man was a lawyer and was interested in the psychology of the public mind. He wanted to know if we saw reflected in the mind of the children thru their book requests much interest in public opinion. He said the library was the factor which had weaned him from paper novels. He graduated from the children's library to the reference room, used the main library slightly during high school and college, but was now back using all departments.

That reader was undoubtedly not lost to us thru an uninteresting collection of books, or some irritation at receiving overdue notices of books which had been returned, or too close contact with the democratic masses. All routine work becomes illumined if it makes the library function as it did in this case.

The vocational director sent a boy to us last week who had been at reform school. He was fourteen and measured by the Binet-Simon System was sixteen years old. The director's thought was that the boy was not bad but that he was uninterested in school work because of being with boys so much younger in mentality, and so decided to put him to work and let the library help on the education, which it is proud to do.

Perhaps you will guess I have been trying to say that successful children's work means a really genuine caring for books, for children, and for the community, also patience, patience, to the extent of any drudgery, if results would be reached. Was it not Miss Plummer who said, "The little squirrel who wriggles to the stop of the librarian's chair until he can reach her ear and then whispers into it

"There couldn't be no library here 'thout you, could there?" is not altogether laughable."

To keep plugging away at routine work that a children's library may function means good health—cultivated.

It means also interest in things beyond library interests, conventions once in a while which are not library conventions, and a good measure—overrunning—of play.

Children's Libraries in France

WHEN the French liner, *La Savoie*, sailed out of the New York harbor on the morning of October 2nd, two children's librarians stood on her deck waving the American flags which they are soon to place in children's library rooms at Soissons and at Anizy. These were Marian Green and Alice O'Connor, sailing for France, not, as in 1918, for relief work and canteen service, but to help as children's librarians in the building up of the second line of defense—the children of France. They are to be met in Paris by Jessie Carson who has already planned and furnished these children's rooms in the war stricken area of France where the American Committee for Devastated France has been rendering such valiant service since 1917. Miss Carson has been with this Committee in France since April, 1918, but her appointment as director of library work was not made until her return from the short holiday she spent at home last June.

These extracts from Miss Carson's letters, received early in August, indicate that the time is ripe for such work and that she is meeting an unusual situation with characteristic dispatch and sound judgment:

"You have asked me to tell you what the American Committee for Devastated France is planning to do for library development in France. I want first to recall to your mind certain facts about the American Committee. It became incorporated under its present name in the State of New York in March, 1918, but active work in France had already begun in May, 1917. The work is centered in four cantons in the devastated area of the Department of the Aisne which have been allotted to the Committee by the French Government. In these four cantons there are one hundred and twenty-five villages in which the effort is being made to

bring back some semblance of conditions existing before the war. To accomplish this a personal and intensive study has been made of each village and of each family living there with the result that the Committee is now in possession of complete records of conditions in this part of the Aisne before and since the war, economically, agriculturally, educationally, and socially.

"No one can live thru five years of war and come out of it ready to begin life all over again courageously, as is the case with the majority of the French peasants, without his having gained a larger intelligence, consequently, the American Committee had only to offer, a year ago, expert medical care and public health nursing to have it accepted gratefully and with some understanding. And in the same way its program for social work in the community including the *foyer* or circle for young people, the playground, the boy scout, and the library, has been met not only with immediate response by the same people but has been anticipated by them.

"Dating from the last evacuation in May, 1918, when the children of the evacuated villages were taken by the American Committee by request of the parents, educational and social work has been carried on. First, in the Children's Colony at Boullay Thierry where one hundred children have been educated under French instructors, clothed, fed, and given medical and nursing care and, where also the first small collection of books was placed, bought by the children's librarians of the New York Public Library.

"For the last year and a half in many of the villages there have been classes for the little children, including the kindergarten, simple manual training and indoor and outdoor games. For the older children there have been classes in English and for the older girls, all-around training in home economics. This work has been

carried on in baraques put up for this purpose.

"During this same time, covering more than a year, small collections of books have been placed in the baraques and circulated to both children and adults on an average of once a week and several of the village schools have also been supplied with books. But it was with the opening of the *foyers* after the first of the year 1920 that the library work began to take form to meet a growing demand. A director of library work has been appointed and the Committee looks forward to the establishing of free circulating libraries in its four cantons of the Aisne. From the very beginning, it is the intention of the American Committee to work in co-operation with the American Library Association and its representative library in Paris: to plan and equip its library buildings after American standards and eventually to place in them a trained French personnel.

"At the present moment there are free library rooms being equipped in three well built baraques and in less than a month's time a fourth baraque will be ready. During the coming winter a community house will be built at Vic-sur-Aisne, which will include a library specially planned in every way for comprehensive library work and extension. . . ."

"I have made my first plan for a children's room to be opened at Anizy as soon as we can get the furniture. I shall have to have it made here as it would take too long to get it from America or England. . . ."

"I have been spending much time with publishers. Paper is so scarce and so dear that many books I want are not being printed now, but are to be later so cannot be strictly called out of print. I am put to it to do all I want to do in a given day. . . ."

In a letter received early in September Miss Carson says, "I know at what sacrifice to work at home Alice O'Connor and Marian Greene are being spared for the same work in France. I hesitated for some time before cabling this request, but I asked for Miss Greene and Miss O'Connor because they speak French well and because they were over here during the war and know the conditions very thoroly in the devastated regions where they are to work. Sometimes the best people coming over now fail a little in comprehension of what France has been thru, and in choosing workers for this section if one can have those who have been over here

during this tragic period, they are just that much stronger. . . ."

"We now have five centers to carry and a good deal of extension work thru the schools. The demand is coming spontaneously from everywhere; consequently we have a most interesting opportunity to do some pioneer work in a new country. . . ."

The idea of a children's library has been taken to European countries before. Students from other countries have attended our library schools, have worked in our libraries and then have gone back to do similar work in their own lands. This has been notably true of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The Children's Library of Stockholm, opened in that city in December, 1911, and still actively carried on, is one of the concrete results of the visit to American libraries of Dr. Valfrid Palmgren, who, it will be remembered, was detailed by the Swedish Government in 1907 to make a survey of library conditions in America and to draw up a plan for similar work in Sweden. As one of the results of the visit of Dr. René Sand and Miss L. E. Carter, sent as delegates from Belgium to the Child Welfare Conferences held in Washington and other cities in 1919, a children's library has been recently opened in the city of Brussels. Furniture and books for this children's library have been provided by the Book Committee of the Art War Relief Association of which Mrs. John L. Griffiths is chairman.

It is their years of fine service in the children's libraries of this country that Jessie Carson, Marion Greene and Alice O'Connor are now putting to the test of service in another country. Those who know them and their work believe that this children's library movement in France will be worthy of the best traditions of library work for children in America.

ANNIE CARROLL MOORE.

The *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society* [of England] with which is incorporated *The Library* has begun its new series, vol. 1, no. 1, being dated June, 1920. "It is proposed to give precedence in each number to the papers recently read before the Bibliographical Society, and to use such space as remains for reviews and miscellaneous articles. . . . It is hoped that the bibliographical contributors to the last two series of *The Library* will continue to write for the magazine in its new form and that new features of interest may gradually be developed."

The Children's Room Plus the Attic

By SOPHY H. POWELL

THINGS, as someone has so brilliantly remarked, are not always what they seem.

The grown-ups of to-day, as they observe the beautiful, orderly and serene children's rooms of our large libraries; might well be expected to pity themselves on account of their "children's-roomless" childhoods. But may it not be, after all, that the children of to-day are missing something, both of exploration and adventure, that some of us used to enjoy, say, up in the attic? Not a plain and simple garret, but an ample one with the cast-off clothes, magazines, household furnishings, chairs, bandboxes, and, best of all, books representing the varied tastes of a large collection of relatives.

When the polite and proper joys of the bookshelves below stairs rather palled, what was more fun than the treasures stored up there? Further than that, what imagination stirred, what wholesome curiosity excited, what limitless horizons opened up! It would be hard to balance the education we got at school and from the downstairs books, against these others, among which one could browse and browse and never reach the end, for there are still volumes in that attic, not yet exhausted by the book inebriate—a home brew worth having. For it was really a kind of intoxication not possible among just children's books. Even now the patter of rain on a tin roof and the crunch of apples bring back that glow.

We had never heard of book selection, but we practiced it. We dipped, we sipped, we tasted, and rather more often than one would suppose, we chewed and digested. The tastes of our relatives had been catholic, and ours became so. Much we never understood but what we didn't understand, never bothered us much.

We leaped lightly from "Paul and Virginia" to Jacob Abbott who was represented by a rather scrappy selection from all his numerous series. An edition of "Don Quixote" boasted of "one thousand illustrations," most of which were highly amusing, and rather more delightfully obvious for the child mind, than the more sophisticated pictures in more artistic modern editions. If we had any doubts as to whether Don Quixote was

meant to be funny, as some of us did, these pictures convinced the most skeptical. The family had evidently undergone an epidemic of La Fontaine's Fables, for there were several editions. The one with print too fine to read had the most pictures, and that with no pictures at all had fine large print, so by mixing we arrived at a desirable literary and artistic result.

Several of the "Family Flights" and "Zigzag Journeys" attracted us, but after we happened on a battered copy of Irving's "Alhambra" in blue and gold, they seemed a bit insipid. We preferred the Murray's guides to most travel books. The detail made "pretending" a real treat. Probably we got more interest of a passionate and absorbing sort in foreign parts from "Lalla Rookh" and "The Light of Asia," to both of which we were devoted, altho we had no notion of what they were about. The former had a wonderful frontispiece, showing a turbaned gentleman sitting by a "richly caparisoned horse" (it said so underneath the picture, among other things), gazing at a child or a cherub picking a cherry or a rose from a bush, while an angel hovered above them all. The verse underneath threw little light on this strange matter:

"Then swift his haggard brow he turned
To the fair child, who fearless sat,
Though never yet hath day-beam burned
Upon a brow more fierce than that."

So we explored and were well repaid. Some of us acquired an unquenchable interest, never yet assuaged, in the mysterious and romantic East. None of the "real" books, as we called them in contradistinction to poetry and fiction, ever quite satisfied that longing, as did "Lalla Rookh" and the "Light." Alas, the missionary-minded members of the family had invested mainly in rather dull memoirs and travel books concerning the Orient, in one of which the most prominent picture showed some ladies throwing their babies into the Ganges. There was nothing like that in "The Oriental Romance."

Downstairs we loved Miss Edgeworth's Susan in a pale yellow book, but up in the garret we found Frank, with many of his informative pages gone, but still learning and being taught irresistibly in all those remaining. We liked Frank, but we conceived a dislike for his irre-

pressible elders. It did seem rather mean to be always sneaking up on him unawares with information, even at a birthday-party or on a country walk. Sometimes parents should be seen and not heard.

Some titles proved disappointing, and *vice versa*. We grew wary of judging by appearances. For example, "Letters from New York," where we were taken occasionally, promised well, but Maria Child, who wrote them, could not refrain from moralizing even on Fifth Avenue, an inconvenient and obnoxious habit; for Samuel Smiles was in that garret too, and we knew where to find him when we wanted him. Maria Child finally became entirely moral, and might as well have written her "Letters" at home.

When we saw the frontispiece in "The Power of Christian Benevolence, as Illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon," we hoped for another Eastern tale. The lady's turban intrigued us. But there was nothing oriental about the book, altho there was something to like, especially when we were told that one of our relatives was frequently mentioned.

This garret was rather richer in poetry than in history. To be sure there was Dickens' "Child's History of England," but we liked a big four volume English history better, for it had many fascinating illustrations, from the Druids down. Some of the industrious Abbott's biographies interested us too, especially the one about Nero, horribly illustrated, of course, by the crowning event of his career. There were two sets of Shakespeare, banished for reasons of unsightliness. One was bound in sheep which had reached the powdered state, but we read it in the midst of sneezes, nevertheless. Thomas Hood, small and fat in bright blue, presented to us the ever delightful Miss Kilmansegg and her precious leg. We never ceased to enjoy her. About the same time we discovered the "Ingoldsby Legends." Happy day! We named one doll for an enemy, and stuck pins into her until a tender-hearted younger brother feared that after all there might be something in that story in the book, and then where should we be?

And then the books on etiquette and deportment and rules of conduct, including George Washington's, with colored illustrations showing how the rules could be disobeyed! A book called "Decorum" had many a gem, such as: "If the number of gentlemen is nearly equal to that of the ladies, we should take care to intermingle

them; we should separate husbands from their wives; and remove near relations as far from one another as possible, because being always together they ought not to converse among themselves in a general party."

What about novels? some anxious children's librarian is sure to ask. Yes, they were all there. We had few real children's stories. But Dickens and Scott and Thackeray, as well as Ouida and William Black and George MacDonald (how we loved Donal Grant and Sir Gibbie!) and Mrs. Oliphant and Blackmore (whose "Springhaven" we liked as well as "Lorna Doone") and Trollope, Marion Crawford and Stanley Weyman, all were there, in very fine print, but appetites were insatiable and fine print never stopped us. Nobody has come to a bad end from this indiscriminate jumble, but it did make the Elsie and Pansy books seem pretty insipid. As for getting harmful ideas, one of the readers was a grown-up before she realized that Becky Sharp was anything more than a rather selfish, flighty person.

Most of this reading was done between the ages of about eight or ten to sixteen. After that high school became too immediate. But there was something in all of it that even a children's room, beautiful and useful as it is, seems to lack. Cannot we put more responsibility of book selection on the children themselves, by giving them more adult books, not necessarily any of the above-mentioned, but the vaster quantity of attractive and well printed books for grown-ups, particularly in travel, biography, and history? This is a subject for much more intensive investigation than has been possible in the preparation of this article, but as a starter, how about Franck, Slocum, Bullen, Andersen, Shackleton (books about cities), Amundsen, Peary, and Shackleton, the explorer, for travel books? Prescott, Parkman, Fiske, and even Gibbon and Motley have been read by boys and girls in attics and elsewhere. Are they read in children's rooms?

Some biographies not especially written for children are now to be found among the children's books, notably Jacob Riis and Booker Washington and possibly Mary Antin. But would not more intensive study reveal many others, such as some of Dr. Grenfell's books?

In the field of sociology, books not generally found in children's collections could be used. I suppose Franc's "How to Use Your Government" and Tuft's "Real Business of Living," and

Dupuy's "Uncle Sam's Modern Miracles" are there as a matter of course.

The technical collection in almost any children's room could be greatly enriched by the addition of adult books and so could that of natural science. Fabre, for example, is much enjoyed by not exceptional children and so are—to mention one or two in a wide field—Lovell's "Flower and the Bee" and Beebe's "Jungle Peace."

Let us mix with the safe sterility of many a children's room a little more of the attic quality. And why not suggest to some of the big book departments in the shops and to some of the book stores themselves, that they have tables of adult books suitable for children or for reading aloud to children? Many parents, judging from requests I get, feel the need of just such a guide. Isn't it true that reading of children's books exclusively leads to nothing, often times, but the

reading of more children's books? It certainly is more convenient for the elders to have these noisy and numerous members of the human family off by themselves, but surely we ought to try to make up to them by the joys of a more varied collection. The practical difficulties, from the librarians' standpoint, of such a fusion or infusion of adult books are so great that they cannot be touched upon here. Personally I hardly think the small collection labelled "For older boys and girls" fills the need. The problem is not so simple, and it deserves time and thought and study. I venture to say that a list of several hundred books not written for children, but useful either in a reference corner or for home use, could easily be made by any well read librarian, who, realizing that some children never find their way from the simplicities of the children's room to the complexities of the larger library, wishes to give them some taste of attic joys.

Children's Book Week in the Libraries

THE enthusiastic gathering in the New York Public Library Children's Department, on October 6th, of over one hundred librarians, booksellers, and publishers' representatives from the New York region, was significant of the interest in plans for Children's Book Week. Harry A. Franck, author of "Vagabonding around the World" "Roaming through the West Indies" and other fascinating books of travel, was the first speaker, discussing the illiteracy and ignorance of South American peoples which he attributed largely to the absolute lack of mediums for book distribution. "People simply do not read down there. The children never have books," said Mr. Franck. "As for libraries, I did find one in a small town in Peru. But when I asked about visiting it, I made a great sensation in the town. Finally, with a body-guard of nine soldiers and all the city officials, I was taken to the building, the doors were unbolted, and I was escorted thru the library. The dust was thick. I could not see that a book had ever been touched. They told me that it had formerly been the library of a priest; and that the librarian was out at lunch!" Mr. Franck made a plea for greater efforts in book distribution in this country, particularly among the children, so that illiteracy in the United States may decrease.

Annie Carroll Moore was hostess at the conference. Among the speakers were Frederic G. Melcher, chairman of the Children's Book Week Committee; Clara Whitehill Hunt, chief of children's work in the Brooklyn Public Library, who told of standards of selection of the books in the "Bookshelf for Boys and Girls," published by the R. R. Bowker Co.; J. P. McEvoy, of the P. F. Volland Publishing Co., Chicago, who emphasized the importance of librarians in increasing the demand for books, and the fact that publishers want to produce larger editions of good books for children, so that the books will be cheap and children can, therefore, have more of them; Caroline Hewins, librarian of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Pleasanton, in charge of the juvenile department of Brentano's, New York City. A discussion of organization and publicity plans for the Week followed, and in the afternoon the guests of the library enjoyed Mary Frank's talk to the Library School on "People I Met While Caravaning with Books."

As New York City is the largest center of book distribution in the country, it may well set the pace in the celebration of Children's Book Week. Its branch library plans for exhibits of books recommended for purchase; its Board of Education's offer to use speakers in assembly room meetings of children and parents, and to

place posters in all the school buildings and announcements in the teacher's bulletins; the plans of the book stores and department stores to have special window displays, book exhibits and talks by authors—all these can be carried out in the smallest town.

Perhaps there are two chief factors in a successful Children's Book Week in any community: the working together of the library and bookselling forces, and the use by these forces of representatives of a wide variety of activities and organizations for the actual observance

Many libraries and booksellers have already sent word of their plans to the Children's Book Week committee. Posters have been mailed from the New York headquarters for the library's use within and without the building; "stickers" for use in correspondence; a summary of suggestions for booksellers, and one for librarians. A few of these suggestions follow:

EXHIBITS

Get the booksellers to invite you to make selections from their stock for special table displays in the stores to be labelled "Recommended by the Public Library." Be sure that your selection includes inexpensive books as well as the finer ones. A card suggesting 'A complete exhibit may be seen in the Public Library' would be effective.

Library displays could well be placed in the adult circulating department—perhaps in the open shelf room—where they will be seen by many who do not visit the children's room, and where they will be accessible when the children's room is closed. Branch librarians, school department and intermediate department as well as the children's department should co-operate in preparing and advertising this exhibit. If possible, print for distribution a list of children's books recommended for purchase, listing prices.

CLUB MEETINGS

Have at least a table exhibit of children's books at each local club meeting in November. The State Federations of Women's Clubs is taking up the subject of Children's Book Week at fall meetings and in bulletins. Librarians will probably be asked to speak at many district and local meetings. This will give opportunity to offer the continuous advice of the library in children's book selection, if it is not already established.

CHURCHES

The churches will be interested in pushing "reading as the best home occupation for Sunday." Announcements of the Week in church calendars on November 14 would be effective.

MOVING PICTURES

The Children's Book Week Committee is placing articles in moving picture magazines urging the co-operation of exhibitors in showing children's book films during the Week. It will be local demand for these films, however, that will actually bring them to your city. Librarians can offer to help local exhibitors advertise book films. Books related to those on the screen



THE JESSIE WILLCOX SMITH POSTER
USED IN THE "CHILDREN'S BOOK
WEEK" CAMPAIGN.

of the Week. The schools; the churches; the clubs; the newspapers, magazines, house organs, and other local publications; the theaters and moving picture houses; every organization is interested in children, and will want to take part in some way in any movement concerned with the happiness of children. And, as William Bigelow says in his editorial in the October issue of *Good Housekeeping*, "happy is the child that is fed on books."

should be advertised; other animal stories in connection with 'Black Beauty,' etc.

THE PRESS

Give an account of the general plan of Children's Book Week to local newspapers early in November, and offer to supply special stories during the Week. Give them announcements of exhibits, talks by the librarian, personal stories of what children say about books, comments of parents on the exhibits, etc. Urge the newspapers to interview prominent people in your city about their favorite books when they were children, and use these stories during the Week. Exhibits of the old-time favorites of local celebrities might be held in the library, in connection with these interviews.

Watch for the articles placed by the Committee in magazines and in newspapers, and post them on bulletin boards. Many well-known authors will be represented in this publicity.

APPEAL TO THE CHILDREN

Have some attractive reading lists to give away to the children during the Week, if possible. Get the boys interested in making bookcases for their own rooms, and as presents for their sisters and their parents. Have a "bookcase

contest" similar to the birdhouse contests and exhibits which have been so successful. Use your books on carpentry and woodworking in connection with this, and get local manual training classes to co-operate with you. Working drawings of a simple bookcase will be supplied by the Children's Book Week Committee, on request. Ownership of books will necessarily be encouraged by personal bookcases.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

See *The Bookman* for November, 1920, and *Public Libraries* for November and December, 1919, and January, 1920.

Mr. Melcher addressed the Illinois Library Association at Springfield, on October 13th, on plans for Children's Book Week, and speaks today at the Chicago Public Library.

Franklin K. Mathiews, librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, is making a coast to coast trip in the interests of the Boy Scouts and Children's Book Week. Before the 20th of November he will visit the libraries and bookstores in: Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles,



THE PERKINS (CLEVELAND) CHILDREN'S LIBRARY—THE FIRE-PLACE ON A WINTRY DAY

El Paso, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, Birmingham, Chattanooga.

The New Jersey Library Commission is planning to have a book exhibit at the November State Parent-Teachers' Association and Mothers' Congress conference in Atlantic City. Books will be sold and orders taken for books. The exhibit will be in charge of an experienced bookseller.

Book fairs will be held in Chicago, by the Marshall Field Co.; in Des Moines, by the Harris Emery Co.; in Richmond, Va., by the Miller and Rhoads Co. The Children's Book Week Committee is marshaling speakers from among the authors of the country, for these fairs and for other public gatherings in connection with the Week. The Committee will be glad to help with suggestions.

The Committee will supply on request: Poster in color, 14x22 inches, by Jessie Willcox Smith.

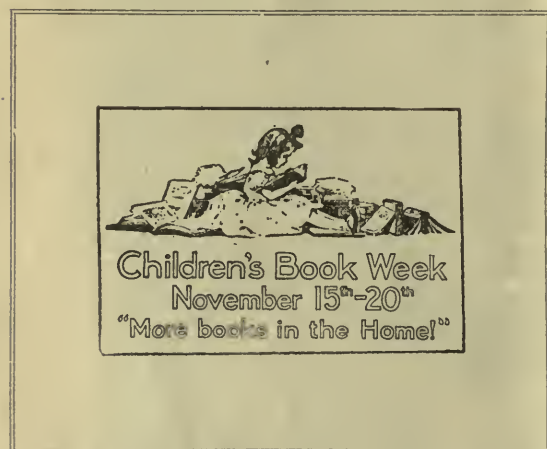
Fliers for bulletin boards.

"Stickers" for use in correspondence.

Announcement slips for distribution at club meetings.

Working drawings for bookcase.

Address: Children's Book Week Committee, Room 212, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



WANTED: INFORMATION ON LIBRARIES IN COMMUNITY HOUSES

The Bureau of Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service (1 Madison Avenue, New York), is assembling material in preparation of a booklet on the library in the community house, designed as a guide to those communities which plan to establish a library in the community house or to build a community house with accommodations for a library. Ex-

amples of successful libraries in community houses should prove valuable.

Information from experienced librarians would be much appreciated, especially that covering the following points:

Is the library in the community building a success?

What are the advantages in having the library housed in the same building with other recreational activities?

Are there any advantages to the community in having the library and the rooms for social activities placed in the same building?

What is the location of the library with relation to other rooms on the floor?

FREE ON REQUEST

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The Harvard College Library, having lately received the following partial sets of certain publications which it does not need, will gladly present them to any college library to which they will be useful, on payment of transportation charges.

British and Foreign State Papers, 1821-1831, 1832-1833.

Annual Reports of the American Historical Association, 1902-1905, 1907-1910 (lacking 1905, v. 2, 1908, v. 2).

American Historical Review, v. 8-13, 15, 18-20, and parts of v. 14, 16, 17, 21-23, 25.

Athenaeum, 1902-1908 (bound).

Edinburgh Review, v. 3, 4, 6-11, 13-34, 49, 57.

Görres Gesellschaft. *Historisches Jahrbuch*. v. 22-31 (1901-1910). Last two volumes unbound.

WILLIAM C. LANE,
Librarian.

The U. S. Public Health Service will send free on request "Today's World Problem in Disease Prevention: a Non-technical discussion of Syphilis and Gonorrhea," by John H. Stokes, Chief of the Section of Dermatology and Syphilology at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. Requests for this publication should be addressed to the U. S. Public Health Service, Division of Venereal Diseases, Washington, D. C.

"The Cinderellas of the Fleet," by William Washburn Nutting, giving the story of the "M. L." and the American Submarine Chaser during the war, will be sent gratis by the Standard Motor Construction Co., 172-180 Whiton Street, Jersey City, N. J., to any library requesting it.

Constitution of the Library Workers Association

Adopted September 23, 1920

ARTICLE I. NAME

This organization shall be called the Library Workers Association.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

Its purpose is to promote the interests of library workers, especially those who have not enjoyed the benefits of library school training; to help them to continue their self education by the interchange of experience and information, to secure broader fields of work and adequate remuneration and to co-operate with other library organizations in stimulating in them a professional consciousness, which will improve the standard of library service.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Any person or institution in sympathy with the aims of this Association may become a member on payment of annual dues as follows: Individuals, two dollars if salary is under \$1200; five dollars if \$1200 and under \$1800; and ten dollars if \$1800 or more. Institutions, business houses and other organizations, two dollars if income is under \$5000; five dollars if \$5000 and under \$25,000; ten dollars if \$25,000 and under \$100,000; fifteen dollars if \$100,000 and under \$150,000; and twenty-five dollars if \$150,000 or more; dues based upon report of preceding year.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

The officers of the Association shall consist of a board of directors, nine in number, and an executive secretary. The Board of Directors shall be elected by ballot as specified in the by-laws and shall each year elect one of their number to act as president and one to act as treasurer. The executive secretary shall be chosen by the board of directors, shall hold office at its pleasure and receive such salary as it shall fix.

The president shall be the representative head of the Association. In case of his death, resignation or inability to serve, the board shall elect another president.

The secretary, subject to the general authority of the board of directors shall be the active executive officer of the Association. He shall keep a record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the Association or board of directors and serve as agent for the treasurer in collecting membership dues. He shall maintain an active bureau of employment information for library workers and libraries, and shall furnish information to other employment agencies and institutions as well as to libraries. He shall

keep in touch with all movements relating to the employment problem.

The treasurer shall record all receipts and disbursements, pay bills for expenses authorized by the board of directors on approval of the president or a member designated by him in writing, and make annual reports to the Association.

ARTICLE V. MANAGEMENT

The business of the Association, between its meetings, shall be entrusted to the board of directors. But the Association may, by a three-fourths correspondence vote of the membership take direct action, or revise the action of the board of directors or give them mandatory instructions.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

An annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such place and time as the board of directors may name. Special meetings may be called by the board of directors, and shall be called by the president on written request of ten members. At least one month's notice of all meetings shall be given all members. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS AND BY-LAWS

This constitution may be amended by a correspondence vote. Copy of the proposed amendment shall be sent each member and the amendment shall be considered ratified unless within one month of its submission twenty-five per cent of the membership shall have opposed its adoption. Any amendment presented in writing to the board of directors, signed by ten members of the Association, must be submitted for vote to the Association by the board. By-laws may be adopted by the same procedure.

BY-LAW I

Members whose annual dues shall remain unpaid for six months after they are due, shall be dropped from membership.

BY-LAW II

Members of the board of directors shall be elected by written ballot each year to serve three years except as specified. The election shall take place prior to the annual meeting. In February the secretary shall send to each member, a membership list complete to February 1. On this each member shall designate three names to be submitted for election. From the returns the secretary shall take all names receiving votes of five per cent of the membership. He shall write to each person so selected for permission to enter his name as candidate. Names thus secured shall be listed on a ballot, and

mailed to each member with notice of time polls will close. The three candidates receiving the most votes are thereby elected to the Board. At the meeting Sept. 23rd, 1920, there shall be elected by ballot, nine members of the board of directors. Immediately after the election they shall by lot divide themselves into three equal classes of which the term of the first shall ex-

pire in 1921, the second in 1922 and the third in 1923. All members of the board shall serve until the adjournment of the annual meeting before which their successors are chosen. Should a vacancy in the board arise, the directors shall appoint a successor to fill out the unexpired term. The vote of the institutional members shall be cast by the duly designated representative.

Proposed Library Laws for Michigan

AT its meeting at Petoskey in the middle of September the Michigan Library Association adopted the report of its Committee on Legislation together with recommendations made at the meeting and authorized the Committee to use every effort to make these effective at the forthcoming session of the State Legislature.

The following is a statement of the various items, which were explained in full in the discussion preceding their adoption:

1. A general revision of library legislation of the State of Michigan with a view, if possible, of combining all such general legislation in one act under the educational article of the constitution of the State. It will be recalled that at the present time some libraries are operating under legislation enacted under the local government article, and others under the educational article, thus causing more or less confusion. It is not proposed in such general library law to repeal any special law under which any library may now be operating.

2. In the general revision of the State Library Law provide for minimum taxation, this to be based on the population to be served rather than on the assessed valuation of the property. No maximum of taxation should be named in the law, each community being permitted to fix its own maximum.

3. A general library law should include within it provision for adequate county library service, amending the present county library law so that there should be no double taxation on parts of the county which are maintaining existing libraries.

4. A general library law should require that all libraries maintained wholly or in part by taxation file a copy of their annual report with the State Board of Library Commissioners for the purpose of enabling this Board to study the library situation thruout the State more intelligently, and in this way preparing the ground for future intelligent advance.

5. Legislation to make the officials of libraries competent to certify to copies of printed

or manuscript material in their possession, so that such copies when properly certified will be legal evidence in courts, in this way obviating the necessity of taking valuable manuscripts of material into courts in different parts of the State in legal proceedings.

6. An amendment to the teachers retirement fund bill to include librarians within the operations of this bill.

7. Legislation permitting group insurance on the part of municipal corporations, whereby library boards would be able to get such insurance for library workers on the same terms as private institutions or corporations get this insurance for their workers.

8. Adequate facilities for competent library training are very much needed in Michigan. If additional legislation is necessary to provide for such facilities we recommend that this committee be instructed to take the proper steps to bring it about.

SAMUEL H. RANCK,
Chairman of the Committee.

RUSSIAN ENCYCLOPEDIAS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

As of possible interest to some of the readers of your magazine, we are pleased to advise that a set of twenty volumes of the Russian encyclopedia published by *Prosveschenie (Enlightenment)* in 1903 can be obtained from the General Manager of the Polish-American Society, Warsaw, Poland, at a price of 6000 Polish marks (approximately \$30.00). The Society is also willing to sell an incomplete set, containing the first ten volumes, of the Russian encyclopedia edited by Granat Brothers at a price of 3000 Polish marks (approximately \$15.00).

We are inviting your attention to this matter for the reason that it is difficult to secure these encyclopedias and that the prices offered are reasonable.

C. E. HERRING,
Acting Director.

*Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Washington, D. C.*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1920



THE children's library system has become in this country one of the most successful and astonishing developments of the modern library idea. The work is peculiarly inspiring because, above all other work in the library field, it looks toward the future, for it is with the children that the hope of the future rests. It is no wonder, therefore, that the children's librarian finds her calling one of the highest degree of enthusiasm, despite all the petty difficulties of unwashed hands, unsilent readers, and the other details of the seamy side of children's work. The children's library system, as pioneered by Mrs. Sanders, Miss Hewins and others, is just about a generation old, so that readers who knew the library as children are now beginning to know it as parents and to bring up their children in the library way they should go. In fact, the ranks of children's librarian are being recruited from the child readers, whose enthusiasm began in childhood's days.

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IT is indeed sadly and sorely regrettable that in this, as other fields, the pecuniary reward of library work is so little, as from this point of view to discourage the adoption of the calling as a life work. In this respect we may hope for better things in the future. Meantime, it is to be regretted that the children's library school at Pittsburgh has been given up as a specialty of library school work, but it is to be hoped that its place may be taken by specialized courses in children's work in the library schools in general. The inspiration of children's library workers is now of a triple sort: that of the pioneers, the fruits of whose work are becoming evident; that of the parents who were child readers, and therefore support children's work with especial loyalty; and that of the work with the children themselves. We had planned for this issue a portrait article on some children's librarians of to-day, but the modesty of some of the leaders in that work, who have not had their portraits taken, has delayed the use of this article until a later number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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HAPPILY, the enthusiasm for children's library work is spreading from America to other countries, and in particular, Miss Anne

Morgan's society for reconstruction in devastated France has wisely made this a special feature of its program. Nothing could be more wise than this for the benefit of the wee folk, who have lived their little lives thus far under such fitful conditions, and nothing could be better fitted to make them Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, who will bring American thoughts and world ideals into the future of France. In other countries, as in Czechoslovakia, the new library spirit will doubtless include this kind of work, until there will come to be a chain of children's libraries all the way around a happier world. It is efforts in these and in like directions that give us hope ahead, as we look from the dark clouds of present world distress into sunshine ahead.

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THE new republic of Czechoslovakia is making astounding progress in planning library and bibliographical development. The fundamental library law of July 22, 1919 has been supplemented under date of April 16, 1920, by action of the Board of Education, promulgated thru the Minister of Education prescribing specifically for author, title and subject catalogs, uniform statistics and systematized methods which are to be set forth in a manual of library administration presently to be issued. A state library school authorised on January 30, 1920 starts its work this October. This governmental provision is to be complemented by the recently incorporated Czechoslovak Bibliographical Institute at Prague which aims to revise existing bibliographies, prepare and print a current bibliography of books in both the Czech and Slovak languages and also lists of periodicals published in the Republic, as well as to supply bibliographical information to libraries, publishers, booksellers and the general public. One of the officials of this Institute has already prepared an educational list of text books in both languages, emphasizing recent publications, for the use of elementary, high and normal schools. A special bibliography of Slovakia is also announced which will deal with the geology, mineralogy and other features of the country, covering not only books in Slovak but in the Magyar language, used in those parts

of the country neighboring Hungary. In the publications of the Institute the Dewey decimal system will be utilized as a world standard. Certainly this is progress and the Institute should receive, as it asks, full co-operation from American libraries which are requested to send their publications to the Institute to Prague and to ask freely for information which can be made serviceable here.

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WHAT could be a more delightful recognition of the service the libraries have done for the children of America than a memorial of Hans Christian Andersen given by the children in the children's rooms of our public libraries. The suggestion is for a statue of the great story teller, with a girl on his knee and a boy by his side, to whom he is telling or reading his tales which have delighted so many generations of children. He would be seated on a bench, the back of which would have in low relief some of the characters in his best known

tales. It was intended that a proposal to this effect should be brought before the children's library section at the A. L. A. Conference, but occasion did not serve and it is now brought before children's librarians by word of print instead of by word of mouth. Would it be possible and proper for the children in the story-telling classes and from the children's room to be asked to bring their nickels for such a purpose? Whether such a memorial should take the form of a life-size statue to be erected in connection with some library notable for children's work or should be in smaller shape for duplication as were the Rogers groups still surviving from half a century ago, so that the statuettes could be obtained for the several children's rooms, would be a question to be worked out by the committee of children's librarians in charge of such a plan, should such committee be appointed. We shall be glad to know if the suggestion commends itself to children's librarians.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Following the meeting of the Executive Board in Chicago on the 11th inst., a letter was sent to all regional and state directors of the Books for Everybody campaign, as follows:

"To Regional and State Directors:

"At a meeting of the Executive Board October 11th, 1920, the following votes were passed:

"That the Secretary notify all regional and state directors that the activities of the Enlarged Program campaign will terminate November 30th, and that a detailed statement of receipts, accompanied with all pledges in proper legal form, must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than December 10th.

"That the Secretary notify all regional and state directors that from and after October 20th no further expenses on account of the campaign shall be incurred and that unexpended balances be remitted to the Secretary at once, accompanied by a detailed statement of all expenditures.

"That until the end of the campaign all American Library Association members be urged to do their utmost to secure contributions to the fund in order that pressing needs of the American Library Association may be provided for. While no American Library Association funds are hereafter available for campaign expenses,

the Executive Board hopes that the best asset in any campaign, namely volunteer service, will be available and active in soliciting funds for the needs and future activities of the American Library Association.

"These resolutions are self-explanatory and are sent to you at the earliest possible moment after the Board meeting in order that you may be fully informed.

"Campaign expense fund balances and money collected for the work of the Association should be kept separate and amounts sent in separate checks. Checks should be made payable to Edward D. Tweedell, Treasurer, and sent to me at this address.

"This letter is being sent to all regional and state directors, tho in some cases final reports have already been made. You will know how much of this applies to you.

"(Signed) CARL H. MILAM,
"Secretary."

A report of the meeting, including financial statements, will shortly be available. As we go to press we learn that The Library War Service work is being rapidly reduced. The Ex-Service Men's Department, the Industrial War Work Community Department and the Publicity Department have been eliminated. The Work for the Blind (as Library War Service work) is being rapidly completed. Hospital

Service will probably be transferred to the Government. Work with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz will continue until the work is taken over by the War Department or until funds are exhausted. The service to the Merchant Marine is in the hands of the Committee on Ways and Means with power. The War Department has taken over the work in the Philippine Islands and in the Panama Canal Zone. Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated to the American Library in Paris as a final allotment and the following five members of the Board of Directors appointed: C. L. Seeger, Charles Cestre, A. S. V. Blunt, W. V. R. Berry and Anne Morgan.

Both the Library War Service fund and the "Books for Everybody" fund have been transferred to the Treasurer of the A. L. A.

The Finance Committee was asked to prepare a budget for 1921, covering all funds and meeting all obligations of the Association.

A vote was passed calling upon all members to increase the membership of the Association between now and the next annual conference.

THE FILE EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

This Association entered on the second year's activities on September 14th after a suspension of two months.

Dinner over and the usual business transacted, the subject of "follow-up" systems was discussed. Miss Neville read papers on "Follow-up System to Bring Out Voters" and "Mailing List and Follow-up Record for Banks," following which there was a general discussion by members on the respective follow-up systems used by them, which brought out many interesting points.

The association is looking forward to having Mr. Norton, of Shaw Walker Company, and Mr. George J. Raiser, of Yawman and Erbe Manufacturing Company, as guests at the October meeting, at which time they will give short talks on general filing subjects.

The Association came into being as the result of an invitation from Mr. M. W. Montgomery, of the Library Bureau of Philadelphia, to attend a dinner at the Arcadia Café in November, 1919. Twenty-two leading women file clerks of Philadelphia and its vicinity accepted, and before an unusually pleasant, instructive and inspiring meeting came to an end, it was decided and agreed to take the necessary steps toward such an organization, and to hold stated monthly meetings. While Mr. Montgomery was the means of bringing this about, he made it quite plain, in his address, that it was his desire that this organization should be entirely inde-

pendent of the Library Bureau and it should be an organization for the advantage and general education of its members; to increase the efficiency of each member in the general profession of Filing by the interchange of ideas.

The second meeting was devoted to the framing of the constitution and by-laws. W. B. Gold and C. A. Steele of the Purchasing Agents' Association of Philadelphia gave valuable assistance and the File Executives Association of Philadelphia was formed, with eighteen women charter members, and at the third meeting permanent officers were elected for their respective terms.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held at the Plainfield Public Library, Wednesday, Nov. 10th at 11:15 a. m.

An amendment to the Staff Library law for increased appropriation will be one of the business features.

As the Association will be entertained at luncheon, those intending to be present should notify the Library.

FLORENCE M. BOWMAN,
Librarian.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Club will meet at 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, on November 11th, when W. L. George, the English novelist, will lecture.

MARY B. DAY,
President.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Oct. 20-22. At Lincoln.
Nebraska Library Association.
- Oct. 21-22. At Worcester.
Massachusetts Library Club. a
- Oct. 25-27. At Salina, Kansas.
Annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association.
- Oct. 27-29. At St. Louis.
Missouri Library Association.
- Oct. 28-30. At Harrisburg.
Keystone Library Association.
- Oct. 29. At Branford.
Connecticut Library Association.
- Nov. 6-7. At Minneapolis.
Minnesota Library Association.
- Nov. 10. At Plainfield.
Special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association.
- Nov. 11. At the Chicago City Club.
Chicago Library Club.
- Nov. 24. At Fort Worth.
Texas Library Association.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THIRTY-FIVE students are registered for the school year beginning September 15.

Following are announcements touching the personnel and conduct of several of the courses of study:

FACULTY

Margaret S. Williams of the Reference department of the University of Illinois Library, who joined the faculty in September, will conduct the junior course in selection of books, will have general charge of the senior and junior library seminars and will share the work of the junior courses in bibliography and reference with Miss Brewster and Mr. Tolman.

Mr. Wyer will retain the course in subject bibliography which he took over last spring.

F. L. Tolman will again conduct the elementary reference course; Elizabeth M. Smith the course in book binding; G. G. Champlin the course in printing and Anna G. Hall the course in loan work.

Jennie D. Fellows will take charge of the advanced classification course, Mary E. Hyde of shelf work and Sabra W. Vought of the school libraries course.

CURRICULUM

The junior and senior bibliography courses (national and subject) have been considerably rearranged. The former will retain only American, English, French and German national bibliography to which will be added, partly by transfer from the senior course but largely new material, the study of such bibliographic material as is specially useful in the small or medium size popular library, especially bibliographies of a current or more or less transient interest and value.

The senior course will retain the more enduring and monumental titles, will take over from the junior course the minor country bibliographies, the general bibliographies, bibliography of bibliographies and bibliographies of incunabula, and will add, in lieu of the hitherto required original bibliography (which may still be elected by the enthusiast) a series of lectures and problems discussing and illustrating the compilation of good bibliographies.

In place of the community study which for some years has been accepted as the alternative for the original bibliography, a required senior course called "The Library and the Community" is planned for this year. It is hoped that this course may be introduced by some experienced

librarian in a series of lectures and discussions to be followed by further study in the senior seminar under the direction of some member of the faculty.

While these changes are experimental and may not prove permanently practicable, they are introduced with the idea of rounding out the junior course, of making it more complete in itself and of providing greater opportunity in the senior year for more advanced and specialized study.

J. I. WYER, JR.,
Director.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE school is glad to report that a very gratifying increase of applications during the summer has brought the membership of the class of 1921 not only up to but slightly beyond our usual limit of twenty-five, but in view of last year's experience we decided to admit a few additional students, should more than twenty-five qualify, in order to insure a full class.

As at present constituted the class is preponderatingly Western. There are as many (three) from Iowa as from New York, eleven in all from the Mississippi Valley (Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma) and two from the North-west—Idaho and Oregon. There are three New Englanders (Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont), three Southerners (Georgia, Alabama, and Texas), and one from Pennsylvania. An Englishwoman from Calcutta, a Norwegian, a Canadian, and a Filipino complete the geographical diversity.

The school decided in the spring to admit college graduates without examination, and eight students entered on this basis, two of whom hold Masters' Degrees. The universities of Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, The Philippines, are represented by graduates, as are also Adelphi College, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; Simpson College, the Diocesan College of Calcutta. Smith College, Boston University, Middlebury College, North-Western University, Ohio University, etc., are represented by undergraduate students.

As usual the great majority of the students have had library experience. Seventeen are on leave of absence or have given up positions to take the course, while five others have had from two to six months practical library work. Ex-

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WILLIAM C. CARPENTER,
Librarian

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY NEW YORK, N. Y.

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perience gained in public, high school, normal school and college libraries will enliven discussions in and out of class.

The following additional appointments have been made in the class of 1920:

Anna Hallock, assistant, children's department, Detroit Public Library.

Marion Kingman, in charge of binding, Wellesley College Library.

Virginia M. Packard, assistant librarian, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE school session for 1920-21 opened on September 20th. The registration of regular students numbered thirty-two, including a few who are doing part-time study. Of this number five are men. The enrollment represents a wide territory, including Canada and Chile. Ten students come from New York State, four from Connecticut, two each from Colorado, Indiana, Michigan and New Jersey, and one each from Iowa, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Florida, Nebraska and Minnesota. Nineteen of the students hold bachelor's degrees, and of this number three have master's degrees. Twenty-four have had library experience.

The Wednesday afternoon social hours began on September 22nd. On October 6th Mary Frank, who was one of the party conducting the itinerant book store thru New England in the summer, told of her experiences.

Announcement is made of a series of open courses on lines similar to those offered last winter. These courses will begin on Monday, February 7th and continue until Friday, April 29th, 1921. They are designed not as technical courses but as a series of lectures of interest and value to persons who have had some years of library experience. They include, in addition to the lectures proper, liberal opportunities for consultation and visits of inspection, together with direction as to the musical, dramatic, and literary attractions which New York offers in the period covered by the courses. A year ago the registration numbered about one hundred and fifty persons, some of whom came from Western States.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

TWENTY-SEVEN students have registered in the School which opened on September 15th for its twentieth year. After the opening classes an informal reception was held for the new

students in one of the class-rooms. During the first week visits were made to the branch libraries of the system, in which the students are to be assigned for special practice work.

Agnès Dureau of Le Mans, France, graduate of the Institution Lair-Lamotte and student for two years at the University of Paris, is a member of the class. Mademoiselle Dureau was selected by the Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises as one of the group of French students to be sent to American schools and colleges.

The Academic Library Course given jointly by the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Library School now has nine students enrolled, of whom one is in her Junior year, two are Sophomores and three Freshmen.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,
Principal.

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

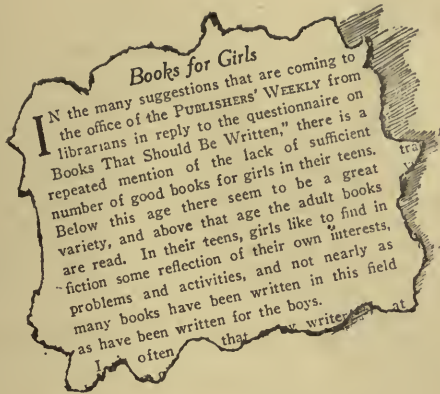
A BRIEF emergency course of training intended for those who would otherwise enter the service of the St. Louis Public Library untrained, was given from September 14 to September 25. The purpose of the course was announced in advance thru the public press, both by paid advertisements and reading-notices; and also on the bulletin boards of the Library and its branches. From about thirty responses, mostly in person, but a few by telephone, sixteen candidates were selected, three of whom dropped out at the end of the first day. The remainder proved to be excellent material and some of them have expressed their intention of taking the full library school courses next year.

Instruction was given by lectures and practical work in the following subjects, problems being given with each lecture:

(1) Dewey classification and the arrangement of books on the shelves. (2) Reference books, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and periodical indexes. (3) The use of the card catalogue and its arrangement. (4) The care of books and shelves. Library penmanship was also taught. The time was about equally divided between school work and practical training in the various departments where there were vacancies to be filled.

The result of this experiment is most encouraging, both in its effect on the present quality of what may be called the "emergency staff," but also in directing the attention of competent persons who would otherwise not have considered it, to the advantages of library work and the desirability of a full library-school course in preparation for it.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director.*



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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE following appointments of members of the class of 1919-20 have recently been made:

PIETERS, Elizabeth, appointed assistant in the Muncie (Ind.) Public Library.

GULLEDGE, John R., is acting librarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Bryan, Texas.

GJELSNESS, Rudolph, appointed an assistant librarian at the University of Oregon at Eugene.

P. L. WINDSOR,
Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY SCHOOL

UPON recommendation of State Librarian Milton J. Ferguson, the Library School which has been successfully maintained since 1914 by the California State Library at Sacramento was discontinued by action of the Board of Trustees at a meeting held May 22, 1920. The State Librarian, believing in one strong state supported school and seeing certain advantages in having such an institution at the State University, has extended the cordial support and good will of the State Library to the library science courses offered by the University of California, and has most generously agreed to supply the services of a member of the staff of the State Library to give the lectures on county libraries and library law.

Courses or lectures dealing with special phases of library work will be given this year as follows: Public library administration, Carlton B. Joeckel, librarian of the Berkeley Public Library; high school libraries, Helen Price, librarian of the University High School Library, Oakland; county libraries and library law, Mrs. May Dexter Henshall, school library organizer, California State Library; medical libraries, Louise Ophüls, librarian of the Lane Medical Library, San Francisco; law libraries, Rosamond Parma, law librarian, University of California.

Thirty-four students have enrolled for these courses.

The following students completed the courses in Library Science in May, 1920:

Gladys B. Bendure, Dorango, Colo.

Gertrude B. Bernard, Berkeley.

Myra A. Daggett, Berkeley.

Dorothy Deacon, Pasadena.

Kathleen Hacker, Santa Monica.

Marion Harris, Ione.

Lillian S. Hyde, Palo Alto.

Hazel Levy, Oakland.

Ferne McCleery, South Pasadena.

Dora MacKinlay, Berkeley.

Edith Maslin, Berkeley.

Bessie Nelson, Georgetown.

Ella Packer, Colusa.

Josephine Park, Berkeley.

Ida S. Sinai, Stockton.

Milona M. Thwing, Oakland.

Frances M. Van Nostrand (Mrs. J. J. Van Nostrand), Berkeley.

Margaret N. White, Hermiston, Ore.

Positions now held by graduates of the Class of 1920 are:

Marion Harris, junior assistant, University of California Library.

Lillian S. Hyde, assistant, Reference Department, Leland Stanford Junior University Library.

Hazel Levy, reference librarian, Tulare County Free Library, Visalia, California.

Ferne McCleery, assistant, Alhambra, California, Public Library.

Edith Maslin, junior assistant, University of California Library.

Bessie Nelson, junior assistant, University of California Library.

Ella Packer, cataloguer, Colusa County Free Library, Colusa, California.

Ida S. Sinai, librarian, Traffic and Transportation Section, University of California Extension Division, San Francisco.

Milona M. Thwing, assistant, University High School Library, Oakland.

Frances M. Van Nostrand, bibliographical assistant to Professor F. J. Teggart for the American geographical society.

Margaret N. White, junior assistant, University of California Library.

HAROLD L. LEUPP,
Librarian.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THIS year's class is the largest in the history of the school, twenty-seven students taking the full course and twelve registering for partial work. Of the regular students thirteen are college graduates; five of these have had library experience and those who are not college graduates have had some college work or from one to eight years of library experience. Half the class come from southern California; the others from Australia, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and the middle west.

A fundamental course in children's literature, with elective courses in the administration of children's rooms and story-telling will be given in January and February.

The school will continue to stress the history, selection and use of books in libraries thruout Helen E. Haines' courses and will also specialize in preparing high school and children's librarians. It is planned to relate the book history courses to the rich collections of the Henry E. Huntington Library now established in San Marino, a suburb of Los Angeles. The more scholarly side of library school training will be developed thru lectures and practice in bibliographical research.

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Additions to the faculty include Alice M. Blanchard, formerly supervisor of children's work in the Free Public Library of Newark, and Lou Johnstone Ward, who will teach reference in place of Helen Gladys Percey, who has resigned to become manager of the Hollywood Community Theater.

MARION HORTON,
Principal.

CZECHOSLOVAK STATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

THIS School, established by order of the Ministry of Education, aims at giving systematic training to students intending to adopt librarianship as their profession.

The School opens October 1st, with the following staff: Director, Zdenek Vaclav Tobolka, librarian of the National Assembly Library; secretary, Antonin Dolensky, librarian of the National Museum Library; Jan Thon, librarian of the Prague City Library; Josef Volf of the National Museum Library; Ladislav Jan Zivny, secretary of the Czechoslovak Bibliographical Institute, and Mr. Hrozny, librarian of the University Library.

Candidates for admission must be not less than seventeen years old and must have passed a college entrance examination. With the exception of certain teachers and others of approved education (e. g., college graduates), applicants are required to pass the School's test in literary history.

The course covers one year, at the end of which a state examination will be held. Successful candidates will be entitled to become librarians of cities having a population of 10,000 or more.

The subjects comprising the course are: History of libraries, public library laws; copyright; library administration; cataloging (general, including maps and music, and special, including manuscripts, engravings, incunabula); bibliography; classification; allied subjects, such as book publishing, book illustration, history of printing, book binding.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE School opened this year with four graduate students, two of whom are from Canada, and eight undergraduates. Only one change has been made in the teaching staff: Evelyn Blodgett now giving the course in order and accession after having had a year's leave of absence.

Graduates of the class of 1920 have been placed as follows:

Charlotte Bergoust and Flora Belle Ludington, University of Washington Library;
Weyana Lopp, Mary Lee Hall, Helen Remsberg, Consuelo Welty, Elma Hawkins, and Doris Hopkins, Seattle Public Library;
Myrtle Fuller, Medford (Ore.) Public Library;
Lelia Hazeltine, Boise (Idaho) Public Library;
Gladys Platt, University of Oregon Library.

W. E. HENRY,
Director.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department.

POSITIONS WANTED

Library school graduate, with experience in a technical library, wishes to organize or carry on a small business library, with some research work, or take charge of a technical department in a large library. Address, M. C., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, by a library school graduate, with thoro knowledge of French, German and Italian, and over fifteen years' experience as head of a city public library, a position as branch librarian or head of a department in a large library, or librarian of a small city library. Address: W. N. T., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Civic organization, industrial plant, institution, publicity bureau, or small city desiring exceptional librarian can secure man of 37, able to

co-operate by getting printed data; capable of installing and conducting research library. Ripe editorial experience. Articles in leading magazines. Valuable adjunct to advertising department. Address, W. H. B., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Librarian, with some experience in handling foreign periodicals, may find position with G. E. Stechert and Co., 151 W. 25th St., New York City.

The Chisholm (Minn.) Public Library wants a trained and experienced woman for the place of head librarian; and trained cataloger, who could act as general assistant. Minimum salary for librarian, \$2100; for cataloger, \$1800.

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in "*Children's Second Book of Patriotic Stories.*"

Fourth of July

in "*Children's Book of Patriotic Stories.*"

Thanksgiving Day

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Christmas Day

in "*Children's Book of Christmas Stories.*"

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L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

CRUCE, Mary Z., appointed chief cataloger of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

FOOTE, Elizabeth L., librarian of the Bloomingdale Branch of the New York Public Library, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J.

JACOBSEN, Karl T., with the Wisconsin Historical Society Library 1906-07, the Library of Congress 1907-11, and since 1911 chief classifier at the University of Chicago Library, has been appointed librarian of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. Mr. Jacobsen is an alumnus of this institution, the pioneer among the schools of higher learning organized by Americans of Scandinavian descent. The Library is strong in the literature of and about the early settlers of the Upper Mississippi Valley and has one of the richest collections in America relating to Norwegian history, description, literature, music and art. It is particularly fortunate that Mr. Jacobsen, with his long library experience, and his special knowledge of Scandinavian languages, literatures and history, should be available for this position.

LESTER, Clarence B., chief of the Department of Legislative Reference of the Wisconsin Library Commission appointed secretary of the Commission in place of Matthew S. Dudgeon.

MACCORMICK, Emily, P. 1919, has obtained a release from Winthrop College, N. C., to accept the librarianship of the travelling library system of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, Middleton, Ga.

MANKS, Dorothy S., appointed senior assistant in the library at Boston University, College of Business Administration.

MASON, Helen, R. 1918, formerly librarian of the Medical School of the University of Southern California, is now with the San Luis Obispo County Free Library.

MORSE, Marion, has resigned the librarianship of the Trinity County Free Library at Weaver-ville to become librarian of the Siskiyou County Free Library at Yreka, Calif.

PANCOAST, Edith F., D. 1901, appointed head of the Circulation Department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

PICKETT, Amelia T., C. P. certificate 1915, librarian of the Sarah Sargent Paine Memorial Library, Painsdale, Michigan, resigned to become librarian of the Dimmick Memorial Library, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

POMEROY, Phebe Girton, C. P. certificate 1914, appointed librarian of the Lakewood High School, Lakewood, Ohio.

PRITCHARD, Martha C., N. Y. P. L. 1912-14, is head of the Library Department of the Detroit Teachers' College.

ROYCE, Caroline H., after some sixteen years of service as a cataloger in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, appointed assistant librarian of the Vermont Historical Society. Mrs. Royce has contributed many papers and articles to local historical societies and to newspapers of New York State. She is the author of "Bessboro: a History of Westport, Essex Co., N. Y.," and of "The First Century of Lake Champlain."

SEVERANCE, Henry O., librarian of the University of Missouri, has returned from A. L. A. service in Paris and Coblenz.

SUTHERLAND, Lillian A., C. P. 1908-10, appointed superintendent of the Children's Department, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

WALTER, Frank K., librarian of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit, has left the corporation. Changes in organization and a general policy of retrenchment prevent the development of the library service as formerly planned. Mr. Walter is temporarily engaged in private work. His address is Redford, Mich.

WIGGINTON, May Wood, head cataloger for many years in the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, has joined the staff of the Denver Public Library.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City. The Free Public Library will soon begin the erection of a new branch library, to take the place of the present Bergen Branch which has been located in a rented building for the past five years. The new building will be erected on one of the principal residential streets and will cost about \$100,000 exclusive of the land, the furniture and fixtures and the architect's fees. It will be of brick and stone and will be 85 feet front and 70 feet deep. There will be two stories and a basement. The basement will have an auditorium seating over 400 persons. The architect was selected by an anonymous competition open to any architect desiring to compete. Thirty-two plans were submitted, and in accordance with the terms of the competition, the Trustees and the Librarian selected the five best which will receive an award of \$250.00 each. The best one of these five designs was selected for the new building and its author, Arthur Frederick Adams of Chicago, will be appointed the architect. Mr. Adams is an architect of fifteen years' experience in New York and Chicago and assisted in the designing and construction of several branch libraries in New York City and Brooklyn and a number of public and university libraries in the West.

OHIO

Cleveland. For the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1920, the Cleveland Public Library received from local taxation \$655,117 as compared with \$512,395 for the previous full fiscal year. Unexpended balances and receipts from other sources brought the total income up to \$1,075,566 (the total for the previous year was \$689,185). Payments for salaries to a library staff of 447 amount to \$355,269 (\$268,527, last year); books, \$63,092 (\$50,607); periodicals, \$7959 (\$4896); binding, \$27,703 (\$16,767); new buildings, \$47,064 (\$23,378).

The Library serves a population of 796,836 thru 685 agencies: One main library; 47 branches (including 22 school branches); 127 stations; 2 department libraries (Library for the Blind and Municipal Reference Library); and 508 class-room libraries in schools and children's institutions.

The circulation was 3,476,716 volumes, an increase of 342,816 or 10.9 per cent over 1918, and 66,550 or 1.95 per cent over 1917, which had the largest circulation in the previous history of the Library. The average daily issue of books was 11,251.

The greatest change in reading interests, as shown by the percentages of different classes of books, was that which caused an increase over 1918 of 36.3 per cent in books on useful arts. Books on travel increased 14.1 per cent and sociology 13.9 while adult fiction showed a gain of only 6.5 per cent. French increased 29.6 per cent, altho fourteen of the other foreign languages decreased.

Registration during the year increased by 8868 or 5 per cent, bringing the total number of registered readers up to 186,267.

At the end of 1919 there were in the Library 624,941 volumes (not including about 40,000 unaccessioned volumes) and 60,978 pamphlets; besides maps, photographs, pictures, clippings and music.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. On October 4th, the City Commissioners granted the Public Library for the calendar year 1921 a budget totaling \$59,184. This is made up of a tax levy of 91/100 mills and an estimated income from petty cash of \$3000. The total budget is an increase of \$7485 over the budget for 1920, and the tax levy has been increased from 8/10 of a mill to 91/100 of a mill. In this connection the library has received from the State Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices for Washington a letter commending the work the library has done with the funds at its disposal.

The residents of the North-end community presented to the Board of Trustees in June a complete subscription list totaling \$3500, with which fund should be purchased a branch library site, 140 by 120 feet, opposite the Washington School, in the hope that the Carnegie Corporation could be prevailed upon to provide funds with which to erect a branch library. A reply from the Carnegie Corporation indicated that the appeal for funds could not be granted at the present time. Residents of the community subscribing to the fund on being asked whether subscriptions should be cancelled and the matter dropped, an option taken on the property awaiting further developments or the property purchased and made ready in case the building fund should become available later, decided in favor of the third plan. Funds were paid in, on October 4th a deed to the site was handed to the Board of Trustees and it is hoped that the Carnegie Corporation can soon see its way clear to reconsider the appeal for building funds.

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Public baths and swimming pools. In: H. R. Knight and M. P. Williams. Sources of information on play and recreation. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. p. 36-37.

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Recent literature on mother and child welfare. *Mother and Child*, Aug., 1920. p. 94-96.

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Prevost, M. L., *comp.* Books on foreign trade: bibliography of publications, including pamphlets, on the various phases of marine insurance from its early development to the methods of modern underwriters. *World's Markets*. Aug. 1920. p. 43-45.

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MINING AND METALLURGY—SLOVAKIA

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 1, 1920



Americanization by Indirection*

By JOHN DANIELS**

IT is true that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. But it is not always true that the shortest road to a given destination is always the best, or the surest, or even the quickest. Especially if it leads over hills or thru swamps, it may prove to be the poorest route in the end. We all know from experience that we can sometimes attain our goal most successfully by a circuitous or indirect approach.

The so-called "Americanization Movement," however, has thus far, in the main, proceeded by methods which, to say the least, are extremely direct.

It has aimed to separate the immigrant, as quickly as possible, from the traditions and heritages of his native land, including particularly the use of his mother tongue. It has attempted to make him don at once a complete new outfit of things—speech, customs, attitudes—which are strictly "made in America." It has endeavored to break up his racial colonies, organizations and lines of association. When methods of coaxing have not proved sufficient to accomplish these objects, methods of coercion have sometimes been employed. At present, not a few attempts to enforce Americanism by the policy of the Big Stick are conspicuously before the public.

Such attempts at compulsion, moreover, are being promoted in the face of lessons of history which are so plain that he who runs may read. We have witnessed recently, for exam-

ple, the rise and fall of Germanization. We have seen Austrianization and Magyarization go to pieces with a crash, and their long-oppressed subject peoples, the Jugo-Slavs and Czecho-Slovaks, snap their bonds in determined rebellion against their taskmasters. We are beholding now the fruits of Russianization, in a Finland which has re-won its freedom, and a Poland, a Lithuania, a Latvia, an Ukraine and other racial entities which are struggling to establish their independence.

Our situation and purposes are of course different from those of the late empires of the Old World. We are not trying to conquer and absorb whole nations. But we are faced with the problem of incorporating in our national life millions of people who have come to America from foreign lands. In dealing with this problem we may follow, in kind if not in degree, the Old World methods of coercion which have proved so ineffectual, or we may take advantage to the full of our opportunity to make an unique demonstration of New World methods of persuasion.

Happily, the net appeal of America to the immigrant is so strong that it succeeds, generally, in binding him to the land of his adoption by voluntary bonds. This is real Americanization, which is constantly in process throughout the country, wherever immigrants have cast their lot. But the "Americanization Movement," which is of course only one of many factors involved in this inclusive process, has not of itself met with striking success, so far, at least, as concerns its results with the immigrant adult, who must be regarded as the main objective.

During the past two years the author of the present paper has been engaged in a country-wide study, under the auspices of the Carnegie

* Address delivered at the Meeting of the New York Library Association, Lake Placid, N. Y., Sept. 25th, 1920.

** Author of "America via the Neighborhood." (In press, to be published by Harper & Bros. November 16th.) The present paper draws largely upon the substance and text of this forthcoming volume, which contains the results of the Neighborhood Division of the Carnegie Americanization Study.

Corporation of New York City, of methods of Americanization. He has gone into the results obtained by settlements, public schools, social centers, neighborhood associations, community councils, and various other agencies and forms of organization which include "Americanization" in their field of activity. The facts show that, while such agencies are attracting large numbers of children and young people of foreign parentage, and while they are administering many helpful services in immigrant neighborhoods, they are failing, in the main, to enlist the interest and responsible co-operation of immigrant adults and especially of foreign-born men.

WHAT IS AMERICANIZATION?

In seeking the reason for such failure, and at the same time the road to better results, it is advisable to agree, if possible, upon a satisfactory understanding of what Americanization really is.

One point of view, which we may call that of *conformity*, holds that

"in order to be truly an American one must dress, eat, talk, behave, and even think according to one prescribed "American" formula. Whoever does not accept and strictly adhere to this formula is, *ipso facto*, not an "American." According to this view, the immigrant's racial inheritance, no matter how much it may mean to him, becomes, upon his arrival in America, a "foreign" impediment which must forthwith be cast away."

A second conception of Americanization, and the one which is probably most in vogue to-day

"confines the term largely to teaching immigrants English and civics. Most of the so-called 'Americanization work' of schools and other public and private agencies proves to be limited to such merely instructional efforts, and many of the persons connected with such agencies appear to regard "Americanization" as a job order which is practically completed when the immigrant has been run thru the mill of the classroom.

"One man from whom information was sought as to the situation in his community, expressed this view naively. 'We used to have an Americanization problem,' he said, 'but we haven't got one any longer. Several years ago we got all the foreigners in our town into some English and civics classes and in two or three months we Americanized 'em all.'

"As distinguished from the concept of Americanization first mentioned, this one may be called that of injection. It attaches prime importance to classes, lectures and the distribution of educational and uplifting 'literature,' and implies that if enough of such instruction and information can be injected into the immigrant he is thereby automatically Americanized."

There is another viewpoint regarding Americanization which is held especially by people of what is known as the common-sense type. This may be called the *practical* idea. It was

expressed by Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York in his Washington's Birthday address last February. As quoted by the New York *World*, the Governor stated that Americanism

"means to understand the aims and purposes of this country." The poor immigrant who "does his work, raises his family, sends his children to our schools—that man, whether he can speak the English language or not, is just as good an American as a man who can point to a long and unbroken line of New England ancestry."

CONSTRUCTIVE PARTICIPATION

More or less variant conceptions of Americanization could be multiplied indefinitely, but the three which have been cited will serve to represent the chief outstanding points of view.

"It appears, however, that these three concepts are animated by the same inner motive of enlisting the immigrant in the common life of America. One proposes to accomplish this result in one way, another in another way, but all have it as their goal. No matter how many other viewpoints were considered, would not this central idea be inherent in them all? Is it not self-evident that the essential objective in any program of Americanization is constructive participation in the life of America? However widely programs may differ as to the method of bringing this about and as to the channels for its expression, is it not logically inevitable that such actual participation must in every case be the ultimate aim? Is not what all desire simply this: that each individual shall enter effectively into America's well-being and upbuilding?"

If constructive participation in the life of America is accepted as an adequate understanding of Americanization, it next becomes necessary to determine what the most fundamental element of American life is. May we not agree that it is the American ideal of democracy?

The quest for democracy in the worship of God brought many

"of the first Colonists from the Old World to America. Insistence on democracy in government and taxation led the Colonies to declare their independence and establish the American nation. Determination not to allow democracy to be restricted by lines of race and color engulfed America in the Civil War and brought reunion with slavery abolished. To make the whole world 'safe for democracy' was the motive which at length impelled America to play her decisive part in the great World War. America was born in democracy and has always lived by democracy.

"What is democracy?

"Volumes have been written to answer this question, but is not the substance of them all epitomized in Abraham Lincoln's historic words, 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people'? But the term is not limited to the political field; it extends to the whole range of human relations. In its broadest scope the democracy of America is all the social activity of America, including formal government, which is 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.'

"Participation in American life, therefore, involves loyalty to America, devotion to this American ideal of democracy, and a responsible share in the activity thru which this ideal is measurably realized in practice and

¹ "America via the Neighborhood," Chapter I.

² Ibid. Chapter I.

³ Ibid. Chapter I.

present fact. Such participation is the very essence of Americanization."⁴

Nor can Americanization, thus understood, be restricted to the immigrant. It applies to native-born as well as foreign-born.

"The immigrant has certain peculiar needs, including English and naturalization, but otherwise his Americanization and that of the native born are of one piece. The immigrant, like the person of native birth, cannot be Americanized and brought to take his share in the democracy of America merely by being taught to read textbook lessons about it or being told in lectures what a wonderful thing it is. He too must learn what this democracy is from actual experience in partaking of it and practising it. This means that native Americans in dealing with the immigrant must avoid a policy of paternalism, dictation or repression, and adopt an attitude which is truly democratic. In short, since Americanization is the business in which both are engaged, native Americans should take the immigrant into a genuine partnership."⁵

AMERICANIZING THE GROUP

In undertaking to establish such a partnership, however, we have to recognize that we cannot concern ourselves solely with the individual immigrant. According to the last available census figures, those of 1910, the immigrant population of the United States has reached the vast total of thirteen millions.

"Even assuming that the Americanization of these millions of immigrants could be accomplished by working directly upon each individual, it is manifest that the agencies and resources required to perform such a gigantic task are not available. It follows that if these foreign-born millions are to be Americanized on an adequate scale, the individual immigrant must be reached indirectly, thru the medium of his neighborhood group. In other words, Americanization must proceed by extensive as well as intensive methods. Americanizing influences must be brought to bear not upon the individual alone, but upon the immigrant group as a whole. If this can be done successfully, thousands will be affected in the time that direct individual attempts would reach only a scattered few hundred.

"But the problem here presented is not merely one of economy of effort. A fundamental organic problem is also involved. It is this. Since Americanization is understood as actual participation in the activities of the community, is it possible for the individual to be Americanized otherwise than in connection with his community group? In the case of the average immigrant living among people of his own race, must not such participation in community affairs take place thru the medium of his own colony neighborhood?"

This is part of what is implied in the title of the present paper—Americanization by indirection.

THE COLONY'S CONSTRUCTIVE FUNCTION

The great mass of immigrants who come to America settle first in urban "colonies" of their own race. Tho the outward and picturesque features of such immigrant colonies, under their

popular nicknames of "The Ghetto," "Little Italy" and the like, are now well known, there is slight acquaintance with their inner workings and little comprehension of their real significance.

"For the average immigrant a colony of his own race is the most natural route to the life of America. When he lands he is unable to speak or read any English. If he were to go at once into an American neighborhood, how in the world could he get first aid in information? Obviously, he must depend for such information upon the fellow countrymen who have preceded him, and these he finds in the colony. He must have shelter for himself and his family. Even assuming that he would be admitted to an American neighborhood forthwith, he cannot pay the price of admission. The only living quarters within reach of his savings are those of the humblest type, such as the immigrant colony offers. He needs food, and craves the kind to which he has been accustomed and which he can get only in the colony. He must have work at once, and where so readily as in the colony will he find assistance in getting it—preferably in a place where some of his countrymen are employed, from whom he can learn as he goes along?

"These are some of the material reasons why immigrant colonies are not only natural, but necessary. But there are others of vital importance to the immigrant and to America. If the immigrant is to have his mind free to get a foothold in America, he must feel "at home" as soon as possible. He must have sympathy, understanding, encouragement, and friendly help in many ways. He must have some recognized place in a human group and not be merely an isolated atom knocked about in a strange world. All these vital needs are satisfied in the colony, and, for most newly arrived immigrants, nowhere else.

"Furthermore, if the immigrant is to escape demoralization by the sudden and complete change from his former life, he must have, during the adjustment to his new environment, some moral support and control, of a kind which he will recognize and understand. This function the colony performs. There are the immigrant's fellow countrymen who are familiar with his former habits and standards. They share his life, experience and point of view. They uphold him in loyalty to inherited standards, which, unless better ones are substituted, are his moral anchors and safeguards. They condemn him for his recreancy to these standards. They interpret to him, in terms which he can understand, the different standards of America, and help him to absorb them gradually and substantially.

"The colony is thus a neighborhood in the truest and most human sense of the term, whose foundation is to serve as the normal medium for the immigrant's induction into the life of America. This function is in part carried out informally and casually, thru the general process of colony life—in the give and take of ordinary conversation, the going and coming on the street, gathering in the cafe, trading in the shops, attending the omnipresent 'movies,' and reading the foreign-language press. In these and similar informal ways information about America is acquired and exchanged by the immigrants of whom the colony is composed, and thus their adjustment to American conditions and their general participation in American life are continually furthered.

"In more specific ways, however, the colony's Americanizing function is effected thru certain inner organizations, originating among and maintained by the immigrants themselves. Tho as yet but little explored by

⁴Ibid. Chapter I.

⁵Ibid. Chapter I.

⁶Ibid. Chapter I.

native Americans, these are numerous and rich in variety."⁷

The opportunity of releasing and utilizing the tremendous reservoir of Americanizing power which resides in these immigrant colonies may best be indicated by a concrete example.

Happily, an example which should be kept forever inscribed on our national records, is provided by the achievement of the Foreign Language Division of the Liberty Loans. Perhaps it is not generally realized that this Division capitalized racial coherence, taking each immigrant group into responsible partnership with the Government, and thru this nation-wide organization of each group enlisting every neighborhood and organization of that race. Fatefully enough, it was an American of German parentage, Mr. Hans Rieg, who conceived this plan and carried it thru with extraordinary results.

Time does not permit telling the whole story, but a few excerpts from an account by Mr. Rieg himself will show the significant features.

" . . . I proposed the formation of a distinct Foreign Language division. I was authorized to make trips to the various Federal Reserve centers, in each of which a Foreign Language Division was established. In addresses before racial groups, editors and publishers of foreign-language publications, etc., I drove home the exigency of organized and undivided support of the government, so that by the time the Second Liberty Loan was announced a nation-wide, highly specialized campaign in its behalf could be conducted, which reached into almost every nook and cranny inhabited by foreigners.

"A special poster was designed for distribution among the foreign born. Special publicity material was prepared. Some twenty-odd thousand organizations, both civic and church, were directly appealed to, and racial group leaders, pastors, priests, and presidents of organizations were enlisted in the campaign.

By the time the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan was launched, contact had been established with more than forty thousand organizations and with every foreign language publication in the United States. Racial group committees in Foreign Language Divisions of Federal Reserve Districts ranged in number from eighteen to thirty-seven, representing as high as forty-three distinct nationalities, their number depending upon the number of their kind within the district."⁸

What was the outcome? Whereas persons of foreign birth or parentage constitute about 33% of our total population, in the Fourth Liberty Loan, when the plan described was in full operation, over 46% of the total number of subscriptions were secured thru this Foreign Language Division.

But note the even greater result which was obtained and the indirectness of the method by which it was brought about. To quote Mr. Rieg again:

"The unification of each race among its own people and of the dozens of races in a great movement like this got them acquainted, blotted out racial and religious differences, and merged all in Americanism. It has made every native born, the so-called simon-pure American, who has come in touch with this ground swell of foreign-born Americanism, have a deeper confidence in the future of our country and a holier appreciation of the liberty and democracy which those who were born here take as a matter of course. From these many peoples from many climes, now all under one flag, we now have an outward and visible sign of that inward and spiritual Americanism which is evidenced by our country's motto: 'E Pluribus Unum.'"

In other words, racial "differences" were "blotted out" not by ignoring or over-riding them, as so many "Americanizers" attempt futilely to do, but by recognizing and building upon them.

THE BRANCH LIBRARY'S SUCCESS

What, now, of the library? Tho probably the majority of libraries are as yet not accomplishing much more than other agencies with the immigrant adult, an impressive and steadily increasing minority are succeeding to a remarkable degree in becoming general community centers thru which, by virtue of a broadly educational motive, the immigrant is naturally and durably integrated with the life of America. This observation applies especially to branch libraries situated in the midst of immigrant neighborhoods.

The principal reason why many such libraries are getting such results appears to be because they are not dead set upon de-racializing, divesting, re-modeling and otherwise "Americanizing" the immigrant as soon as they can lay their hands upon him. On the contrary, they have gone about their task of interesting the immigrant in the life of America by first interesting themselves in the life of the immigrant. That is to say, they have pursued a policy of indirection.

The gradual growth of such a policy has been due mainly it would appear, to the library's recognition of two simple facts, and the use of methods based on these facts.

"The first of these facts is that most of the immigrants who come to America want to read. They want to read about the life of their native land for the same reason that an American living abroad would want to read about the life of America, simply because it is the life they have known since childhood, and reading about it brings the comfort and sense of identity given by old

⁷ Ibid. Chapter 4.

⁸ Ibid. Chapter 9.

⁹ Ibid. Chapter 9.

familiar things. They want to read about America for just the opposite reason—because it is their new world of infinite promise, to which they of course want to adjust themselves as soon as they can.

"The second and companion fact is that these immigrants cannot at first read any English, and if they come here as adults they scarcely ever master it sufficiently to read with real satisfaction. How many educated Americans, who are supposed to have learned some foreign language, do their customary reading in that language? What then could be expected of the average untutored immigrant? He not only prefers, he is practically compelled, to do most of his reading in his native tongue. This, indeed, is the main reason for the existence of the foreign-language press in America.

"The libraries which are most successful in reaching the immigrant, shape their methods according to these fundamental facts. Their first step is to install a supply of books printed in the leading foreign languages of the neighborhood, some about the old country and some about America. The latter are not confined to lesson books in English and civics, for "lessons" are always forbidding, but include simple biographies of Washington and Lincoln and other great Americans whose names the immigrants know, and translations of rugged American fiction of a sort that grips the immigrant's imagination, such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Cooper's Indian tales, and the like.

"The immigrant groups themselves are consulted in selecting books, and as far as practicable their suggestions are followed. This is the first opportunity of enlisting the immigrant's interest, and makes him consider himself a partner in the undertaking from the start.

"The next step is to bring the special foreign-language collection, as well as books in simple English, to the attention of the immigrants. This is done in various and often ingenious ways. Library assistants who speak the languages of the neighborhood are practically indispensable. Lists of books and explanatory circulars are printed in the different languages, and are sent to the parents via the children, since the latter usually come to the library first. Thru the co-operation of the principals, the children in the public schools are asked to take the same message home.

"As far as time permits, the library workers visit parents themselves. In some cases they get lists of all newly arrived immigrants and call upon them, and also visit the English classes in evening schools to make the library facilities known. They arrange "old home" exhibits, to which the different races are invited to bring cherished mementos and handiwork of the old country, and they display the work of local artists. They offer the use of the library for meetings. They organize clubs among the young people who frequent the library, and get up plays and entertainments to which the parents are invited.

"They speak at the meetings of immigrant societies. They enlist the assistance of the foreign-language newspapers. They often secure substantial co-operation from the priests and ministers of immigrant churches, who usually do not suspect the public library of proselytizing. Thru the foreign-language assistants especially, every effort is made to make every immigrant who visits the library want to come again. Librarians emphasize this as the most vital touch of all."¹⁰

A convincing demonstration of such co-operative methods was made by the librarian of Passaic, New Jersey, where the laboring element consisted mainly of Hungarian, Bohemian, German, Italian, and Russian immigrants. A

fund of \$5000, with which to buy books, was contributed to the library by an interested citizen, with the stipulation that the books should be those which the working people wanted. In the librarian's own words, here is what transpired:

"When it became known that the library would buy books in foreign languages, the different nationalities which formed that town's cosmopolitan population got together and made a concerted appeal to the trustees for their own books. I have with me one of these petitions. They all breathed the same spirit, and were expressed in the same halting English. But what pleased me most was the way people of different interests had combined in an appeal for their own nationality; singing societies, working with church societies, gymnastic societies and benevolent insurance societies. Our societies did not end their usefulness with the petition, for, in reply to their request, we told the people we would have to ask their assistance in selecting the books. These different societies each selected two members to represent them on a library committee, and this was the case with every nationality, a committee composed of two members from each society, and the librarian as chairman. We soon found we could rely on their advice, for they took great pride in showing us what good things there were in their literatures. When we actually purchased the books advised by the committee, the news spread like wildfire among their own people, so that we usually had a waiting list long before the books were ready for circulation."

For a concrete account of what it is possible for a library to accomplish, working along these natural lines of indirection, one may refer to nothing better than a little pamphlet called "Bridging the Gulf," by Miss Ernestine Rose, describing (*inter alia*) the work of the Seward Park Branch Library in the lower East Side of New York.¹²

"Take the developing work as it goes on at our Seward Park branch. We are in the very heart of the Jewish Ghetto. . . . The inner life of the older folks, mostly newcomers, is often intensely foreign. To talk of foreign work as a phase or department in such a neighborhood is surely folly. All the work of the library must be foreign, if it is to be effective. Yet the library is and must remain an aggressively American institution, or fail in its patriotic and educational function. By what means shall such a library become an integral part of the community and yet carry efficiently its vital message of Americanism?"¹³

This difficult task is accomplished, it is pointed out, in such unusual ways as having the library staff learn Yiddish, throwing the doors open freely to Yiddish-speaking organizations, and taking not a patronizing but a genuine interest in all the going activities of the immigrants themselves. As for results:

"when dwindling funds made it necessary for us to change the closing hour of our reference room from 10 to 9 p. m., the Young Men's Club prepared a remonstrance and petition. For this they secured the sup-

¹⁰ Ibid. Chapter 8.

¹¹ Ibid. Chapter 8.

port of more than fifty organizations of the neighborhood. They carried the matter to City Hall. They forced us to change back; and happy we were to do it, for they helped secure the money to make the longer hours possible. The incident showed the widening possibilities of public support, if we could only make our service understanding, sympathetic, and efficient."¹²

OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD

As the public library advances further along this good road, it will find still larger opportunities of service to the local community and the nation. A few suggestions may be ventured.

One means of uniting immigrants more fully with the rest of the community is by bringing the libraries of these groups into cordial working relations with the public branch libraries in their districts. Almost every immigrant colony maintains a number of modest libraries of its own. These are usually connected with some society, and consist mainly of classics in the native tongue. The function of such libraries is to preserve within the group a knowledge of and respect for the inherited literature of the race. This is of course a purpose which the American library must sympathize with and encourage.

In many instances, groups of immigrants, after becoming acquainted with the public library, have turned their own books over to the latter, and these have become the nucleus of a larger collection. In the case of small immigrant libraries this is probably the best way. But when larger libraries are concerned, why should they not be recognized and invited to join the state and national library associations? There can be no doubt that they will usually respond heartily to such an invitation. When an immigrant library enters thus into team-play with American libraries, that is real Americanization, because it is nothing less than actual participation in this phase of American life.

Another opportunity for the branch library situated in an immigrant neighborhood is that of becoming still more of a local community center than it is to-day—a place of hospitality for all sorts of immigrant and neighborhood gatherings.

The library has two distinct advantages in this respect. It is not, like the school, a place which is primarily for children, and which is therefore not so readily frequented by adults especially men. Nor is it, again, like the

school, a place where attendance is compulsory, and where the use of one's native tongue in meetings, and the holding of political and labor gatherings, are usually forbidden by law. On the contrary, it is a place where adults may go voluntarily and freely.

It has, however, one serious disadvantage, namely, lack of room for meetings. Nor can it, probably, as a library, secure public funds to build additional room for what are not usually regarded as the library's main functions. But it cannot afford to turn meetings away. What, then, is the way out?

The answer, it is suggested, may be for the public library, the public school and the public park to get together, pool their experience and resources, and form composite neighborhood centers whose combined appeal and resources will be greater than what any of them could accomplish alone. There is some progress in this direction in Chicago, where branch libraries are connected with the remarkable small park centers, and where co-operation with the school, as the third unit in the scheme, has been discussed. Perhaps the library, again working by indirection, can solve the problem of space by getting the school and the park to join hands with it in a family circle.

But the greatest opportunity of all, and the special contribution which the library may still be called upon to make even after the park and the school have come into the fold, will be to interpret to the community and the nation the practical necessity of the policy of Americanization by indirection—of interesting the immigrant in America by first interesting ourselves in the immigrant. As the exponent of such a policy, it will be carrying into effect the wisdom of that greatest of Americans, Abraham Lincoln, who said:

"If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which, say what we will, is the greatest highroad to his reason, and which, when once gained, you will find but little trouble in convincing his judgment of the justice of your cause, if indeed that cause be a really just one.

"On the contrary, assume to dictate to his judgment, or to command his action, or to mark him as one to be shunned or despised, and he will retreat within himself, close all the avenues to his head and heart; and altho your cause be naked truth itself, transformed to the heaviest lance, harder than steel and sharper than steel can be made, and tho you throw it with more than Herculean force and precision, you shall be no more able to pierce him than to penetrate the hard shell of a tortoise with a rye straw.

"Such is man, and so must he be understood by those who would lead him, even to his own interests."¹³

¹³From Lincoln's address before the Washington Society, Feb. 22, 1842, Springfield, Ill.

¹²Published by The Immigrant Publication Society, 241 Fifth Ave., New York.

¹³"America Via The Neighborhood." Chapter 8.

¹⁴Ibid. Chapter 8.

The Library Situation in Ohio *

By JOSEPH L. WHEELER

Librarian, Youngstown Public Library

A State Library Association has two leading purposes. The usual one is the holding of an annual meeting to discuss methods, hear inspirational addresses and enjoy the renewal and formation of acquaintances among our profession. The second may, perhaps, be the accomplishment of some advance in the service of the libraries we represent, thru united effort during the year that is passing and until the next spring.

There might be some difference of opinion as to how far a State Association should go in trying to remedy a general condition which affects and retards the work of nearly all the individual members. But there are some conditions affecting Ohio public library service which still remain to be remedied, after a long period of years, and for the remedies the librarians of Ohio look to their State Association. So far as the writer knows, the Association has never been criticized for its consideration of these remedies. Rather, it has been criticized for not carrying them out. It has attempted to accomplish them, and in fact, has really made some progress to this end during recent years.

The three conditions which demand attention are the inadequate finances of practically all Ohio libraries, including those in Carnegie buildings, the need for a modern county library law, and, most important of all, because it affects the entire public library service of Ohio, the widespread demand that the State Library Commission and the State Library be taken "out of politics." It seems desirable at this time to make a detailed statement about each of these conditions, as well as a report of what has been done concerning them during the past year. This statement may suffer at some points from having been made by or thru a volunteer organization rather than a legally authorized one, and with much less time than could have been wished. Altho several aided in collecting or tabulating these data, I venture to take the responsibility for any facts, opinions or conclusions arrived at. For several years

there has been no leadership, no guidance, no information of an effective sort, from the officials who are expected to serve from Columbus the librarians and, thru them, the thousands of taxpayers who support and use the public libraries of Ohio. That the State Library and its administration is considered "a joke," as they themselves express it, by members of the Legislature, may partially account for the neglect and indifference with which library affairs thruout the state are regarded by public officials.

This is forcibly shown by the well-known fact that Ohio, one of the greatest, richest and best educated states, has miserably failed before the world in fulfilling the small and only obligation required for its one hundred and three Carnegie buildings. Ohio is still on the "Black List" of the Carnegie Corporation. It is of great consequence to the people of my city and to the people of several other cities and towns which await patiently until the present delinquents are brought up to the mark, that tax-paid officials at Columbus do nothing to improve the situation. When that day comes, badly needed buildings may be once more available. The so-called Library Organization Department is maintained at Columbus to bring its influence to bear on the delinquents. If any effort to bring pressure on the delinquents has been made by the State Library officials, it has not been noted. In 1917, when twenty-three libraries were on the delinquent list, the writer was commissioned by the then State Librarian, but at his own request, to visit three delinquent communities, with a view to securing action. And that those three libraries are now keeping their pledge is mentioned here only to justify the thought that reasonable interest, reasonable enterprise, for which the people of Ohio pay their State Librarian to exercise would very likely bring Ohio out of its Carnegie Library disgrace. The latest report from the Carnegie Corporation shows that sixteen cases are "unsatisfactory," tho only six of these are not making the required tax appropriations during the present year. Six other towns have averaged less than the required amount from taxes over a per-

*Address of President Ohio Library Association at Cleveland Conference, October 5, 1920.

iod of years, two of which remain this year below the required figure. Eight others have failed to report to the Corporation. I mention them by name: Bellefontaine, Bellevue, Garey, Columbus, Kent, Ripley, Tiffin, and Wauseon. Of these Kent is keeping its pledge, by certain knowledge, and one other is not, according to its report to the Association. To summarize: omitting the six uncertain cases, there are now eight libraries not receiving sufficient tax money in 1919 or 1920 to meet their requirements, and altogether thirty communities which have not made up their past shortages or have not reported and which are not cleared on the Carnegie Corporation list.

Eight of the sixteen libraries on the "unsatisfactory" list operate under school boards according to the terms of Section 7639 of the General Code, which expressly states that when the budget is certified by the Library Board to the School Board and does not exceed one and one-half mills, the latter shall pass it on unchanged. It is difficult to understand why any failure should have occurred, except by the inactivity of the library boards in these towns. A similar situation arose recently in Dayton, where the School Board refused to certify the budget because it would cut down the School Board's levy. Strenuous agitation by the librarian and Library Board, the circulation of petitions and the public support aroused, compelled a reversal of the School Board's action, and secured passage of a budget of \$121,000.

The libraries operating as City Departments or under Associations but which receive their funds by annual appropriations from City Councils or Township Trustees, appear to have a remedy for their financial difficulties in Section 5649-5, 5A and 5B of the General Code, except in those cases in which the total county budget has reached the fifteen-mill limitation. These sections were taken advantage of in 1918 by the City of Toledo, where Council by resolution allowed the people to vote at the regular election on the question of whether an additional tax levy of three tenths mills, for library purposes, should be made. The voters by a large majority showed their wish for better library support. I am not aware that any other Ohio city has used this method to secure proper tax revenue. One other library has secured approval of its City Council for such a ballot at the coming election, and is now engaged in a campaign to win a large majority of the votes

cast. The incentive given to a librarian so to conduct his library as to win the public's confidence and support to the point of submitting to additional library taxation, is one of the most valuable features of this law. A library which shows no initiative, no signs of progress, however, is in a bad way to secure a remedy under this statute. The librarian may be indifferent, or he may be incapable of arousing public enthusiasm, being handicapped also by the conditions which have resulted from previous lack of funds.

I have gone into these matters of taxation because it is a question in my mind whether additional legislation is required to remedy the majority of cases in which libraries are poorly supported. The fault lies in library officials, including trustees, who for lack of faith, unwillingness to exert themselves in fulfilling a trusteeship which they regard more as an honor than a responsibility, and hesitancy in launching an aggressive demand for public attention, are willing to appear once a year before their local appropriating bodies and humbly accept what is offered them.

In the returns from the questionnaires sent out by the Association, there are some curious sidelights on the inexcusable lack of enterprise shown by many libraries in their own financial support, and a total lack of co-operation and understanding between some library boards and their librarians. The librarian in a town of 6000 people is "unable to get any figures on the library tax income." Another writes on her report, "Kindly mail report blank to secretary, as I do not know financial condition of the library." Two librarians ask the President of the State Association to let them know when the Commissioners of their own counties meet to make the tax appropriations! One of them adds that "some of her trustees are out of town both summer and winter and there are few or no board meetings." It is such trustees who justify William Roscoe Thayer's allusion, in his life of Roosevelt, to the "man who has never been even the trustee of the town library or graveyard." Is it any wonder that the people in such communities are not moved to provide better support? If the public school boards of Ohio took no more responsibility and gave no more time to their duties than many Ohio library boards, the people of this state would rise in indignation.

There may be some cases in which present laws are inadequate. It had been the intention to have a report at this Conference as to what effect the provisions of the new Gardiner bill, which takes school levies outside the limitations of the old Smith law, will have on any libraries which operate under school boards. And a decision should be secured from the Attorney General as to whether the Gardiner Bill provision includes levies that are certified by school boards for library purposes, so that, if not, such provision can be made. At first impression, at least, the Gardiner Bill should bring relief to all school boards and thereby make it easier for them to certify promptly and willingly the budgets presented to them by their library boards under Section 7639. There may be some libraries receiving their taxes by appropriation of local City, Council or Township Trustees where the total city or township budget has reached the fifteen-mill limit. But, in the case of Toledo all the public libraries of Ohio have a shining example of the faith which prompted librarian and trustees to proceed even when the fifteen-mill limit had been reached, for they found that their county budget commission gave precedence to a special levy which had been voted upon by the people, and so the Toledo Public Library is now receiving adequate support. A very important question, however, is whether some amendment to the tax laws should not be made whereby communities which may in future receive donated buildings or other property for which they are obliged to make a pledge, shall make such a pledge only after having submitted the question to the electorate, specifying on the ballot a minimum tax sufficient to keep the pledge, outside of all limitations. It is my understanding that the passage of the Gardiner Bill, which allows school levies to be made outside of all previous tax limitations, may be followed by similar provision for particular municipal purposes on which the people themselves have a chance to vote, and I understand that such legislation may receive the support of some of those who in the past have opposed any exceptions to the Smith one per cent law.

What a strong, aggressive policy on the part of the State Library Organizer could accomplish in remedying these financial conditions of Ohio libraries, by compelling library boards to show signs of life, may be easily imagined. Every short-coming of Ohio library service at the

present time can be traced more or less directly to the indifference which has marked the work of the officials at Columbus.

A tabulation of statistics from one hundred and thirty-four Ohio public libraries has been made during the last few months, partly thru the help of Mr. Hirshberg at Toledo and partly by Mr. Sohn, of the Youngstown Library, who has prepared the final tabulation. That no such tabulation has appeared from the State Library Commission for at least ten years is an interesting comment on the failure of politically appointed officials to fulfill one of their first and most obvious duties to the citizens of Ohio. The incentive which comes from comparison and emulation is entirely missing among the smaller libraries of this state. No one knows and few care whether each local library is doing its very best. Similar tabulations are published by the New York State Library, which has a supervisory power over the public libraries of that state. The following statements are based on a comparison of the Ohio and New York tabulations, which are not compiled by the same method the New York costs not being summarized. Tho the figures or deductions probably approximate the actual conditions, their accuracy is not vouched for and they should not be used in other connections. (Mimeographed copies of the Ohio returns may be obtained.) The backwardness of Ohio in the organization of library service is very forcibly shown by the fact that there is a public library in New York for every 22,000 population (494 libraries in 11,000,000 population), whereas in Ohio there is only one library for each 42,000 of population (137 identified libraries in 5,700,000 population). 124 communities report a total population of 3,703,690, or an average population of 29,868 to each library. The total number of volumes in 128 libraries is 2,874,914, with an average of 22,460 volumes. The total circulation of 123 Ohio libraries is 12,426,249 volumes, with a stock of 2,874,914, or 4.3 circulations per book. In New York the per capita circulation in communities served by libraries is 3.58 volumes; in Ohio, it is 3.07 volumes. The total expenditures of 117 libraries amount to \$1,382,131. The circulation cost per book in New York state is 13.2c., while in Ohio it is 12c. Expenditures for salaries in 121 libraries amount to \$806,774, or an average of 56% for salaries out of the total library expenditures. While statistics for libraries in other states in the coun-

try, showing conditions at the present time, are not available, it is commonly held that the increase in library salaries during the last four years has brought them up to a general average thruout the country of between 60% and 65% of the total expenditures. The expenditures for books of 110 libraries amount to \$264,665, with an average of \$2,406, or 20%. In New York the per capita support for library service *appears* to be about 47c.; in Ohio it is 29c. In other words Ohio has only half as many libraries in proportion to the population as New York State, and the libraries it has receive (as nearly as New York statistics can be interpreted) only 62% as much financial support (per capita) as those of the Empire State.

Time does not permit to cite a large number of interesting cases of good or poor library service. The point of this report is the necessity for placing before the libraries themselves some comparative measure of their own work and to call upon the State Library Commission to begin immediately to function in this direction. As an example of the sort of measurements which help a library to find its bearings, I cite the town of "X," with 2700 population. The library has 8500 volumes, three times the average book stock of American public libraries per capita, but this library circulates only 2700 a year, or just one volume per capita, whereas many small village libraries, as well as the great city of Cleveland, are circulating as high as five, six and seven books per capita. The library spends about \$1500 a year. It therefore costs the community 56 cents per capita annually as compared with the average of 29 cents in Ohio, and it also costs 56 cents to circulate each volume; while the average thruout the state is only 12 cents, and figures from other parts of the country showed last year an average per book circulating cost of 13.2 cents. There is a number of libraries in the state which circulate less than one book per capita. Among them are Akron, Arcanum, Canton, Columbus, Cuyahoga Falls, Jackson, Martinsburg, Middleton, Paulding County, Uhrichsville, Willoughby, Barberton, and Oak Harbor.

Students of library development have come more and more to the conclusion that the only salvation for library service to small communities, especially in rural districts, is thru the county unit of organization. Unless a town is large enough and can provide a sufficient tax to employ a fully qualified librarian on full

time, we shall continue not only in Ohio but in every state to find a multitude of cases where the library is carried on in a half-hearted, poorly supported manner. It is a very decided question whether the number of such individual local libraries should be further increased, or whether, on the other hand, active steps should not be taken by all library workers to secure the immediate passage of a modern county library law. Such a law Ohio does not have, in spite of the efforts of the Association's Legislative Committee for the last four years. Four shortcomings of the present law are: (1) its duplication of tax levy on communities which are already supporting libraries; (2) no provision for a minimum tax support; (3) no insurance of the appointment of trained and qualified county librarians; (4) no adequate provision for the various forms of contract under which it is possible to extend existing library service thruout the various counties in the most economical manner.

A bill will be presented to the Legislature designed to provide these improvements over the present county library law. This is a subject in which every librarian and trustee in Ohio should be deeply interested. There are members of this Association who regard the question of county libraries as more or less of an academic and a far-away matter. On the contrary, a good county library law will do more for the book-loving public of Ohio than any other remedy except the improvement of the State Library situation. It will be better for some of the small local libraries in Ohio to consolidate their efforts in co-operation with a central county library in their neighborhood than to continue the precarious and ineffectual existence which they have followed for years. An adequate county law should, above all things, provide for a minimum tax and for the appointing of trained county librarians, who shall be left free and unhampered in the selection and appointment of assistants, acquisition of book stock, and the internal operation of their county system. For this reason, the draft of a bill presented at this Conference on Thursday morning, follows the example of California in omitting any county library board of trustees, at least in all those counties which may operate by a contract between the county commissioners and an existing public library board, and the law specifies the points which shall be covered in such a contract in order to avoid

any friction. One or two county members should be added to a city board giving contract service, so as to safeguard the rural interests. A comparison of county library service in Ohio with that in California, shows that the people outside of cities having local tax-supported libraries, are now making a total county library expenditure of over a half million dollars per year, which is gladly paid by these westerners. There are only one or two counties in Ohio in which county library service begins to approach anything like what can be called satisfactory, measured by California standards, and this is partly tho not wholly due to lack of funds.

But the most serious need of all in Ohio library work is a total change of administration and point of view in the State Library Commission and the State Library. Of all eastern states Ohio is now regarded thru the country as having the most unhappy library situation in its State Capitol. But this is not a condition peculiar to the present administration. It extends back for a period of years, and Ohio librarians are well acquainted with the fact that during all that time the State Librarianship has been filled by men who primarily were party leaders or lieutenants, rather than for any experience or qualifications which they had for this important position. The American and the Ohio Library Associations have both, on occasion, protested against such a condition, but without avail.

The functions of an effective State Library Commission were set forth in the report of the Legislative Committee of this Association a year ago, as follows:

(a) Management of the Central State Library, which, in addition to serving the Legislature and state officials, should lend certain of its books to libraries in the state in addition to the books that would be lent from the Traveling Libraries Department.

(b) A State Library Organizer whose duties would be to promote the establishment and the improvement of the work of local public libraries thru the state, including its county libraries and those of small villages.

(c) A Traveling Libraries Department which from a central collection of books should send out more adequate collections to more service points at more frequent intervals than is the present case.

(d) A Legislative Reference Department in charge of a trained expert who has made a specialty of legislative reference service.

(e) The maintenance of a summer library school for the training of librarians, especially those from the smaller public libraries of the State.

(f) A specialist on school and library co-operation to promote the co-operation of the state library system and of local librarians with the school instruction that is being given thruout the state.

(g) The annual collection of statistics from libraries, such information to include population served; volumes in library; total receipts from taxation; total expenditures, specifying books and salaries; number of books lent, specifying fiction and juvenile.

(h) Acting as a forwarding center for state publications, so that libraries asking for state documents may receive them regularly and can complete back files.

(i) A bureau of information concerning library positions and personnel which shall also include proper provisions for the certification of librarians, co-ordinating with the work of the proposed national board of the American Library Association.

Such matters require the attention of persons appointed, not for purely political considerations but for their ability to carry on the affairs of a public office with devotion and results.

No effort has been made by your President to collect complaints about the present service at Columbus. The following extracts from a letter sent in on July 6th as a cry for help may indicate, however, the sort of response which a community receives from the present administration:

"President of the Ohio Library Association,
"Dear Sir:

"Being unable as yet after repeated efforts since last August to get information from State Librarian, or the Organizing Department as to how to organize and establish a free Public Library, we have been referred to you for assistance.

"Last August . . . we did much to get the community interested and awaited the promised assistance of coming or sending some one to address a mass meeting and assist in organizing. To all pleas it was the same promise, 'Will be there in a few days,' 'In fact, we now are ready to take care of you in two or three days,' and so on. In May . . . we made another appeal to State Librarian for information, then sent a representative, getting the same promises. . . . June 22nd, an employee of the State Library arrived to *accession our books!* Of course we were not ready for that kind of

asked for, but this information in regard to how to organize and establish a tax-supported library she was unable to give us. She did not even address our organization but departed, promising to send us the desired information, a copy of 'State Library Laws,' etc., *at once*. As yet, have received nothing."

The O. L. A. Legislative Committee last year recommended:

"The qualifications of a State Librarian, or Director of State Library Service, should include recognized educational and professional preparation and the successful administration of a library, and such a Commissioner should have the endorsement of the librarians of the five largest libraries in the State."

As an example of adequate legislation, I quote from the laws of Texas concerning the qualifications of the State Librarian:

"The Commission shall elect a State Librarian, who shall not be of their number and who shall be a trained and experienced librarian of administrative ability. The term 'trained and experienced librarian' is for the purpose of this law defined as a man or woman who shall have had at least one year's training in a library school and at least three years' administrative experience as head of a free public or institutional library, or as an assistant of high rank in such library."

In the preliminary "Report on the State Library Commission," by William H. Allen, Director of the Ohio Institute for Public Service, recently issued, occurs the following:

"'Take it out of politics,' is the first demand of librarians when speaking of library service. It is surprising that in 1920 in a great state like Ohio it should be necessary to urge that state library service be taken out of politics. Yet, it is necessary and insiders and outsiders alike admit that no part of Ohio's public work is more in politics than the State Library. The Governor told your committee's agent that he realized that the library service is disorganized. The organization of new libraries has practically ceased at a time when such helpfulness is more needed than ever before. At no point except in the Legislative Reference Division is the present organization for rendering service at all adequate. It is not even organized to know about the volume of work that it does, or the multiple needs that it is neglecting."

There is no citizen or librarian who for a moment finds any excuse or reason in the present deplorable condition of the state's library service.

The Ohio Library Association, therefore, has three pieces of work before it for the coming

year, and in their behalf much of a preliminary nature has been accomplished during the year that is just closing. For the first time, we have statistics showing the condition of Ohio libraries. We have a county bill which, with some modification, can be made ready for the Legislature in January. We have an aroused public interest in the need for taking the State Library "out of politics," and a bill to introduce to that end. Some of the most influential organizations in the state have placed themselves shoulder to shoulder with the Ohio Library Association to carry out the Legislative Program of our Association. Our greatest failure in the past has been the lack of public understanding of the library situation and the lack of public interest in remedying it. We librarians alone cannot accomplish what we desire, unless we secure strong public pressure. We have a right to request of the incoming Governor the appointment of properly qualified State Library Commissioners and, thru them, of a State Librarian with some professional ability.* We should undertake to secure the appointment of committees in the Legislature which will secure the passage of bills meant to benefit the people of Ohio rather than a few officeholders. It is my earnest recommendation that our efforts during the next few months be directed to securing the greatest possible publicity for the plans of the Association, and that Association funds shall be expended on printed publicity among the general public, and for travel expenses, up to \$100, necessary to carry thru the legislation. The people of Ohio will welcome such activity and they will appreciate the efforts of any organization which brings them better service for the thousands of dollars which they are now spending in public taxes for library support.

As a means to arousing public interest in the affairs of local libraries and in the work of the Association, and with a view to putting heart into the smaller libraries which have had to struggle alone these many years without encouragement from the State Library Commission of Ohio, it gives me great pleasure to report a donation of a \$500 check to the Ohio Library Association from Mrs. David Tod of Youngstown, the same to be given at the end of the coming year to the librarians in towns of less than 10,000 population who do the most progressive and effective work.

* Both candidates have made written promises since this paper was prepared.

Relation of the Public Schools to the Various Library Agencies

By MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY, Library Secretary and Organizer of Utah

AFTER so many years of program discussion of the library and school subject in the meetings of both the National Education Association and the American Library Association, it would seem that there is nothing further to be said. However, strange as it may seem, the problem, thruout the whole library and school kingdom, for the most part, still remains to be solved.

This condition no doubt is due largely to lack of comprehensive sympathy and appreciation of each of these professional groups for the work of the other and of proper understanding on the part of each as to the scope of work belonging distinctly to the school and to the library. The teaching of reading in the schools creates a demand for books, which it is the duty of libraries to supply.

If every librarian could have some training in pedagogy and a reasonable amount of experience in teaching, and every teacher could have at least the short course of six or seven weeks in library methods and some experience in library work, our problem would for the most part solve itself, and we might hope for such co-operation between teachers and librarians that the service of the one would dovetail the other perfectly. Without this mutual understanding, thru training and experience, it may be doubted whether any librarian ever is capable of doing full duty to the schools, or whether any teacher ever will appreciate fully the service the library may render in supplementing the school curriculum from the first grade thru the university; or the part the library may play in the after school life of every student.

Those who teach often grow conservative as to accepting instruction themselves. So there arises the difficulty of teaching librarians pedagogy or teachers library economy after they have entered one profession or the other. This difficulty might easily be overcome by including a certain amount of pedagogy with practice in teaching in the curriculum of library

schools and a due portion of library economy with practice work in the normal schools. There should be such co-operation between normal and library schools that at least in some places, there could be an exchange of would-be teachers and librarians for study and practice in the particular subjects.

With such preparation on the part of those who are to teach reading and those who are to supply material to be read and the understanding that the province of the school is to teach the subject, thus creating a demand which it is the office of the library to supply, we may properly go into the "Relation of the Schools to the Various Library Agencies." Having been both teacher and librarian it is my hope to give such criticism and suggestion as will balance both the school and the library.

Every teacher entering a library should be intelligent about what to ask for by having some knowledge of library technique. When opportunity as heretofore outlined has not been had, there should be no feeling of humiliation on the part of a teacher in going into a library and spending a little time in getting the helpful instruction in the technicalities of classification, catalogs, reference books, indexes to periodicals, and arrangement of the library which will be a source of knowledge and satisfaction for the rest of her life. Nor should there be any feeling of superiority or elation on the part of the librarian in giving such instruction.

The greatest services a librarian renders are not the menial ones of checking books in and out at the loan desk, and hunting up references on a subject, marking pages with slips; but her greatest functions are to inspire the reading habit, and to teach self-dependence in a library. The difference between the one and the other type of librarian is as great as that between the mother who *thinks* she loves her child when she picks up his play things and puts them away when he is tired of them, or puts away his changes of clothing apparel, and the mother who teaches her child to do these things for himself, according to the Montessori method, which the good librarian also applies.

* Read before the Library Section, National Educational Association, Salt Lake City, July 5, 1920.

The wrong type of librarian is no better than the teacher who teaches reading wholly from the pedagogical point of a perfect lesson as relating to enunciation, pronunciation, punctuation, rhetorical effect, spelling, and definitions, but misses the greatest point for which her teaching is intended, namely, the stimulation to the love of literature and the culture it may bring.

Where the public library and school systems are large enough to warrant it, one of the greatest services the library can perform is to have a department for teachers, under the special direction of a trained librarian who has the school point of view, and in which all the books and periodicals directly related to education are segregated, where teachers may come for undisturbed study and reading. Such a department is distinct from the school collection of children's books and is related to the teacher's professional work.

An important service which the general reference department may render to the schools in large systems is to have a reference librarian who devotes her whole time to the school reference work, with both pupils and teachers. One of her major duties is to keep in touch with the school curriculum and schedule and to be able to anticipate the needs of the school folks. On the other hand, intelligent teachers will so appreciate such service as to keep the librarian in touch with their methods of work and supplementary reference needs in time to have them successfully served.

Too many librarians want the schools or teachers to have what they want them to have rather than take for granted that intelligent teachers know what they want. Even an occasional university librarian has been known to lose out when becoming too offensive in knowing more about what the professors should have on their special subjects than they themselves.

On the other hand the schools or teachers should not expect menial reference service from librarians, but should have, or learn to have, intelligent knowledge of how to find for themselves material the library is able to supply. The time is fast coming when schools will pride themselves on having teachers and students able to do this, instead of exposing the most needless helplessness to the mercy of the librarian, who can best serve those who know how to help themselves.

Has the time not come in the relation between school and library agencies, when every

community which has supervisors of manual training, domestic economy, music and art may afford also a library supervisor for the public school system? Is not the latter fully as important, if not more so, than any of the others? The technical schools of library training could furnish specialists for this service just as the schools of music, art, domestic science, and manual training do, and no more legitimate salary could be paid from the public school funds. Running thru the whole school curriculum then, from the first grade to the end, would be courses in the care and history of books, the cultivation of the reading habit, and self-dependence in the use of reference books. Would not the provision of a library supervisor be the missing link so long sought in the relation of the public schools to the various library agencies?

There is no longer question that the classroom library in every primary and elementary school room, made up of books of general reading suited to the grade, is an ideal which every progressive teacher and librarian wishes to attain to-day. Any properly educated teacher or librarian who cannot meet this need considers herself deprived of one of her greatest assets in doing satisfactory work with the library or the school. The one or the other, failing to see the importance of this, is unqualified to have a part in so precious a thing as the education of a child. A book to a child, suited to his grade, in every school room in the United States with every teacher also a librarian to her little group, may well be one of the slogans of the Library Section of the National Education Association. The municipal, township, county or traveling library may be the agency to supply the books to meet the school census by grade and so make a nation-wide movement of what now the schools of comparatively few communities enjoy.

When the county library system, now considered the ideal by wise educators and librarians, covers every county of every state in the union, we shall be assured of a generation of readers coming from the children in the public schools.

As a part of the school curriculum also the child should be required and taught to keep a record of his general reading by author, title, and date thru his whole school course. If annotations and reviews are added so much the better.

Next in importance to the class room library, is the community or branch library located in or near the school building, but which, to be

effective, means that at stated times each week, in school hours, teachers go to the library with their students and work with the librarian in seeing that all are systematically and properly served. Such relation between the school and the library assures an automatic transition or seeking of every part of the library in the later life of the child and gives the incentive to continue his education no matter when he may leave school.

Teaching the alphabet habit thru the grades cannot be over-emphasized. The clumsy use of catalogs, indexes, encyclopedias, and dictionaries by many adults of the present generation is almost pathetic. All sorts of exercises and devices should be used in the grades to assure the ready use of such reference books as have the alphabetic arrangement.

While in recent years there has been a beginning toward properly equipped and administered high school libraries, very little yet has been said about such libraries for the junior high schools, including grades seven, eight, and nine. Here is just as important a field for libraries, properly selected, housed, equipped, and administered with instruction in their use, for students of the junior high school are even more responsive to this instruction than those of the high school, and if given at this time the pupil carries into high school such knowledge of reference helps as will be of great advantage.

In the last twenty-five years the need of proper high school library facilities has been so loudly proclaimed and so much written about that he who runs may read and there would seem to be no further excuse for ignorance on the part of school people or librarians as to what is expected in the way of library facilities, adequately to supplement the high schools of the country. It should be a travesty on education to-day for a high school class to graduate from any school where satisfactory library service has not been rendered to supplement the course. However, it is still too often the case that the assembly room with a motley little collection of books in a small book case or in a cubby hole off the assembly room is called a library, and a person, unqualified to teach any subject in the high school, but doing police service over the assembly room, has the dignified name of librarian. This state of affairs, too often found, should be so tabooed both by teachers and librarians that such misnomers can no

longer exist. It seems strange that school boards and educators should have such a conception of a librarian and a library. Any visitor to such a school plant, knowing what they should be, is justified in judging the faculty and every department of the school by what he finds in the library.

It seems like a paradox, but is nevertheless true, that school people not only in the public schools, but also in college, normal school, and university, do not always appreciate and amply provide library facilities adequate to the successful development of their work. While the library should be the greatest of all laboratories connected with the work of the schools, from the beginning of a child's education thru to the end, it is often given the very last consideration, being thought of by many educators as a luxury rather than a necessity. The rather common tendency on the part of school people having jurisdiction over the public library, to divert the library funds to other uses whenever there is a school pinch and thereby killing a Golden Goose, recently reached its climax when the teachers of a large city in which the library and schools are under the same board, signed a petition asking that the public library be closed and that the funds for running it be diverted to their salaries. This request is all the more tragic when it is noted that this particular city was one of the very first in the United States to give library extension to the schools, and has been one of the most progressive in such service.

Raising the standards of colleges to meet the requirements of the Carnegie Foundation for those receiving aid has helped the condition of college libraries in the last few years.

There is awakening also here and there over the country, sentiment properly to meet the library and school situation but it is far from being general, which is the desired end. While making adequate library facilities one of the points in ranking high schools is bringing up the standard in some states, they are far too few. The cause is fundamental in lack of understanding between library and school people and in the failure of educators to appreciate the library as the most essential laboratory supplementing the curriculum thruout the school system.

Again, why should an elementary library course in high school not be considered as great a vocational asset as a commercial or other such course? The student who could enter col-

lege with such a course would find that he could do his work with much less effort than one without the knowledge of books and their use which such a course brings. On the other hand, such a course would be as great an asset to the student who cannot go to college but must continue his education thru the public library as the people's university.

Having set forth the difficulties in paralleling the paths of libraries and schools: the necessity of proper preparation in the training of teachers and librarians in order to be of greatest service to one another and to those whom they serve; the establishment of teachers' professional departments in connection with large library systems as well as the service of reference librarians who devote all their time to school work; the importance of the librarian's serving from the school point of view and of the teacher's appreciating the kind of service librarians should and should not give; the necessity of library supervisors for the public school system; the relation of the various library agencies, municipal, township, and county to the primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools; the need on the part of both library and school people to promote the general extension of library facilities; the consideration of an elementary library course in high school as a vocational

asset; it now remains only to say a word as to the relationship of the federal and state governments to the schools and library agencies.

While it was demonstrated thru a test of twenty-five years from New York across the states of the Middle West that the distribution of books for public library use by state departments of education could not be a success, and that the administration of public libraries by school boards (too busy with the larger interest) rarely has been successful, there is little question that many library and school people now desire the establishment of a U. S. Department of Education, including a Bureau of Libraries. This plan is already working successfully in a few states and is gradually being followed by others formerly working under separate library commissions, so that to-day it hardly requires a prophet to foresee the time when this will be, not only the general state plan, but also that finally adopted by the federal government. Success under this plan, as in any other, depends wholly on personnel, willingness to allow all work to progress untrammelled, and freedom from partisan politics. If such an ideal could materialize, the millennium in the relation between public schools and the various library agencies would be attained.

LABOR REPRESENTATION IN INDUSTRY—SOME REFERENCE LISTS COMPILED BY THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, NEW YORK CITY

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"The Library goes into more homes of Grand Rapids than any other municipal department, except the city water works; and of all other institutions only the Gas company and one newspaper surpass it in the number of homes entered."—*Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library*.

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations

A LIST OF REFERENCES COMPILED BY LAURA A. THOMPSON,

Librarian, U. S. Department of Labor Library

THE Kansas law creating a Court of Industrial Relations, adopted at a special session of the legislature in January, 1920, is the first law to be passed by any American state, compelling employers and employees to submit their differences to a tribunal for adjudication. Bills patterned after it have been introduced into a number of state legislatures. The Kansas act has been severely attacked by organized labor on the ground it imposes "involuntary servitude." It has been as vigorously defended by Governor Allen and other proponents of the measure. In May Governor Allen and Mr. Gompers joined in a public debate on the subject at Carnegie Hall, New York. Both men have appeared before state legislatures having under consideration similar bills. In Kansas the law is one of the issues of the state elections, while in Nebraska a similar industrial commission bill was voted upon on September 21.

1. Allen, Henry J. (Governor). How Kansas broke a strike and would solve the labor problem. *Current Opinion*, April 1920. v. 68, p. 472-478.

2. ——— Increased production as a remedy for inflation: the Kansas industrial relations court plan. Academy of Political Science, New York. *Proceedings*, June 1920. v. 9, p. 70-78.

Reviews the history of the act and its operation during first three months.

3. ——— Let the people freeze; how Kansas took up the challenge of the coal strike. *Independent*, March 13, 1920. v. 101, p. 385-386.

4. ——— Liberty and law in Kansas. How the Industrial Court protects the public, insures justice to labor, and increases production. *American Review of Reviews*, June 1920. v. 61, p. 597-602.

5. Message of Governor Henry J. Allen to the Kansas Legislature in extraordinary session January 5th, 1920. Topeka: Kansas State Printing Plant, 1920. 14 p.

After reviewing the coal strike in Kansas in winter of 1919 and the action of the state in operating the mines, the message recommended the passage of a law creating a court of industrial relations designed to prevent strikes in essential industries.

6. ——— [Speech at annual banquet of the League for Industrial Rights, Waldorf Hotel,

New York, March 5, 1920.] *Law and Labor*, April 1920. v. 2, p. 84-89.

An account of the circumstances leading to the adoption of the act, the purpose which it was expected to fulfil and its prospects for success.

7. ——— Submerged 92 per cent: how the public can be protected when capital and labor start a fight. *Credit Monthly*, Aug. 1920. p. 25-27.

Address at annual convention of National Association of Credit Men.

8. ——— A substitute for strikes. *Saturday Evening Post*, March 6, 1920. p. 6-7, 72, 75.

9. ——— What about the public? *Nation's Business*, June 1920. v. 8, p. 18.

See also nos. 19, 26 and 48 of this list.

10. American Federation of Labor. Labor's great convention. *American Federationist*, July 1920. v. 27, p. 625-641.

Report of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor to the Montreal convention, June, 1920. Section on the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations (p. 627-629) severely criticizes the law as "unjust, tyrannical and un-American." Convention directed the Executive Committee to co-operate with organized labor bodies in Kansas in an endeavor to secure the repeal of the act.

11. A. F. of L. to fight the no-strike court. Gompers urges the use of the "elect friends" policy to repeal Kansas law. *New York Call*, Sept. 8, 1920. p. 1-2.

Gives text of letter to Kansas State Federation of Labor urging that the Court of Industrial Relations Act be made the leading issue in the state elections and suggesting the calling of a conference. Printed in part also in *Christian Science Monitor* and other papers of same date.

12. Arbitration, compulsory or voluntary. *New Republic*, May 26, 1920. v. 22, p. 396-398.

Contrasts the Kansas compulsory scheme with the plan of the President's second industrial conference.

13. Atkins, Willard E. The Kansas court of industrial relations. *Journal of Political Economy*, April 1920. v. 28, p. 339-352.

An analysis of the provisions of the act and of the difficulties to be met in its operation. A summary of first case before the court (Topeka Edison Co.) is appended.

14. Courts of industrial injustice. *Nation*, April 3, 1920. v. 110, p. 416.

Editorial criticizing the industrial courts bills, patterned after the Kansas act, before New York and other state legislatures.

15. The courts uphold Governor Allen. *Outlook*, May 12, 1920. v. 125, p. 58.

Editorial on decision upholding constitutionality of

the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Act.

See also nos. 28 and 31.

16. Decision of Kansas Court of Industrial Relations as to certain employees of railroads. *Monthly Labor Review*, Aug. 1920. p. 142-143.
Summary of case of *Wendele v. Union Pacific Railroad Co.* brought on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers regarding wages.
The legal questions raised involved the jurisdiction of the court, as to whether its findings would conflict with the provisions of the federal Transportation Act of 1920.
See also nos. 34 and 40 of this list.
17. Decision of Kansas Court of Industrial Relations as to wages on interurban railways. *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1920. p. 106-107.
Review of the findings of the court (April 23, 1920) in case involving employees of Joplin and Pittsburgh Railway Co. of Kansas and Missouri. Summary of decision is given also in *Law and Labor*, June, 1920. p. 152.
18. Duffus, William M. The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. *American Economic Review*, June 1920. v. 10, p. 407-412.
An analysis of the terms of the law with history of its enactment.
19. Easley, Ralph M. Is the labor problem unsolvable? Gompers-Allen debate demonstrates there is no over-night nickel-in-the-slot machine solution of capital and labor problems—Attempts to force men by law to work have uniformly proven a failure. *National Civic Federation Review*, July 10, 1920. p. 1-2, 5, 20.
20. Fitch, John A. The case against the law. *Survey*, May 29, 1920. v. 44, p. 303.
Reply to statement of Judge Huggins.
See also no. 29.
21. ——— Industrial peace by law—the Kansas way. *Survey*, April 3, 1920. v. 44, p. 7-8, 48.
A critical discussion of the Kansas Industrial Courts Act. In the view of this writer "its assumptions are fundamentally unsound and its purposes run counter to some of the most deeply significant purposes of modern civilization." For rejoinder of presiding judge of the court, see no. 29.
22. Fourteen points of the new Kansas Industrial Court Law. *Current Affairs* (Boston), Mar. 15, 1920. p. 15.
23. Gompers, Samuel. The issues that face America. *American Federationist*, May 1920. v. 27, p. 422-434.
Extracts from addresses made before joint sessions of the legislatures in New Jersey and New York, March 22 and 29, 1920, giving the point of view of labor on the Kansas act. p. 431-434.
24. ——— Labor's protest against a rampant tragedy. *American Federationist*, June 1920. p. 521-532.
Demand for repeal of Esch-Cummins railroad law

and Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law. p. 531.

25. ——— What's the matter with Kansas. Proposed law to prevent strikes. *American Federationist*, Feb. 1920. v. 27, p. 155-157.
See also nos. 10-11, 19, 26 and 47.
26. Governor Allen and Gompers debate Kansas law and labor's right to strike. *New York Times*, May 29, 1920. p. 1-2.
27. [Hoover, Herbert C.] Hoover decries Kansas Labor Law. Defends industrial conference plan of conciliation. *New York Times*, Mar. 25, 1920. p. 17.
Summary of address before Boston Chamber of Commerce, March 24, 1920.
28. Houts, Charles A. The Kansas Industrial Court Act upheld. *Law and Labor*, July 1920. v. 2, p. 173-176.
Reviews the circumstances out of which the test of the constitutionality of the Kansas Industrial Court Act arose, and quotes at length from the decision of Judge Curran (*State of Kansas v. Howatt, et al.*, in the District Court of Crawford Co., Kansas).
29. Huggins, W. L. Why compulsory arbitration in Kansas? The State's argument. *Survey*, May 29, 1920. v. 44, p. 301-303.
Reply by the presiding judge of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations to unfavorable criticism of the law by John Fitch in *Survey* of April 3, 1920.
See also nos. 20-21.
30. Industrial court proposed by Kansas governor as a way to end strikes and lock-outs. *National Coal Association Weekly Digest*, Jan. 14, 1920. p. 16-17.
31. Industrial relations law of Kansas declared constitutional—text of the law. *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, May 22, 1920. v. 110, p. 2150-2152.
32. Kansas. The Court of Industrial Relations. Created by the special session of the Kansas Legislature, January 5 to 27, 1920. Also statements and message of Governor Henry J. Allen, outlining the need and character of the proposed legislation. Topeka: Kansas State Printing Plant, 1920. 31 p.
Contents: Preliminary statement.—Message of Governor Henry J. Allen.—The industrial court law, as enacted by special session of the Kansas Legislature.—Legislative history of Senate bill no. 1, "The industrial court bill."
33. Kansas. Court of Industrial Relations. . . . The State of Kansas, on the relation of Richard J. Hopkins, attorney-general, W. J. Price, P. C. Hiller, P. Sullivan, and Charles White, complainants, vs. The Topeka Edison Company, a corporation, respondent. Opinion and order. Dated March 29, 1920. 12 p.
At head of title: In the Court of Industrial Relations, State of Kansas, Docket no. 3254-I-2. First decision of the Court.
For summary see nos. 13, 38, 41 and 46.
34. ——— H. W. Wendele, Vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary

- Firemen and Oilers . . . complainant *vs.* the Union Pacific Railroad Co. *et al* respondents. Opinion and order. Dated June 15, 1920. 16 p.
- At head of title: Docket no. 3293. Summary of decision printed in *Monthly Labor Review* for August and also in *Law and Labor* of same date. See nos. 16 and 40 of this list.
35. ——— Rules, practice and procedure. 1920. 8 p.
- Kansas. Governor. See Allen, Henry J. (Governor).
36. Kansas. Laws, Statutes, etc. An act creating the Court of Industrial Relations, defining its powers and duties and relating thereto, abolishing the Public Utilities Commission, repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith, and providing penalties for the violation of this act. Topeka: Kansas State Printing Plant, 1920. 14 p.
- Forms chapter 29 of Law of Kansas, 1920.
37. Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. *Industry* (Washington), Feb. 1, 1920. p. 7-11.
- Reprint of text of the act.
38. Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1920. p. 52-54.
- A review of the first decision rendered by the court (March 29, 1920) relating to wages of linemen employed by the Topeka Edison Co. For full decision and order of the court, see no. 33.
39. Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1920. p. 214-215.
- Summary of provisions of the law.
40. The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations and the Federal Transportation Act. *Law and Labor*, Aug. 1920. v. 2, p. 203-204.
- Summary of the case of *Wendele v. Union Pacific Railroad Co.*
- See also nos. 16 and 34.
41. The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations renders its first decision. *Law and Labor*, May 1920. p. 128.
42. Kansas industrial court. *Railway Review*, Feb. 7, 1920. v. 66, p. 222-223.
43. The Kansas industrial court. *Survey*, Feb. 7, 1920. v. 43, p. 552.
- Brief summary of the provisions of the act.
44. Kansas industrial court bills. *Law and Labor*, Feb. 1920. v. 2, p. 31-33.
- Summary of act.
45. Kansas strike cure. *Literary Digest*, Feb. 7, 1920. v. 64, p. 17-18.
46. Labor wins court cases in Kansas. *Christian Science Monitor*, May 13, 1920. p. 4.
- On the first two decisions of the court.
47. Lave, J. Charles. Labor enslaved by Kansas act says Gompers. *New York Call*, May 29, 1920. p. 1.
- On the joint debate between Samuel Gompers and Governor Allen at Carnegie Hall, in New York, May 28, 1920.
- See also nos. 19 and 26.
48. The League [for Industrial Rights] supports Governor Allen in the fight for the supremacy of law. *Law and Labor*, May 1920. v. 2, p. 123.
- Telegrams exchanged between the Executive Secretary of the League and Governor Allen.
49. Reed, Clyde, M. Getting the jump on strikes. Even union members have sought the aid of the Kansas industrial court; how the experiment is working out as shown by typical cases that it has dealt with. *Nation's Business*, Sept. 1920. p. 20-21.
- Author is one of the judges of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.
50. Walsh, Frank P. Henry Allen's industrial court. *Nation*, June 5, 1920. v. 110; p. 755-757.
- A criticism of the law with the history of its enactment and of the opposition of the Kansas miners to it.
51. Walker, P. F. The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. An Attempt that is being watched with keenest interest. *Industrial Management*, April 1920. v. 59, p. 290-293.
- Outlines the main provisions of the law, its plan of operation and some of the objections to it.
52. What Kansas is doing about labor. *Review*, March 20, 1920. v. 2, p. 269-270.
53. Whitcomb, Edna O. How Kansas undertakes to abolish industrial strife. *American Review of Reviews*, March 1920. v. 61, p. 292-294.
54. Woll, Matthew. Industry's eternal triangle. *Nation's Business*, June 1920. v. 8, p. 16-17.
- Case of the unions against the Kansas Act.
55. Yarnell, Ray. Speaking of anti-strike laws.—Kansas seeks to prevent repetitions of November's bitter experiences thru establishing an industrial relations court. *Nation's Business*, March 1920. v. 8, p. 16-17.

WISCONSIN READING CIRCLES

The figures relating to the Young People's Reading Circle, those for the Teachers' Reading Circle, and those for the School Patrons' Reading Circle give evidence of a year of unprecedented Reading Circle activity in the state as a whole, with remarkable increases in certain counties and cities. The total number of readers in the Young People's Reading Circle during the past school year was 97,030, as compared with 61,815 for the preceding year, a gain of over 50 per cent. The figures for the Teachers' Reading Circle are 3,528 and 5,485 for 1918-19 and 1919-20, respectively, a gain of 55 per cent. The number of School Patrons' Reading Circles increased in the same period from 75 to 121 and the number of members who earned certificates was 415, as compared with 213 for the preceding year.

Tolerance and Co-operation

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE A. L. A.

IN these perplexing post-war days there need not be surprise or discouragement over the fact that librarians share in the world-wide condition of affairs, and that we too are having difficulties in "thinking straight." This world condition accounts in part for the difficulties that seem to beset us in viewing A. L. A. affairs normally. Slowly but surely the world is gaining a perspective, and patience and thoughtful forbearance are most essential elements in restoring and enlarging our conception of the field and function of our professional national organization.

The present officers and Executive Board are seeking to represent the wishes of the thoughtful and interested members of the Association, but must use their best judgment in making decisions with all the information that is available before them. This is certainly expected of them. I am making this statement personally without consulting other members of the Executive Board, as I feel very strongly the importance of frankly discussing certain matters with the members. Whatever may have occurred in the past cannot now be undone, and our faces must be turned forward and not backward. It was my hope that after the "Open Letter" from the Board was in the hands of members, we might receive helpful suggestion and criticism that would aid us in making our next steps more effective, looking toward the goal of constructive co-operation; very few members have, however, written or in any way expressed approval or disapproval. The members owe this to those who have been chosen as officers. Surely friendly, constructive criticism is needed at this time and will be welcomed by the President.

In an article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of October 1st the statement is made "that a rival organization is talked of with its threats of wholesale resignations," also "that two important groups are forming to organize protest and revolt against the present situation." It would seem a perfectly reasonable expectation on the part of the President of the A. L. A. that if any member had definite information such as this, it should have been at once brought to her attention personally. It is to be hoped that the author of this statement has been mis-informed,

but if this is a fact I am desirous of having all the information, so that the officers may confer with such persons and at least attempt to relieve the difficulties, if possible. Misunderstanding and lack of information are usually the cause of "protests" and "revolts." After all what is it we are striving to do? Can not the earnest effort of all who believe in the honorable history of the A. L. A. and its clearly defined field of service in making books a vital factor in life, be united in a friendly spirit of comradeship?

A greater A. L. A. means tolerance and forbearance on the part of members regarding matters about which there are wide differences of opinion; and united support and co-operation as to the fundamentals of our organization. Most of us are agreed that certain changes might and should be made in order to adjust the A. L. A. to the problems of the new day. Can we not avoid fault finding and consider these constructively, exchange views by personal letters, or thru the library periodicals, and steadfastly hold ourselves to thoughtful consideration for the advancement of the profession in which we all so earnestly believe?

Alice S. Tyler,
President, A. L. A.

Dr. Edward J. Nolan, one of the few survivors of the original conference of 1876, is now confined to his room at his residence in Philadelphia, as an invalid waiting and wishing for the passing over. He probably takes rank as the librarian oldest in continuous service, since for more than fifty years he has been secretary and librarian for the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, thru which letters of remembrance would reach him. He has many warm friends among the elders of the Association, most of them of course his juniors, as well as among the later A. L. A. folk who came to know his cheery voice, which he still retains, and his dry wit at the conferences at which he was so long a regular attendant. The sympathy of all who knew him are with him in his long continuing hour of trial.

"The ideal state is a democracy of citizens who read books."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 1, 1920



THE admirable letter from President Tyler presents an accurate and just view of the difficulties of the time which have shown themselves within the American Library Association. As we have previously suggested, there has probably been over-statement of disruptive tendencies within the Association, but it is a good time to make careful diagnosis and remedy any difficulties before they grow to be serious beyond remedy. The President is quite right in saying that critics within the Association should make their criticisms or suggestions known to those entrusted with executive responsibility, either by private letter or by public communications. These latter the LIBRARY JOURNAL will cordially welcome, for the first step toward remedy is frank diagnosis of threatened ills. The President and her associates have the right to ask for such candor, and it would indeed be a pity if in any way the A. L. A. should be weakened as the comprehensive and representative national organization, uniting all classes and all opinions among library workers in the common purpose which the authors of the original Enlarged Program had in mind and at heart.

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THE presidential report of Mr. Wheeler to the Ohio Library Association presents a survey of library conditions in that state which should be of interest thruout the profession. Ohio ought to rival Indiana as the banner library state of the mid-west, but despite the primacy in enterprise of the Cleveland Public Library, so well seconded by Toledo, the State makes a poor comparative showing. It is the northern state foremost on the "black list" of the Carnegie corporation, for failure to meet the contract obligations of annual expenditure or failure to report. The State Association is entirely energetic and enterprising and has for years advocated the passage of a county library law drawn on the best models, which, it is to be hoped, may pass at the ensuing session. But the chief impeachment made by the Association is of the State Library Commission and its organization, not simply under the régime of State Librarian Newman but under previous administrations for the past ten years in which the post of

State Librarian has been a political foot-ball. During the campaign inquiry was made of Governor Cox as to his responsibility for the present appointment, as was done also of Governor Coolidge in Massachusetts for an appointment he caused to be made, one for party and the other for personal reason; but no answer was vouchsafed by either. As the new President will come from Ohio it is to be hoped that Ohio will do itself better credit thruout the country in its library affairs. Vigorous work at Dayton has redeemed the situation there, while at Akron present enterprise is likely to miscarry because the depression in the rubber trade seriously checks its prosperity and revenue. The great need, however, is thruout the smaller constituencies of the state and here the State Library Commission has proved sadly lax in fulfilling its duty. The statement of the proper functions of a State Library Commission have been well set forth by the Ohio Association and should command attention in other states as a basis of comparison.

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IT is indeed astounding as Miss Downey and many others have pointed out that the alphabet habit has not been acquired by many otherwise well educated people. Not only dictionaries, encyclopedias and the like require a knowledge that B follows A, that M is to be found in the middle of the alphabet, and T after S toward the end, but the ability of quick reference to each letter in the sub-alphabet as well as in the main alphabet is required to-day by the millions of people who use the bulky telephone books of the great cities. Yet countless minutes and thousands of hours, summing up days, are wasted because so many are inexpert in this simple business. School children and their elders frequently do not know that the table of contents of a volume is usually at the beginning and the index at the end. All this elementary knowledge is taken for granted in the library, yet one cannot watch for five minutes the readers who come and go without noticing their perplexity not only over card catalogs, but over alphabetically arranged books of reference. In the relations between libraries and schools, this dearth of elementary

information cannot be too much emphasized, nor should any effort be spared to equip children with simple knowledge in these respects. That state librarian of the south who discovered that books might be arranged according to the letters of the alphabet is indeed paralleled today by thousands, if not millions of people, who do not seem to realize what an immense convenience alphabeting and a quick knowledge of the alphabet are.

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ONE of the most lucid and effective of popular presentations of technical subjects is offered gratis to libraries under peculiar and interesting circumstances. The book is "Creative Chemistry" by Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor of *The Independent*, and includes chapters, originally published in that weekly, making perfectly clear to the lay reader the conditions under which modern chemistry re-makes combinations to obtain nitrates for fertilizers and explosives, to make dyes, perfumes and scents, to obtain rubber and to work by synthetic processes the other marvels of the wizard alche-

mist of to-day. Of this book five thousand copies have been purchased from the Century Company by the Chemical Foundation, which is the commercial organization formed by the chemical companies to take over during the war German patents and methods, and these are offered to libraries that readers may read between the lines the lessons of national economic independence which it is in the interest of chemical manufactures to obtain. An introduction by Prof. Julius Stieglitz, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago, is indeed quite frank in pleading for support of "protective" measures in Congress to insure manufacture at home instead of importation from abroad. Many will except to this plea on the grounds that German inventors and discoverers as well as authors should be entitled to the fruits of their toil in the days of peace and also that we are trying to bring about inter-dependence instead of separatism as between nations. All the same, the book should be on the shelves of every library and readers must be left to judge for themselves as to the propagandist plea.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE school is very glad to announce the return of Mr. Biscoe after an absence of six months. He has resumed his work in the State Library and is conducting the course on the history of books and foreign libraries in the school.

Katharine Dame, for ten years past a member of the faculty, as well as subject-cataloger in the State Library, resigned the middle of October to become head of the reference department of the St. Paul Public Library. The State Library owes much to Miss Dame for her part in the reorganization of the cataloging department after the fire, and she has developed a broad and thoro course in advanced cataloging in the school. She will be greatly missed in both departments.

Fredrik Hjelmqvist, director of the State Library Commission of Sweden, visited the Library on October 4-5 and spoke to the school on library conditions in Sweden.

The Book Caravan, conducted by the Book Shop for Boys and Girls of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, stopped at Albany on its return trip from the State Library Conference at Lake Placid. Miss Darling, who was in charge, spoke briefly to the school about the purposes of the book wagon

and the experiences of the caravaners, and afterwards the students were given an opportunity to go inside and examine the books on the shelves.

Mary J. Booth, librarian of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School at Charleston, had occasion during the summer to list the librarians whose names appear in "Who's Who in America" for 1920-1921. She found two hundred and forty-two librarians entered—forty-six women and one hundred and ninety-six men. It is interesting to note that of these eighty-two were trained in library schools, and that fifty-two of this number were former students of this school.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Vice-director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

THE Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, opened on September 13th with an enrollment of nine students, with the following states represented: Alabama, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina. Three members of the class have had previous library experience.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE final registration gave the total freshman registration for 1920-21 as forty-five, the senior and one-year group as twenty-seven, and the total Library School as 106.

Twelve of the one-year groups have had library experience, ranging from six months to eight years.

The School is planning to illustrate its work by charts, exhibits, story telling and other demonstrations, in connection with the Endowment Fund Bazaar at the College on November 5-6.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE School opened September 23rd with a total enrollment of 36 students; 22 of these for the regular course, 5 for single courses and 9 students for the course in library work with children. The following states are represented in the regular course: Ohio 11 (9 from Cleveland), California 1, Iowa 3, Kentucky 1, Massachusetts 1, Montana 1, New York 1, Oklahoma 1, Pennsylvania 1, South Dakota 1. Five assistants from the Cleveland Public Library are enrolled for single courses.

The Course in Library Work with Children, a continuation of the courses given since 1909 by the Cleveland Public Library, is now offered as a special department of the Western Reserve Library School. This is under the supervision of Effie L. Power, Director of Children's Work in the Cleveland Public Library. Class instruction along the lines of book selection, administration and social work requires about one-sixth of the time of the students. With one exception all are employed in the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library. One is an assistant in the Children's room in the East Cleveland Library. The students are enrolled as follows: Indiana 2, New York 2, Ohio 2, Oklahoma 1, Oregon 1, Wisconsin 1, Christiania (Norway) 1. Of these three are graduates of library schools, the others have had other training and from two to six years library experience.

The regular faculty instruction will be as last year, with Miss Grant, the head instructor, conducting the course in cataloging, Miss Whittlesey, the course in classification and Miss Shepard, in reference work. The course in book selection is given by Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of branches in the Cleveland Public Library, with certain special classes of books discussed by other members of the Cleveland Library staff.

Two talks on Library Commission work were given at the School during that week, which gave

the students a splendid introduction to that important work. Jessie Welles, late of the Wisconsin Library Commission, spoke on "Experiences of a Library Visitor," and William J. Hamilton, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission, spoke on "Rural Extension and the County Library." Fredrik Hjelmquist of the National Library Commission, Stockholm, Sweden, was a recent visitor and spoke briefly on library work in Sweden.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Director.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE fall term opened on September 23d, with seventeen students, registered from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma and Switzerland. Over half of the class has had practical experience, ranging from three months to three years.

Brief talks were given during the month by Laura W. Steever of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., and by W. L. Brewster, Trustee of the Library Association of Portland, Ore.

The Saturday extension course, conducted by the Library School for teachers, in connection with Harris Teachers College, was so successful last year that it will be a permanent feature. This year's session opened on October 9th, with a registration of fourteen. Two college credits are given for the course by the Harris Teachers College and also by various universities, including Columbia University, the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Director.

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE,
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

THE school began its year's work September 27. Of the seventeen students enrolled, eight rank as juniors, six as seniors, and three are graduate students, of whom two are giving all their time to the library courses.

The courses in cataloging and reference work are being given by Agnes King, who succeeds Florence E. Dunton. Miss King is a graduate of the University of Iowa and of the Wisconsin Library School, and has been a member of the faculty of the Emporia State Normal School during the past six years, in charge of the School Department for four years and reference librarian for the last two years.

The full schedule of work will be given this year, amounting to four full courses, divided into seven subjects. Juniors are allowed to take the equivalent of two courses. Cataloging and

classification occupy the fall and winter terms (about sixty lectures and one hundred and twenty study hours each), and library administration and library history and extension (about thirty lectures and sixty study hours each) the spring term. Reference work and government documents total ninety hours. The advanced courses are bibliography, given in the fall term (thirty hours), and book selection, given in the winter and spring terms (sixty hours).

Of last year's class, five were forced to give up the work because of illness. Two of this number are teaching this year and plan to re-

turn next year. Three were seniors, and have not returned. Three were assistants in University departments, and cannot continue because of a new ruling which does not permit of lecture hours during the working day. Two only are employed in new positions. One is cataloger in the Visual Instruction Department of the Extension Division. The other is assistant in the Loan Package Library of the same Division, and is also completing the school work.

ELVA L. BASCOM,
Principal.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION

In accordance with the Constitution adopted at its Lake Placid meeting, September 23, 1920, the Library Workers Association announces the election of Mary G. Peters, librarian of the Bayonne (N. J.) Free Public Library, as president and Hedwig Rogé, of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, as treasurer; also the appointment of Marian C. Manley as executive secretary. Miss Manley is resigning from her present position in the Newark (N. J.) Public Library, and after November 1st will devote her entire time to L. W. A. activities. She will be glad to hear from people who want positions and of positions for which people are needed. Address, as formerly, 5 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey.

CATHERINE VAN DYNE, *Secretary.*

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Petoskey, September 16-18.

The President, Annie A. Pollard of the Grand Rapids Public Library, presided over the first session. Nina K. Preston read a report from the chairman of the Round Table Committee, G. M. Walton, State Normal College, Ypsilanti. Ten Round Table and regional meetings were held in Michigan during the year with a total attendance of 502. The Committee was aided by the State Board of Library Commissioners, which paid for traveling expenses and printing.

The need for greater opportunities for library training, as well as for yearly reports as to standards in Michigan was emphasized by Miss

Sleneau of Highland Park, chairman of the Standardization Committee.

Samuel H. Ranck read the report of the Legislative Committee. (This report was given in the October 15th number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.) The adoption of the report carried with it the retention of the Committee for another year. The personnel is as follows: Samuel H. Ranck, chairman, Grand Rapids Public Library; W. L. Jenks, president, Board of Library Commissioners, Port Huron; Mary C. Spencer, state librarian; W. W. Bishop, Michigan University Library; Marie F. Grierson, Public Library, Calumet and Hecla Mining Company.

The work of the State Board of Library Commissioners was presented in a series of short but heartening talks by Henry Nelson Loud, president, Detroit; Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids; and Mary C. Spencer, secretary, Lansing. The latter urged the librarians to help her get in touch with posts of the American Legion that she might supply them with books furnished by the A. L. A. War Service.

On Thursday evening the Vice-President of the United States, the Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, urged librarians to get a new idea of the service they can render humanity during the present days of reconstruction following the world war, begging them to put into the hands of the youth of the nation the best books, and to help the young people secure a philosophy of life and an understanding that life is not measured by the position one may occupy.

Burridge D. Butler of Chicago, publisher of the *Prairie Farmer*, gave the main address of the evening. His topic was "Service," and he outlined the ways in which he believed the librarians of the country could best aid in the work of reconstruction. He spoke briefly in be-

half of "the underprivileged boy," urging librarians to give particular attention to searching out and aiding the boy who is not in the one hundred per cent privileged class, to the end that he may make good on his investment in education. Ivan Swift, poet and painter, of Harbor Springs, closed the evening by reading from his own poems and impersonating an old French settler.

Preceding Friday morning's book session came the President's message, "Life, Libraries, and an Incomplete Angler." The message was contained in a tale of a librarian who went fishing. "With her friend the Great Angler she believes that the same gifts are required for life and a librarian's job as for fishing, and chief among them, a 'large measure of hope'." She applied the test to the work of the Association to show that the future for libraries holds a large measure of hope.

Other speakers were D. Ashley Hooker of Detroit, who described the particular merits and usefulness of certain recent scientific and technical books in a paper soon to be given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*; M. Louise Converse, librarian, Central Michigan Normal School, who spoke on professional reading for librarians, emphasizing the importance of reading library periodicals; and Dr. Richard Clyde Ford, head of the Department of Modern Languages at the State Normal College, Ypsilanti, who outlined a course of reading in Russian fiction that could be followed by any one desiring to make the acquaintance of the great Russian writers.

An automobile ride to the principal resorts on Little Traverse Bay was provided by the Chamber of Commerce for Friday afternoon.

In the evening an unusual feature in library meetings came in a trustees' session presided over by G. A. Wolf, secretary of the Grand Rapids Board of Library Commissioners. He mentioned the limited scope of the activities of the trustees, but stated that he knew of no reason why these activities might not legitimately be enlarged. He said in part, "We trustees usually perform our little duties well, giving as little time to the library as possible. On the other hand why should we not give the institution in all its varied aspects, the benefit of our time and ability; and should not trustees really consider this a moral obligation on their part, in accepting the office?"

In "The Model Library of the Future," A. L. Sawyer, president of the Board of Trustees of Spies Public Library, Menominee, said that "in library work as in many other things, team work tells, and to this end each participant should understand and appreciate his duties, but also recognize the offices of each of the others.

Harmony and team work can best be accomplished by maintaining an absolutely open book as to all transactions and an intimate relationship of all elements entering into the work." C. E. Bennett, former chairman of the Library Committee, Lansing, spoke of the purchase of books which register advance in thought as being among the responsibilities of the library trustee. The compensations of the trustee were declared by W. L. Jenks, President, Board of Library Commissioners, Port Huron, to be adequate.

No one was found brave enough to describe the "Ideal Librarian from the Trustee's Point of View" before so many real, perhaps not always ideal, librarians, but Agnes Jewell of Adrian gave a paper on the "Ideal Trustee from the Librarian's Point of View." Her conclusion was that we already have the ideal trustee if we establish proper relations with him. Let him know you expect him to care for results, not methods, that he alone is responsible to the people, that his responsibility to the library ends with the selection of a suitable librarian. Then there will be unity of purpose, for the end sought by both will be the same, then harmony and full co-operation.

On Saturday morning the report of the State Library Visitor was given by Nina K. Preston. Library training in Michigan was discussed in a report sent by G. M. Walton, as to teacher training in the Michigan State Normal College and in regard to similar training in the Northern State Normal School by Alma A. Olson, and in Alma College by a report sent by Annette P. Ward, who was unable to be present.

After the election of officers Ralph P. Emerson, dispatch agent for the A. L. A. Merchant Marine Service at Sault Ste. Marie, gave some interesting facts about his work and the way in which it is received by both captains and crews of the boats as well as their owners. The meeting was closed by Dr. Carlos Montezuma of Chicago who gave an interesting address on the American Indian, drawing on his own childhood experiences, and ending with an impassioned appeal for the rights of citizenship, saying that the Indian was the only true American.

The officers for the coming year are as follows: President, Alma Olson, Marquette; first vice-president, Angie Messer, Manistee; second vice-president, D. Ashley Hooker, Detroit; secretary, Mary E. Dow, Saginaw; treasurer, Rose Ball of Albion College.

MARY E. DOW, *Secretary*.

The Chemical Foundation, 81 Fulton Street, New York, has for general distribution 5000 copies of Edwin E. Slosson's "Creative Chemistry" (Century Co.).

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE L. W. A. AND "A GREATER A. L. A."

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In "A Greater American Library Association" by John Foster Carr, printed in your October 1st issue, Mr. Carr refers very kindly to the Library Workers Association. Unfortunately, thru an undoubted misunderstanding, he ascribes to an organizer of the L. W. A. a remark that could not have been made by anyone at all actively concerned with the development of this Association. To quote from his speech: "When a friend of mine asked one of the organizers of the L. W. A. why they had not gone with their plans to the A. L. A., the reply was, 'Why, we never thought of it. If we had thought of it, we would immediately have felt that the A. L. A. would not be interested.'"

Instead of the above, one of our preliminary steps was to write Mr. Utley, then secretary of the A. L. A., asking what the A. L. A. had done toward employment aid. It was on the grounds of his reply that we felt justified in going ahead independently with the idea of always co-operating as one library organization with the friendliest feeling towards other library associations would naturally do.

We have been glad to co-operate with the A. L. A. more than once. The A. L. A. has a tremendous field and so far, limited tools. We are handling one part that until recently has been much neglected; and that part, the employment problem, needs all the attention the L. W. A., the library schools and the A. L. A. can give it before it will be solved.

CATHERINE VAN DYNE,

Secretary, Library Workers Association.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Thru the courtesy of Miss Van Dyne I have had the privilege of seeing her letter to the LIBRARY JOURNAL in advance of its publication.

Like my other statements of fact in my Lake Placid talk, this one was carefully "checked up" and I can only affirm that it was an organizer of the L. W. A. who made the statement I quoted. But I see no serious discrepancy between Miss Van Dyne's statement and my own, for it does not appear from her letter that the L. W. A. ever went to the A. L. A. "with their plans"—which was the point I chose to emphasize. I made my quoted statement, as I think the context of my talk clearly shows, not to suggest the slightest criticism of

the L. W. A., but, on the contrary, to praise them for their very clear-headed realization of conditions. The question asked Mr. Utley, concerning "what the A. L. A. had done toward employment aid," naturally revealed the Association's inability, at that time, to undertake the important and pressing work that the organizers of the L. W. A. had in mind. It seems, then, that it was after the receipt of Mr. Utley's letter rather than before, that the L. W. A. "never thought of going to the A. L. A. with their plans." But this is not so material, I should say, as their known, constant, friendly readiness, ever since the time of their organization, to co-operate with the A. L. A. in every possible way.

Happily, indications are multiplying that the time is at hand for a larger and more effective co-operation between all library interests. The A. L. A., in spite of its serious handicap of a restricted office force, is now helping effectively in this urgent matter of employment. Obviously, in every field of library work, that touches upon the activities of other library organizations, the effectiveness of "co-operation" depends in great measure upon the A. L. A. itself. Now, it seems to many of us, is the logical time for the A. L. A. to get together strongly, to win power, to develop its policies and work along practical, professional lines; and, too, to develop further that fine good fellowship that has always been its marked characteristic.

I say "the logical time." Even a normal growth of the many important sides of library work will require large public support, and separate appeals from separate organizations will simply spell failure for all of them. But if all library interests were centered in the one great organization there would be a reasonable hope of a large success. Certainly the A. L. A. for its upbuilding, needs the added initiative, the organizing ability, the very practical enthusiasm of the L. W. A. and of the S. L. A.

Co-operation of a broader and more active sort, might, it seems to me, lead to union. An important librarian, representing one of these larger special library interests, has just written me, stressing this desire of union, stressing the need of "solidarity and democratization," and stressing the hope that that particular organization will soon wish "to come under the same umbrella as the A. L. A."; and in the closing paragraph occurs the hope that union may "come about by the next annual conference." Why not? Why not a union with all?

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THREE LITTLE KITTENS*By Katherine Pyle*

An amusing tale of the diverting adventures of Jazbury,—clever, quick and pretty, who would rather play than catch mice; Eluffy,—a good mouser who always keeps himself clean and neat but is rather timid; and Yowler, the baker's cat, who is dissatisfied with his home and induces the other two to run away with him.

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If such a plan could be formed soon, in a practical and appealing way, it would harmonize differences of purpose, end once for all this sporadic talk of a rival organization, probably solve in great part the present menacing difficulties, and make the A. L. A. worthy of

its fine traditions and its record of able and unselfish public service. It would organize interest, stimulate freer, informed discussion and establish democratic control of the Association's activities.

JOHN FOSTER CARR.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

In the September *Reclamation Record*, W. I. Swanton gives an account of the Engineering Library of the Washington office of the U. S. Reclamation Service.

A classified list of Books about Indiana and a list of Indiana writers represented in the Library has been published by the South Bend (Ind.) Public Library.

A special issue of the *Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service*, dated September 25th, consists of an index to the most important of state legislative enactments of 1920.

Arthur E. Baker, Borough Librarian of Taunton, Eng., has completed Part Three of his "Shakespeare Dictionary." This part (price 4 s. net) is devoted to "Macbeth." Parts Four and Five, covering "The Tempest" and "Hamlet" respectively, are ready for press.

Under the title of "Leaves From Many Literatures," the Los Angeles Public Library in its July *Bulletin* gives short lists of representative titles in twelve languages, each list preceded by an attractive little introduction to the respective language.

"On the Program" is the title of a list of "platform selections for declamation contests, community entertainments, Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and American Legion meetings as well as women's clubs open meetings" compiled by Irma M. Walker, librarian of the Hibbing (Minn.) Public Library, and published in the September *Wilson Bulletin*.

The Dry Goods Economist, of October 2nd, has an interesting account of the work of Gertrude Andrus, manager of the children's book department of Frederick and Nelson's department store in Seattle, under the title "Make High Ideals," a Worthy Slogan for Children's Book Sales." Many of the methods used in bringing children's books to the attention of the people in this store will be of interest to librarians.

"California in Print" is the title of a "brief selection from the books in the Los Angeles Public Library on California history, travel, natural history, resources and industries." The list is very closely classified, the class "Agriculture and Animal Husbandry," for example, being sub-divided into Avocado, Bees, Cacti, Citrus, Cotton, Dairying, Forestry, Fruit, Hogs, Irrigation, Olives, Poultry, Rice, Vegetables and Walnuts.

The latest library house organ is the *Public Library News* issued by the Savannah (Ga.) Public Library. No. 1, October, 1920, contains, in addition to a list of new titles added in September, an outline of the Bay View Reading Course which the Library makes available to Savannah readers by the purchase of additional copies of such books as are needed, and notes on the history of the library, the training class and other activities.

The American Association of Library Schools has sent out to many newspaper and other editors and to a large mailing list within the library profession a leaflet entitled "Books and a Vocation," setting forth the "Why of Libraries and Librarians," "What the Librarian Does," what are the "Compensations of the Librarian," and his preparation for his profession. Copies of this leaflet may be obtained from the various library schools thruout the country.

"A Citizen's Guide," a series of seven bulletins on the state government of Massachusetts, published by the Committee of Education for Citizenship of the Boston League of Women Voters (552-554 Little Building, Boston, Mass.) is devoted to discussion of: 1, the State House; 2, the General Court; 3, Law-making; 4, the Constitution of Massachusetts; 5, Initiative and Referendum; 6, the Executive Branch; 7, the Judicial Branch. Single numbers of the bulletin cost five cents, and the complete series, twenty-five cents.

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This list contains about three hundred of the most useful titles with Booklist notes and is surprisingly interesting. It has received such flattering notice that its purchase is recommended as a buying list, or as a suggestive reading list.

A very useful feature is the list of technical books of the year for a small library which was prepared by Mr. Donald Hendry of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

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Arranged by Julia A. Robinson, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

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SOME PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS-LIKE CONDUCT IN LIBRARIES

by Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.

Contents

Business-like Conduct.

Some Ways of Doing Things.

Some Personal Qualities.

Some Arrangements.

Some Words in Conclusion.

Index.

Paper—31 pages—25 cents.

The Nottingham (Eng.) Public Libraries *Bulletin* for Oct.-Dec. contains a bibliography on the Pilgrim Fathers as a greeting from Nottinghamshire to New England. This little publication, by the way contains an astonishing amount of information in small space: in addition to the bibliography mentioned there are notes on new books, a classified list of recent accessions, a note on the Libraries' facilities for education study and an account of the year's library work, this last item being condensed into a page and a half.

The portrait-illustrated biographical sketch in the May-August *Bulletin of Bibliography* is devoted to Raymond Cazallis Davis, for twenty-eight years librarian of the University of Michigan.

In order to meet the increased cost of printing and paper, the *Bulletin* is making three issues this year instead of four, thus saving the cost of one mailing and the price of one cover. Extra pages are given in each issue, so that the total pages for the year will be practically the same as in 1919, and the *Bulletin* hopes soon to be able to resume the quarterly issue.

"Good Citizenship" leaflets, compiled for the Good Citizenship Bureau of the *Woman's Home Companion* by Anna S. Richardson, are useful not only in presidential election days, but will do good service at all times to newly-enfranchised women. "Good Citizenship Made Easy" is the title of one; one is devoted to "Registration and Voting"; one covers "Taxes and Where They Go," and one is on "Law Making." "Where Shall I Go This Summer?" is a list of colleges, universities and schools which offer interesting courses of study; and two lists cover "This Government of Mine" and "American Life and Politics in Fiction."

The Commercial Reference Library of Liverpool (Eng.), now entering on its third year, has issued a most attractive "Handbook" in which in good type on a square octavo page are given: An alphabetical index to commercial subjects with the class mark (Dewey system) of each; a classified catalog of the books in the Library; an alphabetical list of British and foreign directories, mercantile and general; a list of the commercial periodicals, chambers of commerce reports, bulletins, etc.; and a key to the Library's map resources. This handbook must crown with a large measure of success the Libraries Committee's efforts "to supply information of a wide kind which men may want in connection with their business."

"Books of Good Reading, Prepared for the Use of the Students of Syracuse High School," is designed to aid both teachers and pupils in the selection of books for supplementary reading. It is the outcome of a suggestion from the Syracuse Public Library to the English Teachers' Association that a list be prepared conforming with the requirements of the Regents' English Syllabus and include only those books available for use in the local library. The list is based on the "Twelve Hundred Books of Good Reading," prepared in 1918 by E. R. Richards, formerly of the Syracuse Central High School. That list has been revised, reclassified, and annotations have been added. Two of these lists, one for the first and second years and one for the third and fourth years, were issued in September; price, ten cents a copy.

"The Maine Book" by Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian of Maine, "is in no sense a history of Maine, nor is it intended to be substituted for any period of Maine history. . . . The author's purpose is to answer the questions that continually come to the state library from every town in Maine and from every state in the country, sent in by teachers, public officials, business men, professional, college men and high school students." There are included a history of each state department connected with the industrial and social life of the state, and an outline of what the state government is doing for the improvement of the state. The first part is devoted to historical and literary information from the earliest days down to the World War and the second to the social and industrial history of the state. The study concludes with a short classified bibliography.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Nov. 10. At Plainfield.

Special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association.

Nov. 11. At the Chicago City Club.

Chicago Library Club.

No. 16. In the Y. W. C. A. Hall at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, New York.

New York Library Club.

Program: "In Bashi-Boo," a library burlesque in two acts by William Burt Gamble.

Nov. 24. At Forth Worth.

Texas Library Association.

Nov. 27. At Columbia University, New York City.

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- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BARRETTE, Lydia M., W. R. 1920, appointed librarian of the Mason City (Ia.) Public Library.

BELL, Harriet, Syr. 1917, is in charge of the McLean Hospital Library at Waverley, Mass.

BERRY, Ethel I., N. Y. S. 1911-12, appointed librarian of the Carnegie Public Library of Oil City, Pa.

BILLINGSLEY, Mary F., appointed assistant in the Library of the State Normal School at Peru, Nebr., not librarian as announced on October 1.

BIRCHOLDT, Harriet N., N. Y.. S. 1914-15, has resigned the librarianship of the Army Development Service Bureau at Camp Grant, Ill., to join the staff of the *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin*, New York City.

BJERREGAARD, Carl H. A., for nearly forty-one years with the New York Public Library, has been made a Knight of Danebrog in recognition of his educational work among the Danes in New York and its vicinity.

BRAGG, Laura M., S. 1906, for some years connected with the Charleston (S. C.) Museum, as curator of books and public instruction, was made director of the Museum on October 1.

CRAIGIE, Annie, S. 1916, appointed librarian of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.

CRABINE, Mura M., W. R. 1916, appointed assistant to the supervisor of branches, Cleveland Public Library.

CRUCE, Mary Z., appointed reviser in the University of Minnesota Library, not chief cataloger as announced on October 15.

EDWARDS, Edith, N. Y. S. 1916, appointed reference librarian of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, New York City.

EISELE, Florence, A. 1917, appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Fredericksburg, Va.

GRAHAM, Geraldine, appointed librarian of the Tehama County Free Library, Red Bluff.

GREGORY, Winifred, of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library, appointed assistant in the Technology Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, November 1st.

HAWKINS, Dorothy L., N. Y. S. 1917-18, Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware, appointed assistant librarian, Delaware College, Newark, Dela.

HESSE, Mildred, S. L. 1920, became the librarian of the Public Library, Kankakee, Ill., upon graduation.

HOBART, Frances, D. 1904, taught at the Summer Schools at Yale University and New Hampshire University.

JAMES, Susan, S. 1910, appointed librarian of the Manchester (N. H.) High School Library.

KING, Agnes, W. 1914, formerly reference librarian and teacher of children's literature at the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, has become instructor in the School of Library Science, University of Texas.

LONG, Harriet C., who joined the staff of the Wisconsin Free Public Library Commission last spring, appointed chief of the Traveling Library Department.

LUTHER, Jessie, W. 1913, reference librarian Superior (Wis.) Public Library, appointed reference librarian, Kellogg Library, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

MATTHEWS, Mary, A. 1919, appointed librarian of the English Commercial High School, Atlanta, Ga.

METZGAR, Ethel M., C. P. diploma 1920, appointed librarian of the Medical Library, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANLEY, Marian C., resigns her position in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, November 1, in order to devote her entire time to the executive secretaryship of the Library Workers Association.

MILLER, Emily D., N. Y. S. 1910-11, reference librarian of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library, resigned to accept a position with the merchandising department of *The Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, La.

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NORTON, Margaret C., N. Y. S., 1915, appointed cataloger in the Missouri Historical Society at Columbia.

PRICE, Marian, D. 1911, has joined the staff of the American Friends Relief Service at Vienna.

RANDALL, Elinor E., N. Y. S., 1918, appointed librarian of the Malheur County Library, Ontario, Ore.

REED, Lulu Ruth, N. Y. S. 1919, appointed head cataloger in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence.

REID, Jean M., N. Y. P. L. 1916-18, appointed branch librarian of the West End branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

ROSBROOK, Ora A., Syr. 1917, appointed librarian at the College of Agriculture, Syracuse University.

SUBERS, Helen D., after cataloging the Library of the Rittenhouse Club, Philadelphia, and part of the Winchester (Va.) Public Library is now engaged in cataloging at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

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CONNECTICUT

Hartford. An income of \$39,858 for the year 1919, of which \$30,000 was appropriated by the city of Hartford, was expended as follows: Salaries and wages, \$22,582; books, \$10,149; periodicals, \$1,434; binding, \$2,242; printing and supplies, \$2,303; and insurance, \$651, leaving a balance on hand of \$494. The circulation for the year at the main library together with the boys' and girls' room, totaled 254,922. The total number of volumes in the library is about 143,000.

INDIANA

To the seven county libraries which Indiana has hitherto boasted, 1920 campaigns have added six more. Madison, in Jefferson County, was the first to report success this year. Here a hard fought contest resulting in the organization of the existing library board had given unusual publicity to library possibilities as well as problems thruout the whole country. In consequence, the new library board had no difficulty in obtaining signers for the mandatory petitions in the ten townships and the county commissioners levied a tax of three cents which with Madison's five cent library rate netting \$3000 will provide \$7000 for joint service, whereas the previous entire library income was \$500 per year.

The Fulton County Commissioners on representations by the Rochester Library Board and Miss Grace Stingly, the librarian, levied a library tax of two cents without requiring petitions from the five townships in the county which were hitherto without library service. The Rochester Library which was already serving its own township, will consequently have about \$3500 for county work to supplement the town appropriation of \$3000. Akron and Kewanna Public Libraries retain their independence and each serves its own township.

In Vanderburgh County also the commissioners levied a tax without requiring the mandatory petitions. The Evansville Public Library was already serving one township and in all but one of the remaining seven sentiment was favorable towards the extension. The rate fixed was the minimum one cent per \$100, but the \$2300 netted will allow the starting of the work on a small scale. The city income this year is about \$70,000.

In Brown County the property valuation is

less than that of any county in the state. Nashville, the county seat, a town of three hundred inhabitants is almost the smallest town in the state having a tax supported library. This library was one of those established during the past year, and could hardly have been organized if it were not for the anticipation of county co-operation. The maximum ten cent tax levied in Nashville will bring in \$200 and the five cent rate levied in the five townships of the county, will give \$1800 additional. The Fourth Congressional district now has five county libraries.

Benton County and the Fowler Public Library arranged to co-operate in 1917, the first year after enactment of the present county library law, but thru a misunderstanding, a tax was levied over only a part of the county and the standing of the library with regard to its right to levy a county tax, was in serious question. This year, however, after three years, the county officials have rectified the mistake and the work will go forward on an assured basis. Only a one cent tax was levied in the six townships previously without service (Center Township has given support and received service for a number of years) but this will yield \$3400 for county work in addition to the \$2700 from Fowler and Center Township. Boswell, Earl Park, Otterbein, and Oxford in Benton County, each have independent libraries serving their own townships.

After a spirited campaign in Allen County, the largest county in the state, the Fort Wayne Public Library was given a two cent county tax rate which will yield for extension work \$18,000 in addition to the city's \$50,000. Petitions in favor of this were filed with the County Commissioners from twenty of the twenty-one townships in the county.

W. J. H.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The annual reports covering the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 of the Chicago University Libraries show accessions, 1917-18, 40,615; and 1918-19, 30,271. The total number of volumes for the year ended June, 1918, was 545,890, and for the following year, 570,849. Ascertained losses were 684 and 540 in the respective years. The numbers of readers in the general library for the two years covered by the reports were 566,677 and 459,175 respectively, and the total circulations 341,162 and 277,122. In addition, in the first year 791 volumes were

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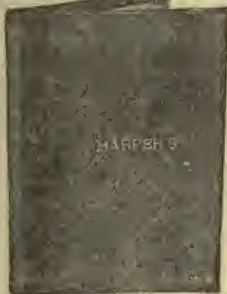
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At the delivery desk in the general library the average time for a call has been reduced from 5.2 in 1916-17 to 4.5 in 1917-18 and 4.09 in 1918-19. Calls requiring more than 15 minutes fell from 1,180 in 1916-17 to 391 in 1917-18 and 252 in 1918-19. The total number of books not found fell from 294 in 1916-17 to 252 in 1917-18 and 237 in 1918-19.

The improved service evidenced by these figures is attributed mainly to the extension of the new classification. There were classified and cataloged under the new (Library of Congress) system, 90,432 in 1917-18 and 89,385 in 1918-19. The work has been handicapped by changes in personnel: 29 appointments and 24 resignations took place in 1917-18, and 27 appointments and 32 resignations in 1918-19.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. As a result of a petition from the staff of the Minneapolis Public Library to the Library Board, setting forth the inadequacy of present salaries and urging that substantial increases should be made effective July, 1920, a conference of the staff Committee on Salaries with the librarian, Miss Countryman, was held, and the following schedule recommended:

Grade 1 A, heads of departments, \$2000 to \$300; Grade 1 B, heads of large branches, \$1800 to \$2500; Grade 2 A, first assistants in departments, \$1500 to \$1800; Grade 2 B, heads of small branches, \$1400 to \$1800; Grade 3, senior assistants, \$1100 to \$1600; Grade 4, (untrained service or junior assistants), \$1000 to \$1300; Clerical service: senior clerks, \$660 to \$1020, and junior clerks, \$600 to \$900 (with automatic increases of \$5 a month effective at six months' periods).

In transmitting its unanimous approval thru the Librarian, the Board "expressed great satisfaction with the method of presentation and the spirit of the staff," and Miss Countryman adds an expression of her entire satisfaction with the splendid co-operation and loyalty which the staff has shown. "I would gladly have done this service for you," says Miss Countryman, "but no one but yourselves, under the present circumstances of a looming deficit, could have done it. . . ."

Previous to the granting of these increases, seventeen cities of the second class (according to the answers to a questionnaire sent out by the Bureau of Municipal Research, Municipal Civic and Commerce Association) out of thirty reporting, paid a higher minimum, and nineteen cities a higher maximum to heads of departments than did Minneapolis. Now only two

cities surpass Minneapolis in the salaries paid for this grade of service. In the grade "Heads of Large Branches," 24 cities paid a higher minimum and 17 cities a higher maximum than Minneapolis. Under the present schedule only two cities have a higher minimum and Minneapolis has a possible maximum of \$100 a year more than any other city of the group.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. The Public Library during the year 1919 had an income of \$256,715, of which \$196,107 was derived from local taxation and \$24,029 from 10% of the City's receipts from licenses, fines and fees. Of this, \$29,150 was spent for the purchase of books; \$3923 for periodicals and newspapers; \$13,473 for binding; and \$135,065 for 144 librarians' salaries. Thru a total of 148 agencies (central library, 9 branches, 12 stations, 73 schools, 37 fire stations, 3 playgrounds and 13 miscellaneous) there were circulated 1,577,881 volumes for home use.

Comparative statistics for 1914 to 1919 show that in 1914 the average cost of a book was 97c, while in 1919 it was \$1.08, being a percentage of increase of 11.34; the average salary of the technical staff in the former year was \$795 and \$1272 last year, or an increase of 60% in the six year period; the number of the volumes in the library increased from 233,881 to 319,394 (an increase of 36.57%); the number of borrowers from 60,238 to 73,467 (21.96% increase); and the total circulation from 1,223,632 to 1,626,132, being an increase of 32.89%.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley. The University of California Library expended during the past year an income of \$100,482, as follows: Salaries and assistance (including re-cataloging), \$56,840; binding, \$7,000; expenses and equipment, \$6,000; books, \$30,642. Apart from the sum of \$8,872 (the income from gift funds restricted to specified uses) the book appropriation (\$21,770) was distributed thus: Periodicals and sets, \$8,000; works of general interest, \$2,250; department allotments on a unit basis, \$9,770; special grant (French and history), \$550; and librarian's fund, \$1,200.

Pomona. At the September meeting the trustees of this library voted salary increases as follows: The maximum became \$95 instead of \$85; the minimum \$75 instead of \$50; a blanket increase of \$10 was given each member of the staff. Other increases for special training or ability were granted, so that the total increase received by workers ranges from \$10 to \$25.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1920



Two Kinds of Books

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

Librarian, St. Louis Public Library

THE depreciation of material property and its effect on values have received increasing attention from economists of late. Probably all material objects deteriorate. But at one end of the scale we have objects whose deterioration is so slow that it may be disregarded and at the other those whose usefulness depends directly on their total consumption. If I own a diamond, I do not think of marking off a definite percentage of its value annually for depreciation. Neither do I do so in the case of a ton of coal, for that which has been used is totally consumed and what is left is as good as ever. The actual decrease in value is easily ascertainable. But between these extreme cases there are thousands where deterioration is undoubted but not mathematically ascertainable. I know that my automobile is not worth as much as when I bought it. By what factor has it depreciated? The only way to treat it is to assume for it a life of a certain number of years and mark off annually the fraction of its value that corresponds to the year just past.

Books are like any other material property. Probably none correspond to the extreme cases mentioned above. None are as permanent as the diamond and none are used up as quickly and thoroly as coal, altho there are some approaches to these limits. A book that is preserved for its rarity may already be four hundred years old and may be expected to last, perhaps thousands of years more. On the other hand, a large library buys yearly several hundred copies of the Lang fairy books to take the place of an equal number consumed annually in the service of its readers. As with other property, however, most library books have an average life and depreciate during that life. The applicability of these facts to the insurance

of a library's stock of books I have discussed elsewhere,* but their bearing is far wider.

I conceive that we should bear in mind, in all our dealing with books, the distinction that some, like the diamond, are acquired for preservation and others, like coal, for consumption. I am aware, of course, that even a diamond, by constant wear, loses an infinitesimal part of its substance, and that economy, to a degree, may be applied to the use of coal. Yet the fact remains that we buy diamonds to keep and coal to burn—carbon tho they both are. And if we are to consider these two classes only, all objects subject to sensible depreciation must be classed with the coal. Surely we buy an automobile or a suit of clothes to be used up, not to keep. Use and depreciation go hand in hand.

We have recognized this distinction to a certain extent by dividing our stock into reference and issuable books; yet many reference books, probably most of those in regular use, are in the consumable class, while not infrequently an "issuable" (but never issued) book is in the other.

Sometimes we find librarians treating a book belonging to one of these classes as if it were in the other. The book, for instance, may be out of print and practically unreplaceable, yet it is still issued and is wearing out rapidly. In some cases this is the best end for it and it need never be replaced, but in others it is needed in the library and its aggregate usefulness to the community would be increased by withdrawing it from the kind of use that it is now getting.

Again, an unreplaceable book is often acquired for issue by inadvertence—sometimes an

*A. L. A. Bulletin, January, 1917.

out of print title, sometimes an out of print edition. It wears out, and much time and labor are consumed in an effort to do the impossible—a task that should have been avoided at the outset.

The lapse of time continually transfers books from one of these classes to the other, or would so transfer them, if they were properly watched. There are some libraries so tied up by injudicious clauses in bequests that free transfer is impossible. Others act as if they were tied, altho they are quite free. Few systematically inquire, when they buy or accept a book for issue, whether it is replaceable and is likely to remain so. Some volumes, nominally replaceable, are so only upon heavy conditions. Such are often the numbers of long sets. Such a set may be made issuable because of the demand for certain volumes. These wear out and then the librarian learns for the first time that he must buy the whole set again to get the missing volumes. A good plan is to refuse to buy any such sets without a statement from the publishers in writing that they will replace single volumes lost or worn out. Even this is not all that the library wants. It should be able to duplicate the popular volumes largely without buying the others. Reflecting that this would destroy the *raison d'être* of such sets, which is precisely to use the popular numbers to sell the unpopular ones, the librarian is tempted to discourage such proceedings by refusing to buy sets of any sort, even when he wants them. He can hardly go so far as this, however, for what has been said above applies equally well to works issued in several volumes, such as standard histories.

Ought we not to make in our records and reports the distinction that I am trying here to emphasize? A man who had bought both diamonds and coal would not think of lumping them together in his accounts as "carbon." Yet two libraries may report the same expenditure for "books" when the bulk of one expenditure is for permanent addition to plant or equipment and most of the other is merely fuel for the annual operation of the library.

I trust I have not conveyed the impression that I regard the purchase of books for "consumption" as in any way unworthy or inferior. A "permanent" book may be bought merely as a curiosity. It may be a "vinegar bible," for instance. This is the least worthy purpose for which library funds may be spent. On

the other hand, money put into books that are expected to wear out quickly in legitimate use may be sustaining the very life of the institution. The distinction implies neither superiority nor inferiority on either side.

Bearing this in mind, it would be very interesting to know just in what proportions the book-stock of a library is divided between these two classes. The ratio would be different, of course, in different kinds of libraries. In the large reference libraries, the permanent books would be proportionately greater; in such an institution as the John Crerar, for instance, I should expect it to be not far from one hundred per cent. On the other hand, in small popular libraries and in most branches, the preponderance would be quite in the other direction. If in two libraries of apparently the same size and character, for instance, two comparable city public libraries, the proportion were notably different, the presumption would be that book-purchases in one had erred on one side or the other; at any rate it would be incumbent on both to show cause for the difference.

Unfortunately it would be very difficult to divide the book-stock of a large library into these two classes, and even if it were possible there would be a large intermediate class whose assignment to one or the other would be a matter of personal equation. It would be possible, however, for every library to report on the proportion of its books that it regards as issuable, which would give some slight clue to the proportion. This is rarely done by libraries. In the St. Louis report for 1911-1912 (page 73) we did it, estimating 225,000 books in what was then a total of 350,000 and their average life at thirteen years.

The proportional expenditure of the annual book-appropriation for these two classes would also be interesting to know. The percentage of "consumable" books in an annual purchase would of course in every case be vastly larger than in the total of books on the shelves, for the very reason that they are consumable and consumed. One might spend annually the same sum for diamonds and coal, but he would not expect the values of the coal in his cellars and the gems in his safe to be the same at the expiration of ten years. The rate at which the "consumable" books are used up or, to put it differently, the average life of such books, is an especially vital bit of statistics. Libraries

occasionally give it for the whole institution, but the figure is meaningless, as it includes in the average an undetermined number of "permanent" books. Thus a library with a large collection of such works might have a long average book-life, while its issuable collection was being wastefully used or was suffering injury in preventable ways.

In the St. Louis Public Library our budget has, of course, an item for books, which in our case includes periodicals. Our official records show no further subdivision, but the librarian for his own guidance makes one, of which that for the current year may serve as an illustration. In the second column is given the estimated amount spent for what I have called "permanent" books in the various classes. The subdivision aids such an estimate, but it is still, of course, far from accuracy.

		"Permanent"
Continuations	\$1,500	\$1,000
Replacements	19,159	3,300
Issue (English)	16,588	1,000
Foreign	1,500	500
Children (special)	3,500	0
Reference	1,500	1,200
Art Room	1,000	900
Applied Science	1,000	200
Municipal	50	40
Library School	50	40
Music	1,000	750
Stations (special)	600	0
Blind	500	500
Teachers' Room	520	250
Total	48,467	9,680

This would indicate that of the money spent annually for books about one-fifth goes for permanent enlargement and improvement of stock and four-fifths for operation. Of course, if all worn-out books were replaced and the operation of the library were perfectly regular from year to year, this four-fifths should equal the amount expended for replacements. The fact that it is approximately double is due in part, doubtless, to inaccuracy in the second column, which is a matter of guesswork, partly to the fact that all worn-out books are not replaced, and partly to the steady increase in the amount expended for books.

Although, as I have said, there is no question of inferiority between these two classes, it is quite possible that a given library is buying too much of one or the other, just as a man may spend too much for diamonds or be wasteful

with his coal. In particular I believe a librarian should question himself closely as he assigns money for the purchase of consumable books. There is no greater necessity when they are to be consumed for a useful purpose, but their consumption may be waste, pure and simple. And an injudicious purchase in this class is worse than that of a "permanent" book, because the latter expenditure is over, once for all, whereas in the other case, the book wears out promptly and its title goes into the replacement file. The fact that it has once been selected for purchase creates a presumption that it is needed again. Thus a mistake of this kind may involve the library in constant expenditure, especially where many duplicates are needed.

Here as elsewhere, the existence of a waiting list is a great safeguard, provided such a list is continually revised. The man who has money to buy only about half what he wants is sure to buy more judiciously than he whose ample income makes comparison and selection unnecessary.

In my experience, however, a waiting-list is much more usual with permanent than with consumable books. Our waiting list, for instance, in such departments as the Reference, Art, or Applied Science may amount in size to several years' possible purchases, whereas of current popular books there are never more than a few hundred held over. This is largely due, of course, to the fact that such books are in demand quickly or not at all. If you have not money this year to buy the "Victorian County Histories of England," you may put off your purchases a year, or five years; but if you are unable to buy the latest popular novel within a few months, the probability is strong that you will not buy it at all. This consideration is at the bottom of the advice, credited to Andrew Carnegie, that no novel be bought for a library until it is at least a year old. Very few librarians have followed this course—possibly none have done it literally. I have never approved it and do not approve it now; but I do think that the distinction that has been made above should not be lost sight of in book-purchase, and that we should be sure, in buying what I have called "consumable" books, that the results of their consumption will be a public service as great as could be rendered by the purchase of an equal value in "permanent" volumes.

The Agencies Working for Agriculture*

By MARY G. LACY

Librarian, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THERE are certainly two ways in which one could take up this subject and probably many more. The first would be to classify agricultural organizations according to the official or political unit under which they function and the other would be to classify them according to the purpose for which they exist.

In the first case an outline would run somewhat thus:

- I. International
 1. International Institute of Agriculture.
 2. International co-operative societies.
 3. World Agricultural Society.
- II. National and regional
 1. U. S. Department of Agriculture.
 2. Foreign departments of agriculture.
 3. National associations of special interests.
 4. Regional associations.
- III. State
 1. State departments of agriculture.
 2. State experiment stations.
 3. State agricultural societies.
 4. State agricultural colleges.
 5. State extension departments.
 6. Farm bureaus.
 7. State marketing bureaus.
- IV. Business organizations with farm interests
 1. Chambers of commerce.
 2. Railroads.
 3. Business firms with goods to sell to farmers.
 4. Business organizations which buy from farmers.
 5. Insurance.
 6. Banks.

The other classification of these agencies would be into two great classes as follows:

- I. Agencies which exist to increase the production of crops and livestock.
- II. Agencies which exist to promote the distribution of crops and livestock to the people.

A knowledge of agricultural organizations is highly important to the agricultural librarian. It is as fundamental to good work as a knowledge of the architect's plans is to the builder. It provides a place for one to "file" mentally agricultural knowledge when acquired, and by this act to co-ordinate it with what has preceded it. Everything, no matter how remote apparently, that relates to agriculture can then be stored in its proper niche in the framework which a knowledge of the organization provides, and the act of memory is greatly aided thereby. Otherwise our agricultural knowledge runs the risk of becoming a mere scrap heap thru which we must root hastily, and too often unsuccessfully, to find the bit of information we want.

If you will glance at the first outline you will see that "International" is the first heading, so we shall consider first the history and work of that remarkably successful organization known as the International Institute of Agriculture. It owes its origin and success to two men primarily, Mr. David Lubin, who had the vision, and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy who made the realization of the vision possible.

Mr. Lubin of California, conceived the idea of establishing an international organization which would foster the interests of agriculture in all the world thru mutual knowledge and co-operative endeavor. It is a mortification to us now to remember that here in our own country, where he was most anxious to have headquarters established, he was ridiculed as an unpractical idealist. In many other places he met with rebuffs and discouragement. He persisted, however, and finally fired the interest of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy upon whose invitation delegates from practically all the larger nations of the world assembled at an international conference in Rome in 1905. This conference formulated a treaty under which, upon the ratification of the various nations, the Institute was permanently established. The countries supporting it financially are fifty-eight, and they represent more than ninety-eight per cent of the population of the entire world. King Victor erected a "palace" in 1908 as headquarters for

* This is one of a series of lectures planned by the Librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the information of some agricultural librarians who took temporary work for the summer, in the Library of the Department, for the sake of the experience.

the Institute and provided an annual fund of about \$60,000 towards its support. The greater part of its budget, however, is supplied by the adhering nations, on a co-operative basis, from subscriptions ranging from \$500 to \$8000 a year. Additional appropriations are made by many nations for the translation of the publications of the Institute into their own language, from the original French which is the official language of the Institute. The total income from all sources, including the sale of publications is about \$250,000 per annum. Of this amount the United States contributes \$16,600 which includes the production of English editions of the publications, and the support of a permanent representative at Rome.

The aim of the Institute is well set forth in a letter of King Victor Emmanuel's in 1905. He said in part:

"Farmers who generally form the most numerous class in a country and have everywhere a great influence on the destinies of nations, cannot if they remain isolated make sufficient provision for the improvement of the various crops and their distribution in proportion to the needs of consumers, nor protect their own interests on the market, which, as far as the more important produce is concerned, is tending more and more to become one market for the whole world. Therefore, considerable advantage might be derived from an international institute, which, with no political object, would undertake to study the conditions of agriculture in the various countries of the world, periodically publishing reports on the amount and character of the crops, so as to facilitate production, render commerce less expensive and more rapid, and establish more suitable prices. This Institute, coming to an understanding with the various national offices already existing for the purpose, would also supply information on the conditions of agricultural labor in various localities so as to serve as a safe and useful guide for emigrants, promote agreements for mutual defence against diseases of plants and animals where individual action is insufficient, and finally would exercise an action favorable to the development of rural co-operative insurance and credit."

These words written nearly fifteen years ago seem almost prophetic because so many of the purposes which they set forth have been realized in action. The man or woman who doubts whether co-operation can succeed practically, and looks upon it as an idealist's dream, should have all his doubts removed by reading the

story of the International Institute of Agriculture during the recent war. When the war began and it was realized that practically every one of the fifty-eight nations co-operating to form the Institute was lined up on one side or the other of the awful combat, faint hearts thought the time had come to disband. More courageous counsels prevailed, however, and there was no interruption of service or of publication during the whole time, except that the Central Powers withheld official statistics of production which they had a perfect right to do, according to the terms of the original agreement.

Our second heading is: International Co-operative Societies. This is a very important subject in all its aspects, but especially as it relates to agriculture. The International Co-operative Alliance dates back to 1892, altho not really launched until 1895. It publishes the *International Co-operative Bulletin* which gives news of the various co-operative societies of all countries such as the co-operative dairies of Denmark, and Wisconsin, the co-operative credit societies of Germany, the flax, bacon-curing and poultry keepers' co-operative societies of Ireland and many others too numerous to name here. This bulletin, however, altho the official organ of the Alliance, is apparently intended more as a news sheet of the progress of the co-operative movement than as a chronicle of the details of the actual achievements of the various societies. This latter aspect of the subject may be fully kept up with thru the *Economic Review of the International Institute of Agriculture*, which is a reliable guide to agricultural co-operation in all its phases.

Our third heading is the World Agricultural Society. This Society was organized at Beaune, France, in June, 1919, and it is no doubt too soon for us to form any judgment of the value of its work. It publishes a quarterly journal called *World Agriculture* in co-operation with the Farmers Club of the American Expeditionary Force. Only three issues have been printed so far. The purposes of this publication are described as a desire

"to further a sympathetic understanding among all nations in matters relating to the production, distribution and consumption of the products of the soil; to encourage study of the principles which should control the agricultural policies of the world, to the end that every individual may do his full duty and may enjoy his rightful

share of the results; to aid in the application of these principles thru the dissemination of information, the exchange of students and teachers between educational institutions, and the rendering of practical assistance in the agricultural regions devastated by the world war and wherever such assistance is needed; to promote the correlation, on world lines, of all agencies concerned in rural improvement, technical, scientific, economic and social, and a greater appreciation of the possibilities of the country for the development of the highest types of individual and social life."

We have dwelt at length on these international efforts towards the development of agriculture, because it seems as if agriculture is of all subjects the most completely international. Everybody must eat, and every civilized person must wear shoes and clothes. Our food is dependent upon agriculture and so is almost every essential article of clothing. Therefore, if the unity of interest underlying agriculture could be completely organized by means of these international and co-operative agencies it seems as though a long step would be taken towards the recognition of the unity of interest which ought to make war impossible. An understanding that organization lies at the very base of all successful agricultural effort is becoming widespread and the undisputed fact that the International Institute of Agriculture, and the International Co-operative movement were the two organizations which functioned uninterruptedly thru the war certainly distinguishes them as being securely and soundly anchored in the confidence of the nations. A recognition of identity of economic interest is a prerequisite of peace. International co-operation is the very antithesis of individualism and should find its most fertile soil in the occupation which a considerable portion of the human race must follow," no matter under what government they live, what religion they profess or what politics they embrace, if the race is to survive."

The next division of our subject deals with national organizations. The first and most important to us is, of course, the United States Department of Agriculture. The history of the Department has been written by Mr. C. H. Greathouse in *Bulletin* 3 of the Division of Publications entitled "Historical Sketch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture." The object of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as given in the law which brought it into existence was,

"to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." It was further enacted that it should be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture, "to acquire and preserve in his department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence and by practical and scientific experiments (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office) by the collection of statistics and by other appropriate means within his power."

It is a long way from that 1862 law to the present, but even the most cursory glance at one of the late reports of the Secretary of Agriculture will show how wonderfully the Department has developed into what it is from the almost inspired vision of those early agriculturists who planned the law.

A glance at the outline will show that foreign national departments of agriculture is the next division of our subject. All the great countries of the world have departments of agriculture and most of the smaller ones. The Statesman's Yearbook which gives all sorts of information about the countries of the world and devotes some space to agriculture under each of them is the best single source of information on this subject that we know of, and being an annual is always comparatively up to date. You will find there the name of the chief agricultural officer and condensed statistics of agriculture. Fine as we think our own national Department of Agriculture is, it will do us no harm to realize that at the time of the latest pre-war statistics we were able to find the United States was spending less in proportion to her agricultural area and the part of her population engaged in agriculture than any of the European countries. To equal proportionately the appropriation made for agriculture by France, Austria-Hungary, Russia or Japan, the United States would have to spend ninety million dollars a year! The United States spends an average of \$1.3 an acre of agricultural land to \$9.8 spent by France, \$4 by Russia, etc.

Our next division is national agricultural associations of special interests as live stock, grain, nursery products, etc. The latest list we know is contained in the "Farmers and Shippers Busi-

ness Directory" for 1915 which lists one hundred and twenty-seven of these national associations. They are of great importance to the interests which they serve and their proceedings and journals contain much good material. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce issued a list of "Commercial and Industrial Organizations of the United States" as *Miscellaneous Series* 99. It is revised to November 1, 1919 and altho it does not contain the much prized list of agricultural organizations which was in the 1913 edition it does contain the names of many organizations of interest to agricultural libraries as livestock, fruit, milk, poultry, etc. There are also regional societies to serve these special interests as the Arkansas Valley Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, Ozark Fruit Growers Association and many others.

Agricultural librarians cannot be too careful to know all about the organization of agriculture in their own states, and to collect the publications issued in the state. The correct writing of the agricultural history of the region in which one lives may some day depend upon the diligence of the state agricultural librarian in this province of his work. The county farm bureau, the local agricultural societies, if there are any, the experiment stations, the demonstration farms, the extension work, the agricultural college and the state department of agriculture should each one be his especial study. Take one at a time and find out what it is doing, why it was organized, what its constitution is, how it co-operates with other agricultural agencies, who is eligible for membership, what it publishes, etc. One ideal of the agricultural librarian should be, to become an authority on the agricultural organization of his own state beginning with the smallest local unit and extending to the State Department of agriculture.

There is an effort made in the states to prevent the work of the state boards of agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations from overlapping each other by defining the functions of each. They are, broadly speaking, experimental on the part of the experiment stations, and strictly practical and regulatory on the part of the departments of agriculture. But in spite of this effort, there is, sometimes, overlapping between the two. The state departments of agriculture are entirely state-supported and

exist to promote the interests of agriculture in that state only, whereas the experiment stations are supported partly by federal funds. The investigations at the experiment stations, altho planned primarily to solve the problems of the states in which they are located, have a much wider range. The experiment stations are real research institutions and follow a line of investigation straight thru, even tho it may develop in the course of the experiments that the state in question may not profit directly. In other words the activities of the stations consist of pure research, a seeking after truth without reference to who may be benefited. One of the most notable recommendations of Secretary Houston pointed out the desirability of a clear marking off of the field of endeavor of the state departments of agriculture and those of the experiment stations and state colleges.

The state, local and regional agricultural societies are also of great importance, but it is impossible to go fully into this subject, on which a whole lecture could easily be given. It should be emphasized again, however, that the history, constitution, proceedings, etc. of the societies in the locality, state and region of the agricultural library should be of the greatest importance to the librarian. Some of the most valuable agricultural material we have in this country was published by, or written for, these local societies without which the history of many phases of agriculture could never be compiled. The very earliest of these societies was founded in Charleston, South Carolina in 1784, and has a most honorable record to its credit. Pennsylvania and Virginia also have several very early societies and many distinguished contributors to them.*

The farm bureaus remain to be discussed. It was hard to decide just where to classify them, as the farm bureau starts as a county affair and becomes part of the most notable national federation in the interests of agriculture which we have yet had. In explaining just what this federation is and how it differs from other national societies we cannot do better than to quote from a recent "write up" of the movement in one of the New York dailies.

"The Farm Bureau Federation now (July 4, 1920) has more than a million members; by

* The place and function of the state agricultural colleges and the extension departments of these colleges was fully discussed in a later lecture in this course.

far the largest of any of the farm associations. This organization differs from all other national farm organizations. It starts with the farmer and not from any social or political standpoint. It is confidently expected that the membership will increase to 3,000,000. This organization started with the county agent, who as an agricultural expert shows the farmer how, by scientific methods, to increase production and prevent loss from pests. The first county agents were paid out of private funds raised by the farmers and commercial organizations of a locality. The Department of Agriculture was able to increase the number by the use of a small fund available from the office of Farm Management. But not until funds provided by the Smith-Lever act were available in 1914 did there come any noteworthy expansion in the number. The Federal Government then began to pay half, and the state to pay half of the county agent's salary. There are 2850 agricultural counties in the country and at this time there are 2260 county agents. New York is solidly organized and there is not an agricultural county in New England without a county agent. So with Iowa, Minnesota and some other states."

The last agency we have noted under this division of our subject is the state marketing bureau. Thirty-one of the states are doing marketing work and twenty-two of them are publishing an official organ devoted to this subject. A list of state marketing officials may be found in the agricultural library notes in the July issue of the *Agricultural Index*. The efficient distribution and marketing of the farmers' products is a very live subject today and the agricultural librarian should have files of these marketing periodicals in the library.

The fourth major division of our subject is: Business Organizations with Farm Interests. This also is such a big subject all by itself that we can only hope to touch the high points in speaking of it. The activities of the chambers of commerce of the cities of our country and of the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C., should not be overlooked. These chambers of commerce do all that they can to foster and develop agriculture in the section in which they are located and thru them the business elements of agriculture are strengthened and helped. Their publications should, therefore, be watched for agricultural material. Many of the railroads have an agricultural department or division presided over by an expert whose business it is, by means of

publications, and in every other way possible, to increase agricultural production along the railroad's lines, for the more agricultural production there is, the more freight will there be to carry and the more revenue for the road. Many of these publications are of real value and you should try to secure those relating to your own region.

Then there are the business firms with goods to sell to farmers. These firms are much interested in the improvement of agriculture and many of them maintain high grade agricultural divisions. There are two well known examples in Chicago, one of which has at its head a former professor of agronomy at one of our foremost agricultural colleges, and the author of several agricultural books. It maintains a fine moving picture section and lends films to country schools, farmer's clubs, Sunday schools, women's clubs, etc. What is it all for, are you asking? To improve agriculture and make rural life happier and more prosperous, so that more people will live in the country and more of the equipment manufactured by this company will be bought.

The other Chicago firm which does this same sort of thing issues various agricultural publications, probably the best known being the useful weekly sheet called the *Crop Reporter*. This class of material should be carefully considered. It is not mere advertising and should not be so treated. It is performing a real service in various lines, especially in popularizing the subject, and in helping to break down the prejudice, bequeathed to us from the ancients, against book farming. If you should find the publications in this class differing from the official publications of the experiment stations or the United States Department of Agriculture you would of course put your trust in the official material, but you will find these differences very infrequently now, for the fine men in these business firms' agricultural departments would not be there if they had to sacrifice the truth to the interest of the dollar, and the corporations themselves realize that truth and honesty are the best policy in the long run.

There are also the organizations which buy from the farmers, as the Milk Dealers' Association, the Grain Dealers' Association, the Wool Manufacturers, etc., which do more or less publishing in the farmers' interest which is only another form of their own interest.

The insurance companies and the banks are also important factors in this movement. The insurance people are anxious to have the farmer insure his livestock against disease, his crops against pests, his buildings against lightning, his machinery against accident, and their published material is important. Equally so is that of the banks, many of which maintain an agricultural advisor and do much to foster agriculture. The boys clubs of various kinds owe much to the banks besides the actual money borrowed with which to buy the first pig or calf. The American Bankers' Association has a strong and influential agricultural commission which pub-

lishes the valuable little paper called the *Banker-Farmer*.

This attempt to classify broadly the many agencies working for the advancement of agriculture is made in the hope that it may help obtain a perspective for the whole subject. We all know how easy it is to be so near an object that we "don't see the forest for the trees" or "the city for the houses." Everything that adds to our knowledge of the subject we handle gives interest, and a thoroly aroused interest in any subject is the cornerstone of success in handling that subject.

French Newspapers and Periodicals*

SOME HELPS TO AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS

By ALBERT SCHINZ of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

THE writer, who not infrequently receives letters asking for advice as to which French books to buy, or which French periodicals or papers to which to subscribe, believes that others than occasional correspondents may welcome information on the subject.

Since 1908 he has given regularly in the New International Year-Book (Dodd, Mead and Co.) a list of the outstanding books published in France during the preceding twelve months (Novel, Drama, Poetry, Literary Criticisms and History of Literature)—and he will continue to do so. He has also endeavored to render the same service for books on the Great War in the three Appendices to his volume "French Literature of the Great War" (D. Appleton & Co., 1920).

The present pages are intended as a little guide for libraries and individuals wishing to select French periodicals and newspapers. Only the very most important of them are mentioned, and these are briefly described.

DAILY PAPERS

Le Temps—generally considered as the organ of the French government. Well informed. Intelligently conservative and steady. Excellent articles on all that pertains to higher culture in France.

Le Petit Temps—a weekly edition gleaning the important articles of the daily issues of the past week.

Journal des Débats—no connection with the government, and, while it has the same features as the *Temps*, is a little more independent in its ideas. Perhaps more representative of all France.

Débats Hebdomadaires—a weekly edition giving the leading articles.

Le Figaro—representing the right wing of French political life; always stands for national traditionalism. (The name of the varlet in Beaumarchais' play is no indication of democratic tendencies, but only reminds one of Figaro's humor.) Many read it who do not share the views expressed in the paper, but who enjoy the cleverness of the style.

Just at present—that is to say, for some years before the war, during the war, and at present—France has conservative papers (or, it would be more exact to say, papers opposed to radical views for social reorganization) of three different shades. The first shade is represented by the "traditionalistic" *Figaro*—just mentioned. The second, chiefly by the *Echo de Paris*, more combative, applying the same principles to concrete actual problems with a good deal of passion; it is the paper of Maurice Barrès defined by the Germans and pacifists as "jingostic"—let us call it "nationalist"; the third, by the *Action Française*, which is the

**La Revue Politique et Littéraire (Revue Bleue)* in Paris, has published in its issue of Sept. 18 an article giving the same kind of information to French libraries and individuals who are contemplating subscriptions to American papers and periodicals.

most outspoken of the three, indeed advocates openly the return to "monarchy." Whether or not the contributors really mean that the re-establishment of monarchy would be a blessing to their country, they are certainly the most consistent opponents of communistic theories; and it must certainly be understood (since the French nation is a bulwark against Bolshevism) that if they have a large following among the people, it is due to what they *do not want* (communism and sovietism) rather than to what they claim they want (order and discipline by a king). The two leading men on the paper are Léon Daudet, the politician and the man of action, and Charles Maurras, who besides having an extremely keen mind, is a remarkable stylist—like Barrès, and compares not unfavorably with Anatole France himself.

Ideas diametrically opposed to these are offered in *L'Humanité*—the best socialistic paper—which keeps up the traditions of Jaurès.

Nothing shows better how earnest the people of France are to listen to all, and afterwards decide for the best, than the existing simultaneously of the two excellent papers: *L'Action Française* and *L'Humanité*, advocating daily salvation from the difficult problems of the day, the one by a return to monarchy, the other by socialism, even by communism.

Perhaps we ought to mention here *Clarté*, the paper of H. Barbusse, a fanatic supporter of internationalism and sovietism. It has been in existence since 1919; and hopes to become a daily.

Other well known papers need be mentioned by name only, such as *Le Gaulois*, and *Le Gil-Blas*, both of Paris, dealing with national and political issues in a manner which does not necessarily appeal to foreign readers.

Among the chief local papers—corresponding to such papers in this country as the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Philadelphia Ledger*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Baltimore Sun*, etc.—we might mention: *La petite Gironde*, *Le petit Marseillais*, *La Dépêche de Toulouse*, *L'Echo du Nord*, *Le Progrès du Nord*.

There are two good French-Swiss papers which ought to be mentioned here: *Le Journal de Genève* and *La Gazette de Lausanne*.

THE MONTHLIES AND BI-MONTHLIES

The best class of these in France pursue an aim different from that of the best known American monthlies and bi-monthlies. They

cater more to the intellectuals, who form a relatively larger percentage of readers than in America, and less to the general public.

La Revue des Deux Mondes (conservative-Catholic) and *La Revue de Paris* (conservative non-religious) are the two leading publications of this kind; corresponding to the earlier *Atlantic Monthly*, or *Yale Review*, or the *North American Review*.

To these must be added: *La Grande Revue*, and *La Nouvelle Revue*—in the same class as the *Revue de Paris*, but less known and not in the hands of the graduates of the *Ecole Normale Supérieure*; *Le Correspondant* (Catholic); *La Revue du Mois* (of "Universitaires," by "Universitaires," and for "Universitaires"); and *La Bibliothèque Universelle*, a French-Swiss paper, articles of unequal value, good monthly chronicles from abroad.

Among all these French periodicals, the American intellectuals have quite spontaneously adopted as their favorite, in recent years, the *Mercure de France*. They appreciate on the one hand, its perfect aloofness from fads; the *Mercure* sacrifices nothing to fashionable style or topics. On the other hand, they are attracted by the remarkable comprehensiveness of its information, the *Mercure de France* giving in each issue first hand news of interesting manifestations in the various domains of art, literature and science; not only in France but in other countries as well.

The fashionable review with many people just now is the *Nouvelle Revue Française*. In the writer's personal opinion, however, it certainly can not claim that it has displaced the *Mercure de France* as far as open-mindedness and broadness of vision are concerned. They claim to renew French thought and art, but in what way is as yet most indefinite. One would certainly not be very far wrong in maintaining that many people read the *Nouvelle Revue Française* more because it represents "le dernier cri" than because they really enjoy and understand it. Among the authors of signed articles are men like Romain Rolland (before the war), Copeau, and Duhamel.

To people who wish to be informed on the movement of ideas in France chiefly, the *Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres* would probably be more serviceable.

The so-called "revues des jeunes" are constantly changing. Some however keep afloat for years, like *La Phalange*, *Les Marges*, *La Vogue*.

The reader is referred on this point to Baldensperger's "Avant-Guerre dans la Littérature Française" (Payot 1919. p. 38).

A word on *Le Matin* which has a very large circulation. Often called the chief yellow paper of France, it is very sensational, and often quite "jingoistic," but it is read by many people who belong to the better class, on account of its excellent news service, and because, on important questions, the editors easily secure contributions from leaders in political life (for instance, Poincaré, ex-President of the French Republic). With the *Journal*, they might be said to be read chiefly by the class which reads *The World* in this country. *Le Petit Journal* and *Le Petit Parisien* would rather be read by the class somewhat corresponding to the readers of the Hearst papers here.

Similar to the American magazine is: *La Revue Mondiale* (formerly *La Revue*, and before that *La Revue des Revues*), which stresses popular articles on topics of the hour, preferably written by men of great repute; follows public taste rather than guides it; is pleasant reading. Gives columns of miscellaneous information at the end. It often gives articles on America, more or less well-informed.

Lectures pour Tous, and *Je Sais Tout* frankly aim to please the masses.

Many new periodicals have been started since the war, like the *Revue des Deux Mers*, *Les Deux Mondes*, *La France Nouvelle*, *La Vie des Peuples*. It is too early to prophesy much about their future.

THE WEEKLY PERIODICALS

To such as want to keep in touch with the life of France are to be recommended the weeklies, which are not so ponderous as the monthlies, nor yet so ephemereal as the dailies.

The first place belongs to the twins popularly known as the *Revue Bleue* (*Revue Politique et Littéraire*) and the *Revue Rose* (*Revue Scientifique*). They are under the same management, and since 1862, when they were founded by Odysse Barot and Emile Young, have maintained the highest standard of excellence. They had a hard struggle, however, during the war, and ceased to appear weekly. They correspond in the field of the weeklies to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* or the *Revue de Paris* in the field of the monthlies.

The *Revue Rose* might perhaps be compared to the *Science Monthly* in its general scope and in its purpose. Most of its contribu-

tors are members of the Institut (Académie des Sciences) and each week brings a most interesting summary of the interesting happenings in the world of natural sciences; and this is done in a style which is easily understood by people of only general culture.

The *Revue Bleue* has well been defined "organe de pensée supérieure." No review, in any country can boast of such a brilliant array of contributors. In the past men like Fustel de Coulanges, Claude Bernard, Pasteur, Taine, Renan, Brunetière, Lemaître, Gaston Paris . . . and to-day, Raymond Poincaré, Paul Deschanel, Alexandre Millerand (three presidents of France), Léon Bourgeois, the President of the League of Nations, the great historian Aulard, scholars and men of letters, such as Lanson and Bédier, and philosophers such as Bergson and Boutroux. . . . Among the present features, besides a variety of articles on problems of the day, are excellent "chroniques" on the Drama, by Gaston Rageot, and on new novels by F. Roz. The leading spirit is Paul Gaultier, whose keen and courageous books have more than once been crowned by the French Academy.

The same group of writers that presides over the destinies of the two above named periodicals has started a monthly, *La France Nouvelle: Revue de la Vie Française*, which describes the efforts of France to recover from the effects of the war, in all sorts of fields (Orientation des mœurs, Orientation scientifique, industrielle, commerciale, agricole, coloniale, financière, intellectuelle, artistique, musicale, etc.) Paul Gaultier is surrounded by men like Aicard, Bergson, Boislève, Cambon, Gide.

The *Revue Hebdomadaire*, is considered an excellent weekly as shown by a very large number of subscribers. Has some illustrations. Published by the Catholic firm of Plon, but is very broadminded.

L'Opinion has made an excellent name for itself during the war and maintains it. *L'Opinion* is a progressive paper, run by men of less maturity than those of the *Revue Bleue*. It is well informed and alive. It stands between the poised *Revue Bleue* and the numerous free lance reviews of the younger set.

For a general family review *Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires* indisputably take the first and best place. They remind one somewhat of the *Ladies' Home Journal* or the *Saturday Evening Post*, but the French public likes a good deal of attention paid to style. The

editors choose contributors of the greatest fame to cater—in a somewhat patronizing fashion at times—to a fashionable public. Together with the *Annales*, the editors also publish *L'Université des Annales* reproducing lectures of famous men of the day addressed to audiences which are pretty well those of our women's clubs. *

MISCELLANEOUS

Scientific periodicals are not recorded here. We may say however that the popular *La Nature* is to the *Revue Rose* about what the *Annales politiques et littéraires* are to the *Revue Bleue*.

Bibliographical periodicals are: the *Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres*, which selects the books to be reviewed, and reviews rather for a high class of readers; the *Revue des Livres Nouveaux*, and *Polybiblion*. Two new publications are: *Le Livre des Livres*, and *Le Carnet Critique*—the latter having among its contributors men like Barbusse or Ernest Charles, that is to say, men who review from an angle of their own (socialistic).

Literary history of France is treated in the

* The *Annales* are illustrated. But to people used to the fine illustration work of our American firms, their pictures will seem very poor. Of course the illustrated review of France is the monthly *L'Illustration*—too well known to be discussed here. *La France*, the very ably edited and illustrated French periodical in New York, does not call for discussion in a paper dealing with publications in France.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES FOR JAPAN

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Yesterday I had an opportunity to confer with Professor Kinjei Matsuoka, who is the Director of the Jaidan-Hojin Kyochokai, or Association for the Study of Social Economics and the Furtherance of Economic Co-operation, and also Professor of Economics at the University of Tokio.

He told me that his Association is largely an outgrowth of altered war-time conditions, and of the changed relation of capital and labor in Japan. Whereas hitherto the relationship between employer and employee in Japan has been paternalistic in character—largely that of master and servant—there has, during the last three years been a decided change, so that employers and employees are now breaking off into separate camps.

Largely as a result of this situation, the Kyochokai has been formed to study social-

Revue d'Histoire Littéraire de la France, a scholarly review, indispensable to university students of French Literature, and having great wealth of information. For medieval literature read *Romania*, and for both modern and earlier periods the *Revue des Langues Romanes*, and the *Revue de Philologie*.

The *Revue du XVIIIe Siècle* has discontinued publication. It was almost a review of comparative literature. One might say perhaps that the new *Revue de Littérature Comparée* will take its place, but upon a broader basis.

Bibliographical reviews of a general character are: the *Revue Critique*—scholarly reviews of scholarly books for a scholarly public.

Here we may cite: *Revue des Cours et Conférences*—one of the most stimulating periodicals for college people, and *Intermédiaire des Chercheurs*—corresponding somewhat to *Notes and Queries*.

Two good periodical reviews are: the *Revue de l'Enseignement*, and the *Revue Universitaire*.

Religious journals are: *Foi et Vie* and *La Revue Chrétienne* on the Protestant side, and *La Démocratie* (formerly *Le Sillon*) on the Catholic side.

The titles of the following reviews are self-explanatory: *Revue Philosophique*, *Revue de Méaphysique et de Morale*, *Revue Historique*, *Revue Parlementaire*, *Revue des Questions Sociales*.

economic problems and make recommendations for their amelioration. One of the important means, he told me, whereby they hoped to restore the co-operative relationship between employer and employee, and also improve conditions, is thru the provision of lectures and the establishment of libraries for the benefit of capitalists and laborers.

Professor Matsuoka's organization has assets of over 10,000,000 yen and these funds are to be increased. The interest of this Kyochokai in libraries will undoubtedly be no small factor in their spread thruout Japan.

J. H. FRIEDEL,
Librarian.

National Industrial Conference Board,
New York City.

The Children's Book Week Committee would like to receive clippings and photographs describing librarians' activities in connection with the week.

Reading List for Prospective Librarians

BY AMY WINSLOW

Chief, Technical Department, Indianapolis Public Library

Compiled for those preparing for the Indianapolis Library Training Course and all new members of the Indianapolis Library Staff who have less than two years of accredited library experience.

"He who has not been a passionate reader of good literature from the age of ten, or thereabouts, and who does not give promise of remaining a passionate reader of good literature to the end of life should be gently, but firmly, discouraged from entering our profession."

HISTORY

Examine all and study at least one book under each subhead

General History

Introduction to the History of Western Europe, by J. H. Robinson

Early European History, by Hutton Webster

General History, by P. V. Myers

Modern European History

Modern Europe, by C. D. Hazen

Modern and Contemporary European History, by J. S. Schapiro

United States History

Essentials in American History, by A. B. Hart

Contemporary American History, by C. A. Beard

Civics and Government

Forms and Functions of the American Government, by T. H. Reed

American Government and Politics, by C. A. Beard

Read Parts II and III especially.

European Governments

Governments of Europe, by F. A. Ogg

Read especially the chapters on England, France, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries.

CURRENT EVENTS

Yearbooks

American Yearbook

New International Yearbook

Statesman's Yearbook

World Almanac

Consult the above for information on specific and elusive facts. Keep well informed by reading regularly such weekly or monthly magazines as the *Literary Digest*, *Current Opinion*, *Review of Reviews* and *Independent*. Form the habit of devoting regularly fifteen to thirty minutes a day to a good daily newspaper, concentrating on national and world events. Read systematically and consistently.

LITERATURE

Examine all and study at least one book under each subhead

English

Introduction to English Literature, by H. S. Pancoast

History of English Literature, by R. P. Halleck

American

American Literature, by W. J. Long

History of American Literature, by F. L. Pattee

History of American Literature since 1870, by F. L. Pattee

French

Century of French Fiction, by B. W. Wells

Read chapters on Genius of Balzac, George Sand, Zola, Daudet, Maupassant and Dumas

Landmarks in French Literature, by G. L. Strachey

Russian

Outline of Russian Literature, by Maurice Baring

Essays on Russian Novelists, by W. L. Phelps

German

History of German Literature, by Calvin Thomas

Read chapters 13-20

Scandinavian

Essays on Scandinavian Literature, by H. H. Boyesen

Read chapters on Björnson and Brandes

Henrik Ibsen, by Henry Rose

The Novel

Some Modern Novelists, by H. T. Follett

Essays on Modern Novelists, by W. L. Phelps

Suggested List of Standard and Modern Novels

Select at least three which you have not read. These or others by the same authors should be read within two years of library service by every ambitious librarian.

The Newcomes, by Thackeray

Middlemarch, by Eliot

Pride and Prejudice, by Austen

Cloister and the Hearth, by Reade

Quentin Durward, by Scott

Wuthering Heights, by Brontë

Père Goriot, by Balzac
 Les Misérables, by Hugo
 Three Musketeers, by Dumas
 Fathers and Children, by Turgenev
 Crime and Punishment, by Dostoevsky
 Anna Karenina, by Tolstoi
 Marble Faun, by Hawthorne
 Tess of the D'Urbervilles, by Hardy
 The American, by James
 Ordeal of Richard Feverel, by Meredith
 Kidnapped, by Stevenson
 Light that Failed, by Kipling
 Rise of Silas Lapham, by Howells
 Joseph Vance, by DeMorgan
 Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard, by France
 Coming Harvest, by Bazin
 Jean Christophe, by Rolland
 Gösta Berling, by Lagerlof
 Clayhanger, by Bennett
 Marriage, by Wells
 The Patrician, by Galsworthy
 Fortitude, by Walpole
 Lord Jim, by Conrad
 Youth's Encounter, by Mackenzie
 Mrs. Martin's Man, by Ervine
 These Lynnekers, by Beresford
 Eldest Son, by Marshall
 Divine Fire, by Sinclair
 Ethan Frome, by Wharton

The Drama

Modern Dramatists, by Ashley Dukes
 Dramatists of Today, by E. E. Hale, Jr.
 Read chapters on Maeterlinck, Pinero and Phillips

The Modern Drama, by Ludwig Lewisohn
 Read The Realistic Drama in France (ch.2)
 Suggested List of Modern Plays

*Select at least three which you have not read.
 All or others by the same writers should be
 read within two years of library service by every
 ambitious librarian.*

Doll's House, by Ibsen
 Arms and the Man, by Shaw
 Monna Vanna, by Maeterlinck
 Paola and Francesca, by Phillips
 Michael and his Lost Angel, by Jones
 Second Mrs. Tanqueray, by Pinero
 Great Divide, by Moody
 Justice, by Galsworthy
 Tragedy of Nan, by Masefield
 Chantecler, by Rostand
 The Climbers, by Fitch
 Riders to the Sea, by Synge
 Cathleen ni Houlihan, by Yeats
 The Weavers, by Hauptmann
 Magda, by Sudermann
 Sea Gull, by Tchekhov
 Life of Man, by Andreev

The Post-office, by Tagore
 What Every Woman Knows, by Barrie
 The Piper, by Peabody
 Abraham Lincoln, by Drinkwater
 Gods of the Mountain, by Dunsany

Poetry

Poets of America, by E. C. Stedman
 Naturalism in England, by G. M. C. Brandes
 (Volume 4 of his Main Currents in Nine-
 teenth Century Literature)

Selected Anthologies

Oxford Book of English Verse, by A. T.
 Quiller-Couch
 American Anthology, by E. C. Stedman

Modern Poetry

New Era in American Poetry, by Louis Unter-
 myer
 Tendencies in Modern American Poetry, by
 Amy Lowell
 Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth
 Century, by W. L. Phelps
 Study of Contemporary Poets, by M. C.
 Sturgeon

Selected Anthologies

Little Book of Modern Verse, by J. B. Ritten-
 house
 Second Book of Modern Verse, by J. B.
 Rittenhouse
 The New Poetry, by Harriet Monroe and A. C.
 Henderson's Georgian Verse

The Essay

English Essays and Essayists, by Hugh
 Walker

Suggested List of Modern Essays

Hills and the Sea, by Belloc
 How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a day, by
 Bennett
 From a College Window, by Benson
 Far and Near, by Burroughs
 What's Wrong with the World, by Chesterton
 Gentle Reader, by Crothers
 Gossip in a Library, by Gosse
 Adventures in Friendship, by Grayson
 Walking-stick Papers, by Holliday
 My Literary Passions, by Howells
 Character and Comedy, by Lucas
 Books and Culture, by Mabie
 Shandygaff, by Morley
 Happy Half Century, by Repplier
 Virginibus Puerisque, by Stevenson
 Days Off, by Van Dyke

Current literature should be followed by read-
 ing some periodical devoted to current com-
 ment on books, such as the *Bookman*, *New
 Republic*, *Literary Review* of the New York
Evening Post, *The Booklist* and *Publishers'
 Weekly*.

LIBRARY WORK

American Public Library, by A. E. Bostwick

Read chapters 1, 3, 5, 6, 14

Libraries, by J. C. Dana

Read chapters on A Librarian's Enthusiasms, Place of the Public Library in a City's Life, and Women in Library Work

Children's Reading, by F. J. Olcott

A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy:

Training for Librarianship

Library Service

American Library History

Branch Libraries

Special Libraries

The best known periodicals devoted to library service are the *Library Journal*, *Public Libraries*, *New York Libraries*, *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, *California News Notes* and the *Library Occurrent* (especially in Indiana).

SELF-CULTURE HELPS

U. S. Bureau of Education—Home Education Division. Reading Courses

H. W. Wilson Company. Study Outline Series

Guide to Reading, by John Macy

One Hundred Best Books, by J. C. Powys

Literary Taste; How to Form it, by Arnold Bennett

How to Get the Best out of Books, by Richard Le Gallienne

Reading Courses in American Literature, by F. L. Pattee

The Mentor (magazine)

English Masterpiece Course, by A. H. Welsh

Century Outlines for a Course in English Literature, by Pyre, Dickinson and Young

Bookman's Manual: a Guide to Literature, by Bessie Graham

A Librarian's Papers

Bostwick, Arthur E., Ph.D. *Library Essays: Papers Related to the Work of Public Libraries*. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1920.

———. *A Librarian's Open Shelf: Essays on Various Subjects*. Ibid. 1920.

Dr. Bostwick's contacts with the world of librarians both by the written and the spoken word have been so frequent and far-reaching that we experience no surprise at the diversified knowledge, the extraordinary power of analysis, and the sympathetic outlook displayed in these volumes. We have become, indeed, accustomed to look for altogether unusual versatility in one who is equally at home, whether reading a learned paper before an academy of sciences, giving an inspirational address to a class of library apprentices, reviewing a literary work, or editing the scientific notes of a national periodical.

The thirty-two "Library Essays" touch almost every phase of librarianship. Of these, twenty-three are accessible to the profession in the volumes of its three national organs. Several of the earlier papers deal with questions of library government and administration about which there is no longer any marked difference of opinion, whatever may be said of practice. Coming to the staff, the essays, "Conflicts of Jurisdiction," "Service Systems," "Efficiency Records," "Mal-Employment," handle perennial problems in a basic and thoughtful fashion that gives them lasting value. Three excellent essays on the principles of book selection, altho

among the earlier papers, contain much that is even more vital now than when they were first printed.

The modern ideal of library service is admirably presented in several addresses, especially in the semi-humorous "Three Kinds of Librarians." The relations of the public library with the schools, the business man, the music lover, and the church, reveal Dr. Bostwick's unfailing grasp of fundamentals, but one misses anything more than casual mention of the child and the adolescent reader. As the only sure basis for permanent library progress in our larger cities with their increasing percentages of the foreign-born, the youthful readers seem to merit an essay apart.

Seekers of handy recipes for the solution of library problems will be disappointed in these writings. It is the author's constant purpose to elucidate not so much the matter as the spirit, the inner philosophy, of library science. "Luck in the Library" reveals him as no mean psychologist, but in the role of "Old Probabilities" he is just a bit disappointing; here our "modest" vates is decidedly cautious (not so, however, in his imaginative article on the movies in the other volume).

Flashes of humor and satire enliven not a few technical discussions. I wish that all educators, as well as librarians, were obliged to commit to memory the delightful parable of the engineers' society discussing the determination of the distance from New York to Chicago

The twenty-five papers collected in "A Librarian's Open Shelf" are in the preface described as efforts outside of librarianship, but several of them handle library questions and eight have appeared in library publications. The group of essays dealing with the reading habits of the public represent different periods of the author's experience, but all are notable contributions to the psychology of this subject. Every librarian will find pure delight in the three on "Club Women's Reading," reprinted from the *Bookman*. The anecdotes are declared to be authentic; if imagined, the writer would surely merit a niche in the pantheon of great humorists.

Several papers on education reveal a sanity of thought and a grasp of realities that one too often misses in the writings of prominent educators. The philosopher is even more clearly exhibited in "The Systematization of Violence," published in 1913, a criticism of the pacifist position that has acquired added significance in the light of subsequent history. "Some Tendencies of American Thought" is a profoundly suggestive study of eclecticism as a national habit.

With few exceptions the papers in these volumes were composed for oral delivery. If some of the comparisons and illustrations seem a trifle forced, or even beneath the dignity of a printed essay, the reader will realize that they are well adapted to the purpose of catching and holding the jaded attention of listeners at a conference. Occasional repetitions of the same thought in almost identical language—permissible, of course, in addresses delivered to different audiences—detract somewhat from the literary perfection of the work. In all other respects the publication of these volumes can only augment the high opinion we have long held of Dr. Bostwick as a master of elegant, precise and forceful diction.

WINTHROP HOLT CHENERY.

New York State Library School.

A LIBRARY FOUNDER . . .

Very little mention of his benefactions, and especially little of the twenty-eight hundred library buildings which he gave to various towns and cities at a cost of over sixty million dollars, is found in Andrew Carnegie's autobiography, which has just been published by Houghton Mifflin. He refers to himself, however, several times, as a library founder and the son of a

library founder. In connection with the opening of his first library, for example, at Dunfermline in 1881, he said, "My father was one of five readers who founded the earliest library in the town by opening their own books to their neighbors."

Speaking of the Allegheny City Library, the first library which he gave to America, he tells of the circumstances which led to his resolve to place reading matter within the hands of all working folk. "Colonel James Anderson—I bless his name as I write—announced that he would open his library of four hundred volumes to boys, so that any young man could take out each Saturday afternoon a book which could be exchanged for another on the succeeding Saturday. . . . Every night's toil, and even the long hours of night service, were lightened by the book which I carried about with me and read in the intervals which could be snatched from duty, and the future was made bright by the thought that when Saturday came a new volume could be obtained. . . . Nothing contributed so much to keep my companions and myself clear of low fellowship and bad habits as the beneficence of the good Colonel. Later, when fortune smiled upon me, one of my first duties was the erection of a monument to my benefactor. It stands in front of the Hall and Library in Diamond Square, and bears this inscription:

"To Colonel James Anderson, Founder of Free Libraries in Western Pennsylvania. He opened his Library to working boys and upon Saturday afternoons acted as librarian, thus dedicating not only his books but himself to the noble work. This monument is erected in grateful remembrance by Andrew Carnegie, one of the "working boys" to whom were thus opened the precious treasures of knowledge and imagination through which youth may ascend."

"It was from my own early experience that I decided that there was no use to which money could be applied so productive of good to boys and girls who have good within them and ability and ambition to develop it, as the founding of a public library in a community which is willing to support it as a municipal institution. I am sure that the future of those libraries I have been privileged to found will prove the correctness of this opinion. For if one boy in each library district, by having access to one of these libraries, is half as much benefitted as I was by having access to Colonel Anderson's four hundred well-worn volumes, I shall consider that they have not been established in vain."



THE LIBRARY BOOTH AT THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL CONFERENCE—THE INTERIOR



THE HUGE SUGGESTION BOX WHICH HOUSED THE LIBRARY EXHIBIT

Bringing The Library To Its Members

OVER three thousand members of the National Safety Council, attending the Annual Congress of September 27-October 1st, in the Auditorium, Milwaukee, were given an opportunity to visit the "Library Booth," where in concrete form were shown the activities of the Council's Library. Two members of the library staff were in attendance and answered inquiries for information on safety and industrial health problems. The booth was built in the shape of a large "Suggestion Box," twenty-four feet by sixteen, similar in design to the ones commonly found in factories. (See p. 935.)

"The fact" "says the *National Safety News*, that to the vast majority of the delegates the Ninth Annual Safety Congress was not a pleasure trip, but one of good, hard work . . . is well illustrated by events at the Library Booth on the floor of the exhibit. While the booth was set up largely to help the delegates visualize the actual library and bureau of information at the headquarters of the Council in Chicago, hun-

dreds of the delegates took occasion to avail themselves of library service at the booth itself. As a matter of fact as many inquiries for information on a great variety of safety subjects were received at the library booth during the five days of the Congress as are ordinarily received at the National Safety Council Library in Chicago during an entire month. More than two hundred such inquiries were answered at the booth and sixty-five additional inquiries which will require extensive research were brought back to Chicago by the Librarian. What the visitors at the library booth thought of this exhibit may be appreciated from the remark made by L. I. Thomas, Editor of *Factory*: 'If I had known that you were going to show such a library exhibit, or that your library at headquarters is what this indicates it is, I certainly would have sent our librarian to the Congress to see this booth if nothing else.'"

MARY B. DAY,
Librarian.

Children's Work At The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I am surprised to note in an editorial in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of October 15th, the following statement:

"Meantime, it is to be regretted that the children's library school at Pittsburgh has been given up as a specialty of library school work."

The meaning of this statement is far from clear, but the impression it creates is that the Carnegie Library School no longer offers training in Children's work as a specialty. This is not the fact as even a casual examination of the Catalogue of the School will prove. It seems unfortunate that inquiry was not made before such an erroneous statement was published.

The Course in Library Work with Children not only is offered to-day, but also has been appreciably strengthened. The recently appointed Principal of the School has had most of her experience and training in Children's Work and the faculty has been strengthened in a number of ways—notably by the arrangement which enables Miss Elva Smith, who for a number of years has had charge of the instruction in children's book selection, to give increased time to the School. This schedule of studies has also

been revised and the entrance requirements slightly advanced to the distinct advantage of the work.

I cannot believe that your statement is meant to imply that the addition to the work of the School of the Course in School Library Work in 1916 and the Course in General Library Work in 1918 was made at the expense of the Course in Children's Work. Any such inference would not be justified by the facts. On the other hand the advantages of the combination of instruction in these three fields of library work are obvious both pedagogically and from the standpoint of economical administration. Moreover this policy has already justified itself by the addition to the profession of many well trained assistants for whom a library school course would have been otherwise impossible. This contribution to library work will be further increased in the future by an arrangement whereby a course in library training is offered by each of our two neighboring academic colleges in co-operation with our Library School.

JOHN H. LEETE,
Director.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1920



THE A. L. A. Committee on Certification makes in its report, printed on another page, an unusually broad and careful presentation of this important subject. The New York report, presented at Lake Placid, proposed immediate action in the Empire State which has the requisite machinery ready at hand in the Education Department. The A. L. A. report makes haste more slowly in its plea for a larger project than mere certification, worked out by the co-ordination of many existing agencies and others yet to be created. The report is in fact a masterly piece of forethought and will lift the whole scheme of certification and standardization to a higher plane than it has hitherto reached. Meanwhile practical experience and experiment in the several states, such as that proposed in New York, will develop both the advantages and disadvantages of the plans under experiment with the achievement at last of the best system.

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IT will gratify the profession to learn from Mr. Leete's authoritative communication that the children's library work at the Pittsburgh school is not to be subordinated, but strengthened by the development of the school into one of general character. As we indicated in the article to which Mr. Leete excepts, the fact that there was no longer a distinctive children's library school seemed reason for regret. Evidently there has been quite a misapprehension on this point and under the plan outlined the special work of training children's librarians may be the better done for its association with general courses. That at least should be the hope.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

VERY interesting precedent has been made at Princeton in promoting Professor E. C. Richardson to the post of director, which is evidently to be the equivalent there of librarian emeritus, and relieving him from the pressure of administrative routine by the appointment of a librarian as active administrator. A remarkable feature of the new arrangement is that Prof. Richardson who is the bibliographical scholar of the profession, especially learned in recondite fields, is to have half his time free for bibliogra-

phical research or such other work as he may choose to take up with the right to pursue his studies in any part of the world he may choose. This is indeed a high reward for long and great service and should be an encouragement to librarians in all our great universities, where it is to be hoped this precedent may sooner or later be accepted. The best wishes of the profession follow Professor Richardson in his present European trip and gratitude should be especially expressed for the new life and vigor which in recent years he has given to the American Library Institute.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A HUNDRED years ago this month two important library events happened in the metropolis. The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen founded, immediately after the Revolution in 1785, opened its Apprentices Library for the free circulation of books, and a small company of merchants' clerks organized the New York Mercantile Library. Both these libraries have done remarkable service in their time, but the development of the public library system, here as elsewhere, has lessened their relative importance, tho it might be thought that in great cities, like New York and London, there is room for libraries of these kinds, as well as the unified public library, which, however, serves apprentices and merchants' clerks as a part of the great public. The Apprentices Library still occupies its building on Forty-fourth Street with a collection of a hundred thousand volumes, but the Mercantile Library building has recently been sold and the Library confines itself to rented quarters on the second floor. Fifty years ago the election of president of the Mercantile Library was a great event in New York. A long line of voters gathered at the polls and excitement ran almost as high as at the presidential or mayoralty election. In this respect times have changed. Mr. Peoples, now librarian emeritus, looks back upon a remarkable record within his half century of service, which extends back of the original A. L. A. conference of 1876, of which he is one of the few survivors. while Mr. H. W. Parker, was librarian of the Apprentices Library, has also been in its service since 1876.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE MID-WINTER MEETING

The Thirteenth Annual Mid-Winter meetings will be held at Chicago December 27, 28, 29, at the Hotel LaSalle.

There will be two important meetings of the A. L. A. Council which will be open to all members of the Association. Each meeting will probably be given over to the discussion of one topic of considerable importance to the American Library Association and to all members of the profession.

The League of Library Commissions, which holds its annual meetings each year at this time will hold two or more sessions. There will probably also be informal meetings of university librarians, small college librarians, normal school librarians, and public school librarians.

Any other groups desiring to hold meetings at this time should communicate at once with the Secretary in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Hotel rates at the LaSalle will be as follows: Single room, without bath, \$2.50; single room, with bath, \$5.00; double room, without bath, \$4.50; double room, with bath, \$7.00. Reservations should be made directly with the hotel as early as possible.

CARL H. MILAM,
Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CERTIFICATION, STANDARDIZATION AND LIBRARY TRAINING

The following report was presented at the Colorado conference by the special committee appointed by the Executive Board of the A. L. A. "to consider the subjects of certification, standardization, and library training:"

The committee is convinced that the establishment of a board confined chiefly to giving professional certificates based on examinations, library experience or the possession of library school diplomas or certificates might obstruct, rather than promote professional standards. Any board whose purpose is to raise professional standards should have a wider scope. Examinations should be incidental, not fundamental in the board's activities. In its attempts to promote better professional status for librarians through established standards for professional training or experience, such a board should investigate and evaluate all agencies for training in library

methods and should correlate their work into a coherent and comprehensive system which should furnish the greatest practicable opportunity to the greatest number of library workers. It should recommend the establishment of new training agencies as needed and should establish grades of library service and provide for suitable credentials based on training and experience.

This will imply active co-operation with other organized agencies. The A. L. A. Committee on Library Training and the Professional Training Section consider various phases of library training. The Committee on Standardization of Libraries and Certification of Librarians, appointed by the Council of the A. L. A., has already made valuable suggestions on its specific subject. The Association of American Library Schools has done constructive work in its own field. The League of Library Commissions largely determines the trend of summer library schools. The Special Library Association has devoted considerable time to discussing suitable training for its types of library work. The Secondary Education and Library Departments of the National Education Association are very influential in determining the future of training for school librarians.

All these, and other organizations, are needed to act with any board of library standardization and certification. They can not well perform the centralized functions properly belonging to such a board. There are other ways in which they can assist. Many potential phases of library training are as yet quite undeveloped, or only partially developed. Among these, correspondence courses conducted by a central responsible agency, with instructional or regional centers in which short courses and practical work in residence, to supplement the correspondence courses, could be given; the temporary exchange (for purposes of practice) of library assistants; fixing standards for training-classes and more definite determination of the place of normal school courses and college courses in bibliography in the general scheme of library training. Suitable correlation of these agencies would make it possible for any ambitious librarian (however small her library or remote her town or village) to obtain a fair amount of systematic training at a minimum of time and expense.

The establishment of a reasonable basis of credit would require the evaluation of both experience and training and would ensure substantial justice to the ambitious librarian unable

to attend a lengthy course in a training class or library school. It would make it easier for such library worker to continue her professional studies in a library school or other recognized training agency in case an opportunity to attend the class or school should arise. It might also enable the library schools to improve their courses by eliminating much elementary routine work and instruction which are now necessarily included in the courses.

Certification necessarily implies some standard of experience and training on which credits may be based, hence standardization in its broad sense is implied in the creation of any board such as is here indicated. In view of the existing committee of the A. L. A. on Standardization, which has been making a study of this subject, this special committee makes no definite suggestions on standardization but assumes that the board will utilize the results of such investigation. This Committee wishes to emphasize the advisory function of such a board and to point to the fact that it need in no way infringe on any rights or initiative of state library boards, commissions or associations. It would, on the other hand, undoubtedly often be of service to them in obtaining needed state legislation.

The same is true of any registration or employment bureau which the A. L. A. or other responsible body may establish. By taking a broad view of the field the board would issue credentials based on quality or training and experience rather than on mere length of service (irrespective of its type or value) or on the mere possession or non-possession of a school certificate. Such credentials would be of the greatest value to any agency for recommending workers for library vacancies and would help remove any misunderstandings and distinctions based merely on attendance or non-attendance at library schools or training classes.

The make-up of such a board presents difficulties. To be representative it must include varied leading types of library work. It must not be so large as to be unwieldy. Since its functions are advisory and legislative, it must detail its executive work to an executive staff. Its success will therefore largely depend on financial support sufficient to obtain the services of a competent executive staff, preferably at A. L. A. headquarters.

The committee recommends the creation of a board of nine members, five to be elected by the Council of the American Library Association, one of whom shall represent a public library with a training class, one a small public library, one a state or federal library and one a college or reference library. The four other members shall be elected by the Council upon nomination

by each of the following organizations: the Association of American Library Schools, the League of Library Commissions, the National Education Association and the Special Libraries Association. In regard to the fifth member to be elected by the Council, the committee is divided. The majority prefer to leave the library connection of this member unassigned in order to give a wider range of choice. To provide continuity of policy and definite terms of service two of the members elected by the Council should be elected each year at the annual meeting of the A. L. A. for a term of two years. The fifth member elected by the Council and the four members elected on nomination of the library organizations names above should be elected for a term of five years each, one being elected each year at the annual meeting of the A. L. A. This will, after four years, result in the election of three new members annually. It will ensure continuity of policy, while permitting enough change of membership to prevent undue conservatism. At the organization of the board the members shall draw lots to determine their terms of office (one year, two years, etc.) required to put the two year and five year terms as outlined, into effect.

The committee believes that constitutional provision should be made for such a board. In view of the delay necessarily involved in such action and the immediate need of some such body, it further recommends that the Executive Board appoint a committee such as is outlined above for the immediate consideration of such subjects as may properly be brought before it and to serve until a permanent board is authorized. To give additional standing and authority to such a board it is advisable to consider also its incorporation under state or federal charter.

To summarize, the board could serve the purpose which similar boards in other professions such as the American Medical Association, the National and State Bar Association, etc., are serving. It could help give the public some fairly concrete idea of the character and value of library work by approving practical standards of library work based on real library conditions. It could improve the status of library workers by recognizing thru credentials the services of those whose work or training enabled them to meet successfully the standards required for good library work. Thru improvement in the quality of library training agencies and thru multiplying opportunities for using these agencies it could virtually eliminate the need of any library worker's being deprived of at least some measure of professional training. It could act, not as an autocracy aiming at arbitrary uniformity or equally arbitrary distinction, but it could stand back of any honest attempt to improve the

quality of library service as far as such improvement would be possible under local conditions.

The following specific recommendations are presented:

1. That a National Board of Certification for librarians be established by the American Library Association and that permanent provision for such a board be incorporated in the constitution of the Association.

2. That this Board shall investigate all existing agencies for teaching library subjects and methods, shall evaluate their work for purposes of certification, shall seek to correlate these agencies into an organized system and to that end shall recommend such new agencies as seem to it desirable and shall establish grades of library service with appropriate certificates. It shall actively co-operate with any official bureau of information or registration established by any of the professional organizations electing or nominating members of the board.

3. That the creation of such a board shall have for one of its purposes the stimulation, thru state and local library commissions or associations, of the improvement of library service and the professional status of library workers. The board shall render these organizations all possible assistance in any such action as is contemplated by them.

4. That, pending constitutional provision for such a board, the Executive Board of the American Library Association be instructed to appoint a special committee of nine members to be constituted substantially as outlined in the foregoing report.

5. That adequate financial support for this board be provided from funds procured thru the Enlarged Program campaign or otherwise.

ALICE S. TYLER

ADELINE B. ZACHERT

A. S. ROOT

C. C. WILLIAMSON

FRANK K. WALTER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF LIBRARY WAR SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The following report of the Committee on the Transfer of Library War Service Activities was accepted and its recommendations by the A. L. A. Executive Board on October 11, 1920. The Committee, which consists of H. H. B. Meyer, Edith Tobitt and Carl H. Milam, was continued with power.

The Committee on the transfer of Library War Service realized from the outset that the problem of transferring the Service to governmental or other agencies is a very intricate one. The ramifications of the Service are so widely extended, and the inter-relationships so many and various and the obligations incurred of such

a character that they cannot be lightly dismissed. The Committee has interpreted the action of the A. L. A. and the Executive Board as a desire to have the war service activities come to an end as soon as possible so that the Association shall no longer function as a governmental bureau, as a library of any kind circulating books to readers, or as a welfare organization. The Committee considers its function to be constructive rather than destructive and at every point has held it desirable to make recommendations of such a character that no criticism of the action recommended to be taken by the A. L. A. can by any possibility discredit the Association in the eyes of the public. The committee has found it desirable to consider each branch of the service upon its own merits. Altho certain of them, which are closely related, are grouped together, this report takes them up in the order in which they appear in the report of the War Service Committee, which is as follows:

1. Service to the Army outside of continental United States.
 - a. Army of occupation at Coblenz.
 - b. Army in Canal Zone; Hawaiian Islands; Philippine Islands; Alaska.
2. Service to sick and disabled.
 - a. Hospital service.
 - b. Work with the blind.
3. Marine service.
 - a. Merchant marine.
 - b. Lighthouse service.
 - c. Coast guard.
4. Ex-service men.
5. Industrial war work communities.
6. The American Library in Paris.
7. Publicity.

1. Service to the Army Outside of Continental United States

The service to the Army outside of continental United States naturally falls into two parts:

- a. Army of occupation at Coblenz.
- b. Army in the Canal Zone, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Alaska.
 - a. The service still being rendered to the Army of Occupation at Coblenz is about the only feature of the Library War Service which still retains its original aspect. This is a continuation of the specific purpose for which the money was originally raised and it is the sense of the committee that this service be continued by the A. L. A. until the War Department will take it over or until the War Service funds are exhausted.
 - b. The service to the army in the outlying possessions of the United States is one which grew naturally out of the preceding, but it is a peace time service and should be turned over to the War Department as part of the educational and recreational activities. As a matter of fact the War Department assumed responsibility for library service in Alaska last November (1919) and for service in Hawaii on June 1, 1920. From a letter dated Sept. 3 and signed by L. L. Dickerson, who is in charge of the library work of the Army, it appears that the Army is contemplating taking over the work in the Philippines about Oct. 1, 1920, and the work in Panama about Nov. 1 or Dec. 1, 1920.

The recommendation of the committee is, therefore, that the service to the Army of Occupation at Coblenz be continued by the A. L. A. until the War Department takes it over, or until the War Service Fund is exhausted, and that the service to the Army in the outlying possessions of the United States be turned over to the War Department at the earliest possible date.

2a. Hospital Service.

The Hospital Service presented the most perplexing problem at the outset. It had grown more than any other branch of the service, engaged a larger personnel, and had met with most widespread approval. The officials of the Public Health Service, under whose immediate jurisdiction are placed by far the greater number of the hospitals in which ex-service men are quartered, have shown a great interest in the work and have indicated a desire to have it carried on by the government. The comparatively sudden expansion which the office was called upon to meet, naturally lead the officials to hesitate about assuming any new or unusual functions. Toward the end of August, however, in an interview with the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming said that the Public Health Service was prepared to take over the library service, books and personnel, and in answer to a direct question said the transfer could be made before the end of this year. He said with regard to the personnel, that he would have to take the matter up with the Civil Service Commission, and, in anticipation of this, asked that he be furnished with a complete list to cover names, home residences, qualifications, salaries, etc., of all persons engaged in hospital work by the A. L. A. This request was passed on to headquarters for action by the Secretary.

The recommendation of the Committee is, therefore, that the Hospital Service be transferred to the Public Health Service as soon as that office is prepared to take it over, and that the Secretary be instructed to open negotiations with the Surgeon General to meet the conditions which might be laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Civil Service Commission, and that in the meantime the work be continued upon an adequate basis.

2b. Work with the Blind

The Work with the Blind began and has continued as a service to soldiers blinded in the war, but the work done for them brought about results which were bound to be to the advantage of all adult blind readers, and in a measure has become an anticipation of the Enlarged Program. The situation which has developed possesses peculiar features. An abundance of correspondence in the hands of Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, who is in charge of work for the blind, shows that the existing organizations interested in teaching the blind are committed entirely to the teaching of blind children and are not directly interested in reading matter for adults. The correspondence also shows that they do not think it feasible and have no plan to take over the work begun by the A. L. A.

The entrance of the A. L. A. into the field has stimulated the production of books for the blind, and has been the cause of the increased contributions, especially from authors, to the fund for book production. This stimulation has also been felt by the organizations and institutions working for the blind and has been the chief reason why no communications were directed to them, concerning the taking over by one or more of them of the work begun by the A. L. A. There was no likelihood that the response to such an inquiry would be favorable, whereas it would surely sound an alarm which would have a disastrous effect on a movement which promises a steady addition to the number of books available for blind readers. All the organizations interested in the work for the blind have shown that with the entrance of the A. L. A. into the field they felt that they had secured the co-operation of a body of wide reputation, which carried with it an assurance to contributors that their money would be wisely and im-

partially spent. It seemed unwise to change this feeling, without providing some compensating result.

The budget for the current year carried an allowance of \$8,000 for this work of which half has been spent, while the remainder has also been committed more or less completely to book production.

The A. L. A. Committee on Work for the Blind in co-operation with Mrs. Rider has been making selection of books to be put in Revised Braille Grade 1½ with a promise of better results than have appeared possible heretofore. The process is necessarily slow, involving considerable correspondence, and it is a question whether the work as planned can be completed by the end of this year.

From the foregoing it would appear that so far the A. L. A. has been acting merely as a trustee of funds and director of book selection. It has not attempted actually to produce books for the blind, to circulate them or to render any direct service to the blind as a welfare organization.

The recommendation of the Committee is therefore that the allowance in the present budget stand good until expended, that every effort be made to accomplish the work to which we have been committed by the end of the year, and that the work cease as Library War Service December 31, 1920.

It further recommends that the A. L. A. continue to act as trustee of funds collected for the blind.

3a. Merchant Marine

The service to the Merchant Marine is the most important in this group and has received commendation from all those who have come in contact with it. For example the State Department has expressed its approval as indicated in the following paragraph quoted from the Washington Post:

The department fully approves of the work that is being done by the American Library Association, inasmuch as the presence of books on board ships, especially on long voyages, tends to keep up the morale of the seamen.

Certain government departments and bureaus are indirectly interested but the work does not fall within the province of any of them and none of them could undertake its continuation. The Committee feels that this work ought not to be cut off suddenly without some attempt being made to secure its continuation but at this time is not prepared to say what direction it should take.

The service naturally divides itself into two parts, service to ships on the Great Lakes and service to ocean going vessels. The former has very much interested the Lake Carriers' Association and it is possible that that organization may be induced to take over the equipment and continue the service. So far as the Great Lakes are concerned the Committee feels that it can recommend at this time that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Lake Carriers' Association with a view to effecting this transfer by Jan. 1, 1921.

In the case of the service to the ocean going vessels the Committee feels that the subject needs further investigation. Whether the creation of some sort of marine library association which shall have for its object a library service to all vessels in the American Merchant Marine is desirable or not is a question which admits of further discussion. Any recommendation at this time would be difficult to make.

3b. Lighthouse Service

The report submitted by Forrest B. Spaulding in charge of this service shows that the A. L. A. has been conducting its operations thru the district superintendents, and that almost all of the districts have re-

ceived some attention. The plan has been to equip each lighthouse district with a supply of books to meet the needs of all of the lighthouses, lightships and other stations with a view to transferring the service to the Bureau of Lighthouses at an early date. An interview with George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses, disclosed the fact that the Bureau was prepared to take over and carry on this service as soon as the A. L. A. had completed its plan of equipping all the districts. From the condition of affairs as shown in Mr. Spaulding's report of August 1 it would appear that this could be completed before October 1 and it is the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Commissioner of Lighthouses with a view to effecting this transfer on October 1, 1920, or as soon thereafter as feasible.

3c. Coast Guard

The service to the Coast Guard has taken the form of small collections of books sent to these isolated stations all along the coast. In this service the Library Commissions of certain states have given active assistance. So little has been done, however, to develop a permanent service that there would be practically nothing to turn over to any other organization to carry on the work besides the collections of books, and it has seemed inadvisable to the Committee to take the matter up with the Treasury Department at all. Certain state library commissions had already undertaken or assisted in a service of this kind, and it is the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary be instructed to take this matter up with the library commissions of those states in which the Coast Guard is operating with a view to having this work taken over or continued by the state library commissions.

4. Ex-service Men

Library war service to ex-service men at the beginning of demobilization was an obvious necessity, but its continuation, now that the ex-service men have once more merged with their communities, is no longer necessary as such. This seems to have been thoroly realized at headquarters where the service has tended to become more and more supplementary to the work of the local library organization. The service is one which should not be limited to ex-service men; it is properly a part of library extension as it appears in the Enlarged Program. Should the amount of money raised in the campaign warrant the A. L. A. in establishing this part of the Enlarged Program permanently this service in its advisory capacity only, would doubtless naturally be continued as just indicated, and the Committee has no other recommendation to make.

5. Industrial War Work Communities

From information received at Headquarters it appears that these are rapidly being merged with the manufacturing industries of the country. The service is therefore naturally being discontinued altogether, or else the book collections are being brought up to a certain standard as an inducement to having the service continued by the corporation or other organization now operating the plant. The department having this work in charge has been discontinued since the last meeting of the Executive Board, owing to the resignation of C. C. Houghton. No successor will be appointed for the Industrial War Work, as the work is being brought to a close very rapidly.

In close association with this service, and to a certain extent a natural outgrowth of it, there is hope that a special library service will be developed having for its object the giving of expert advice to any person or organization conducting a large industrial

plant, on the establishment and conduct of industrial and welfare libraries for the use of the management and workers. While this is not a library war service, strictly speaking, and so may be considered as falling outside the scope of the Committee, nevertheless the Committee feels that if possible what has been done should be conserved, at least until such time as it will be apparent whether the funds raised justify the carrying on of this phase of the Enlarged Program.

6. The American Library in Paris

The American Library in Paris seems to have taken care of itself. It was felt that if this library was to continue it should be maintained by those whom it would serve and this seems to have been the view taken by the residents of Paris who were interested in the library. A movement was set afoot in the fall of 1919 to raise funds to carry on the library during 1920 and this has developed into an attempt to create a permanent endowment which bids fair to be successful. There will be a period of about a year during which the endowment will not be productive. To tide over this period it is the recommendation of the committee that \$20,000 be set aside as of Oct. 1, 1920, from the War Service fund to carry on the American Library in Paris during parts of the years 1920-1921, and that the salary of the Director be a first claim on this allotment. The Committee feels all the more justified in making this recommendation because of the plans which have been adopted for the development of the library, and the appointment of W. N. C. Carlton as librarian, which appointment gives every assurance that these plans will be carried out including especially the completion of a permanent endowment sufficient to carry on the work. The library will not be merely a place of rest and entertainment for American and English speaking travelers passing thru Paris. It is planned to make it an international outpost of American library interests in Europe. It will be a place where French and other foreign scholars may secure information concerning American life and affairs and also a channel by which American scholars and especially librarians may secure information concerning European matters in which they are interested. The plans also include the creation of special collections of books, as, for instance, a collection of all American writers on France which it is obvious would go far toward interpreting one people to the other and so work for international comity.

7. Publicity

In connection with the Library War Service, a Publicity Department was developed. In this the A. L. A. followed the most approved modern practice of all organizations attempting to carry on a business or social activity. The department is in charge of an experienced librarian, familiar with publicity methods and the peculiar modifications to which they need to be subjected in order to appeal to librarians as well as the general public. This department must necessarily be a part of the Enlarged Program and should be carried over until such time as it appears whether the funds now being raised will permit the carrying out of the Enlarged Program or not.

The recommendation of the Committee, is, therefore, that the Publicity Department be suspended until such time as it becomes clear whether the Enlarged Program is to be carried on or not.

(Signed) H. H. B. MEYER, *Chairman.*

EDITH TOBITT.

CARL H. MILAM.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in the Hibbing Public Library, September 15-18, with a large attendance.

On Wednesday afternoon Clara F. Baldwin, state library director, reported on the revised county library law which provides that the county be the tax unit and that a system of state aid be given libraries. The law provides a three-mill maximum tax levy, recommends a governing board of five members, with terms of office for four years, having exclusive control of all funds deposited to the library account. In cities and villages of less than two thousand people, not levying a tax for public library purposes, the school board may maintain a public library for the use of all residents of the district.

Jenny Lind Blanchard of Little Falls reported on the "Enlarged Membership" campaign. The state, divided into congressional districts, was thoroly canvassed and a large number of librarians and trustees joined the Association. \$232.50 was secured for Minnesota Library Association dues and \$73.50 was sent to American Library Association headquarters for new memberships.

Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of school and public libraries, reported on "Certification of Librarians," the report of this committee having previously appeared in the *Minnesota Library Notes and News*. The convention approved a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a committee to confer with the authorities of the State University in regard to the inauguration of professional courses in library science.

The report of the Committee on the Standardization of Libraries (Margaret Hickman, Eveleth, chairman) is tentative and divides the libraries of the state by population into six classes, giving the minimum number of volumes in the library, minimum circulation and income, number and qualification of staff necessary to qualify in any one class. As the vast majority of the libraries in the state are in villages with less than two thousand population, the matter is not an easy one for adjustment. Any library qualifying in four of the points mentioned for any class may raise itself to the higher class.

Miss Carey read the report on "Hospital Library Work in Minnesota." The Committee is keeping in touch with hospital construction and is securing, as far as possible, library service for ex-service and public service men.

In the evening James H. McConnell, State Commissioner of Education, spoke on "The Library as an Educational Factor." Mr. McConnell sketched briefly the past, present and future

of public education and its unlimited possibilities. Applying his remarks to libraries, he said that at present they are limited in that they have no connection with any state source, and, being limited in funds they can only serve adequately in the larger centers of population. He urged the union of school and public libraries in small communities. Speaking of recent legislation, by which the Library Commission became a division of the State Department of Education, Mr. Connell said, "The Library Division is on the same basis as the other divisions of the Department of Education, rendering the same service to libraries as the Department does to schools."

Thursday, September 16th, was devoted to a tour of the "Range," beginning with a visit to South Hibbing, which is soon to be the "new" Hibbing. The present site being located over an ore body which is to be mined, all buildings in this area are being removed from the old to the new location. From Hibbing the guests were taken to Chisholm where the Public Library and schools were visited. Libraries were also visited at Mt. Iron, Virginia, and Eveleth, where the visitors were guests at a tea given by the Virginia and Eveleth Library Boards.

Friday morning's session was opened by a talk by Leonard H. Wells of the Powers Book Store of Minneapolis, reminiscent of his twenty-five years' connection with book selling in Minnesota. He said that one reason for the shortage of paper was the great number of magazines published in which space was used mainly by national advertisers and for the printing of poor stories. His remark that one-fifth of the magazines published to-day could be dispensed with brought a round of applause. The other end of the business, that of buying books, was discussed by Lois M. Jordan of the Minneapolis Public Library. With increased costs, inadequate incomes, and transportation difficulties, the field presents many adventures. Miss Jordan viewed book-purchasing from the angle of the large library, but gave several helpful suggestions for all who are in the position of purchasers.

Miss Gregory of the St. Paul Public Library considered three phases of advertising in the course of her talk, "Library Advertising." These were: Personal solicitation, direct advertising, and general publicity. Speaking before clubs and organized groups, calling attention to books on timely subjects on permanent bulletin boards, and arranging window displays in down-town stores are all effective means of calling attention to the books that the public does not know it wants.

Miss Masee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*

spoke for a few minutes on the re-organization of the staff at A. L. A. headquarters and the work that it hoped to carry on, also on the attention which publishers are paying to titles listed in the *Booklist*. Miss Carey read Mrs. De Lury's paper on "Book Reviews versus Advertisements" which suggested, in regard to the *Booklist*, a closer grading of the books listed for the benefit of the library with small funds, the signing of reviews, and the hastening of the date of the review's appearance.

"How a Hobby Beats the Devil" was the title of an interesting paper by Robert W. G. Vail on attractions that would keep boys and girls interested and happy and out of mischief. C. E. Berkman of the Chisholm Library Board told of the "Adopting of an Abandoned Saloon" and the converting of it into a men's reading room, after which Gratia Countryman sketched the establishment and results of the municipal reading rooms maintained by the Minneapolis Library.

At the final session, presided over by Miss Carey, Miss Baldwin reported on the county library law which the Committee had worked on since the first meeting. The only change suggested was that the petition for establishment should remain, but that a lower percentage of signers be required. A resolution was carried endorsing the revised library law proposed by the State Board of Education. Miss Ruth Ely gave the final report on Certification of Librarians and moved that the schedule of qualifications be accepted as they stand, which motion was carried. The Certification Board was elected as follows: Gratia Countryman, librarian, Minneapolis Public Library; Alice N. Farr, librarian, Normal School, Mankato; Nell Olsen, librarian, International Falls Public Library.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Ruth Rosholt, Minneapolis Public Library; 1st Vice-President, Maud Van Buren, Public Library, Owatonna; 2nd Vice-President, R. W. G. Vail, Historical Society, St. Paul; Secretary-Treasurer, Margaret Hickman, Public Library, Eveleth.

MARGARET HICKMAN,
Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at the State House, Concord, on September 23-24, with an attendance of about seventy-five.

An address of welcome by State Librarian Arthur H. Chase was followed by a Round Table on "Ways of Reaching the Outfields," conducted by Grace E. Kingsland, and contributed to by O. S. Davis, who spoke on branch libraries;

Mrs. Lizzie A. Sanborn of London (deposit stations); Sarah G. Gilmore of Claremont (work in an industrial plant); and Willard P. Lewis of the State College.

Reports of the neighborhood meetings followed, after which Anna L. Webber, F. Mabel Winchell, and Miss Clatworthy contributed echoes of the A. L. A. meeting.

Mrs. Lillian G. Edwards of Sanbornville talked on the "Books for Everybody" appeal in New Hampshire. E. Kathleen Jones of Boston also made an earnest appeal for this work, speaking especially of the work with the merchant marine, and the Association adopted a resolution endorsing this work. Later an opportunity was given to the librarians present to select the books returned from overseas library war service.

"If a Laywoman Might Suggest" was the title of an address by Mrs. John J. Donohue, president of the Manchester Federation of Women's Clubs.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Caroline B. Clement, Manchester; vice-presidents, Lillian Wadleigh, of Meredith and Willard P. Lewis of Durham; treasurer, Annabelle C. Seacomb of Milford; and secretary, Sarah G. Gilmore of Claremont.

SARAH G. GILMORE,
Secretary.

BERKSHIRE LIBRARY CLUB

The largest meeting in the history of the Club was held at the Lenox Library on Monday, September 20th.

Susan C. Crampton of Concord, Mass., gave a most practical talk on reference work and answered everybody's questions in a most helpful way. Miss Mabel Moore of Adams, spoke of the Library Workers' Association and application blanks were distributed to members interested.

Lucy Friday of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children spoke of the work of that organization and emphasized the need of supplying books to rural communities which are isolated during the winter months. This was followed by a Round Table discussion of "Everybody's Problems" led by E. Louise Jones of the Free Library Commission.

Librarians and trustees were present from the following places: Great Barrington, Housatonic, Stockbridge, Alford, Lee, Lenox, Cheshire, Dalton, Adams, North Adams, and Pittsfield.

The Book Caravan located on the Library driveway proved to be a great attraction and also a great temptation.

EDITH O. FITCH,
President.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

In Vol. I, No. 5, of the *Executive*, a business journal published by the Biddle Business Publications, Inc., Alice L. Rose, librarian of the National City Co. of New York, writes on "The Service of a Business Library."

Part II of the catalog of the William L. Sayer collection of books and pamphlets relating to printing newspapers and the freedom of the press in the Free Public Library of New Bedford, Mass., has just been issued. The first part, containing items 1 to 368, was printed in 1914, and this part ends with number 563.

"Training Little Children; suggestions for parents," being *Bulletin* 1919, no. 39, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, contains 55 articles collected by the National Kindergarten Association of New York from mothers who were formerly kindergarten teachers. Mrs. Eda W. Semken contributes article 42 on "Gardens, Pets, Books and Pictures" for country children.

During the school year, the *Junior Red Cross News* devotes a page to book notes. That for September last, entitled "We Go to Explore—Everywhere," covers, as the title suggests, travel; the October page deals with "Red Cross Heroes and Heroines," indexing many magazine articles, as well as books of recent publication; and the November number appropriately handles "The Pilgrims and Thanksgiving." There is also in each issue a page of suggestions for teachers on fitting of the material of the *News* into the day's school work.

Among recent Pilgrim tercentenary lists from the libraries to reach us are "The Pilgrims," being selected material for use in connection with the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration, prepared by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; a "Pilgrim Number" of *Syracuse Libraries*; "Our Pilgrim Forefathers, Reading Helps for Boys and Girls," compiled by the Kansas City Public Library, and a "List of books in the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library relating to the Pilgrim Fathers and the settlement of Plymouth, Mass., in 1620."

"Mexican Writers, a catalogue of books in the University of Arizona Library, with synopses and biographical notes," prepared by Estelle Lutrell, is issued by the University as No. 5. Vol. 13 of the *Record* and is Library Bibliography No. 5. "The Mexican writers in this list are largely modern. It is the purpose of the University Library to add the new publica-

tions of standard authors as they appear and these in time to build up an important special collection of Mexican literature. Organized in the beginning as supplementary to the course in 'The Literature of Mexico,' offered by the Romance Department of the University, the present collection contains a few books by writers of the earlier periods, as well as certain works on the language of Mexico included for pedagogic reasons. . . ."

The "Reader's Index: the Bi-Monthly Magazine of the Croydon Public Libraries" advertises itself by appearing in a different colored cover each issue. A considerable portion of the expense of issuing this bulletin is doubtless covered by the ten or eleven pages of advertising carried in each issue to twenty pages of text. Under the heading "Brevities," some three to four pages in each number are given to library news, local and otherwise, including the work of the libraries, lists of gifts, announcements of lectures, staff changes, etc. A reading list follows, and the number usually concludes with a list of recent accessions.

The "Readers' Guide," published quarterly by the city and county of Norwich Public Library, also wears a different colored dress each issue. Advertising in this bulletin is confined to the cover. Each number contains one or two reading lists, as well as a list of recent accessions.

The Librarian and Book World, "the independent professional journal" published by Alexander J. Philip, F. L. A., has, after an interval of one year, resumed publication. The last number to appear was that for September, 1919, being Vol. X, No. 1; this volume is continued with the present number, October, 1920, being numbered Vol. X, No. 2. Owing to increase in costs, the subscription rate has been raised to fifteen shillings a year. G. E. Stechert & Co. are agents for the United States. This number, besides giving crisp editorial comment on the annual conference of the Library Association and other questions of the moment, contains "A Select Bibliography of the Art of Printing to 1640," prepared by James Ross, deputy city librarian of Bristol, for the L. A. examination in bibliography and recommended for publication by the examiners; and a selection of "the best books," all of the books reviewed being, we are assured, "suitable for inclusion in libraries. Books that are not best books are not noticed at all."

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

New York City. In the October number of the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Charles F. McCombs reports on the increase in the use of the photostat in the eight years that it has been used in that library: in 1913, 511 orders were handled; in 1919, 4150 separate orders were received; and the number handled during the present year will probably reach 5600. This service involves the service of a special reference assistant at the delivery desk in the Main Reading Room, with a clerical assistant and a page assigned for messenger duty, and in the photographing room a skilled photographer, an assistant operator and a page.

The Library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the first library in New York City to give free library service, celebrates its centenary on Nov. 25th. The Library, now at No. 18 West 44th Street, has a total collection of 100,000 volumes.

In 1820 books were only loaned to apprentices; ten years later the privilege was extended to members of the Society at an annual fee of one dollar; in 1863 the use of the library and reading-rooms was extended free to wounded soldiers and sailors. In 1872 the circulating and reference sections were established as distinct departments. In 1897 high-water mark was reached both in the number of volumes contained in the combined libraries, viz., 114,820 and in the number of books circulated, viz., 275,362. For several years and prior to 1903 the city of New York, under a "permissive" law, made appropriations based on circulation towards the maintenance, but since that year, and also by reason of the extension of the library system of the city, none has been made and the entire expense is borne by the Society. During 1917, 2922 accounts were opened; in 1918, 2443, and in 1919, 2441. The number of volumes circulated in these years was 81,076, 79,011, and 80,332 respectively; and the volumes used in the reference section 7,027, 6,258 and 6139.

The Mercantile Library Association was also established in November, 1820. By February, 1821, the membership was 150 and the library contained several hundred volumes. In 1826 the 6,000 volume library was moved into the Cliff Street Building of Harper & Brothers, and in 1854 the collection of 43,000 volumes found a home in the Astor Place Opera House pur-

chased at \$140,000. The present building, on the site of the old opera house, first used by the Society in 1891, has recently been sold, but the library is still housed there.

MISSOURI

The population of Missouri, consisting of over three and one-quarter million people residing in 114 counties, is inadequately provided with library service, according to the *Library Messenger*. Only 40 per cent of this population lives within a radius of public library service, while only about 16 of the counties have public libraries containing 5000 or more volumes, and the latter class of library is accessible to only about 36 per cent of the population.

There are in the state 104 libraries: a university library, a state library, an historical society library, 33 college libraries, 61 public libraries, and 7 school libraries serving the public. Of the 61 public libraries, 33 are tax supported by the communities they serve; 28 are supported by donations, by women's clubs, by library associations and other similar groups; 35 are located in separate library buildings; and 26 in stores, churches or other donated or privately owned rooms.

Of the counties, 51 have in some town within the county a library of some kind—college, public or school library—and 63 have no library of any kind in any town within their borders.

Excluding the population of cities and towns served by public libraries (1,311,367), the library population is 298,553. 39,131 of these live in cities having only college libraries, and 29,193 in towns served only by school libraries.

COLORADO

Denver. An appropriation of \$102,074 made to the Public Library for the year 1919, of which \$95,000 was derived from city appropriation, was expended as follows: Books, \$16,676; periodicals, \$2740; building and grounds, \$5823; binding, \$4049; book transportation (auto expense, freight and express), \$1410; librarians' salaries, \$41,489; and wages, \$13,929.

A valuable collection of etchings and engravings has been presented to the Public Library by Mrs. Almet Skeel of Denver. Included in this gift are about fifty etchings by the best modern etchers. Among them are three etchings by Whistler (two signed), twelve Seymour-Hadens, and others by Appian, Courbet, Meryon, Vans'Gravesande, and Lalanne.



[MISS NANCY CRAMMER BARNDOLLAR. Librarian

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
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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES OF READERS

TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Los Angeles Public Library. Books for teachers in school and out. *Monthly Bulletin*. September 1920. p. 2-3.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AESTHETICS

Parker, DeWitt Henry. The principles of æsthetics. Boston, Silver, Burdett. 8 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n.

ALMANACS

Wall, Alexander J., comp. List of New York almanacs, 1694-1850. Part V. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. September 1920. p. 508-520.

AMERICANIZATION. See also UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT.

ANTIQUES. See also COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Marshall, F. H. Discovery in Greek lands; a sketch of the principal excavations and discoveries of the last fifty years. New York, Macmillan. 8 p. bibl. D.

ARMENIA

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the United States as a mandatory for Armenia. May 27, 1920. 3 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

BANKING. See FINANCE.

BIRDS—CALIFORNIA

Swarth, Harry Schelwaldt. Revision of the avian genus passerella; with special reference to the distribution and migration of the races in California. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of California. 5 p. bibl. \$1.75. (Publications in Zoology, v. 21, no. 4, Sept. 11, 1920.)

BIRDS—ENGLAND

Mullens, W. H., and others. Geographical bibliography of British ornithology from the earliest times to the end of 1918. pt. 1. Witherby, 6s. net.

A continuation of Mullens and Swann's "Bibliography of British Ornithology."

BOLSHEVISM

Postgate, R. W. The Bolshevik theory. New York: Dodd, Mead. 2 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

BRYOZOA

Canu, Ferdinand, and Bassler, Ray Smith. North American early Tertiary Bryozoa. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Inst., Gov. Prtg. Off. bibl. O. 2 pts. \$2.50 set.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles Public Library. California in print [a selection from the books in the Library on California history, travel, natural history resources and industries]. Los Angeles: The Library. 24 p. 16°. See also WESTERN STATES.

CARNEGIE, ANDREW

Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 2 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

CATS

Van Vechten, Carl. The tiger in the house. New York: Knopf. 48 p. bibl. \$7.50.

COAL SITUATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on the coal situation in the United States. July 15, 1920. 6 mim. p.

COAL STORAGE

Stock, Harry Harkness, and others. Bituminous coal storage practice. Urbana, Ill.: University of

Illinois. 7 p. bibl. O. (Experiment Station. *Bulletin*, no. 116.)

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the storage of coal. June 30, 1920. 9 mim. p.

COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING

Teall, Gardner Callahan. The pleasures of collecting. New York: Century. 13 p. bibl. O. \$4 n.

COMMERCE, FOREIGN

Prevost, M. L., comp. Books on foreign trade: 5. Bibliography of publications on the geography of commerce, including gazetteers, commercial maps and atlases of the individual countries and of the world. *World's Markets*. September 1920. p. 37-39.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

Prevost, M. L., comp. Books on foreign trade: 6. Bibliography of books, pamphlets and sources of information dealing with the production and uses of commodities of commerce, both raw and manufactured. *World's Markets*. October 1920. p. 37-39.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Co-operative League of America. How to start and run a co-operative store on the Rochdale plan; compiled from the experiences of the successful European and American co-operative stores. New York: The Co-operative League of America, 2 West 13th Street. 1 p. bibl. O. 10 c.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Spooner, Walter Whipple. The Democratic party; a history. New York: Liberty History Co., 156 Fifth Avenue. 1 p. bibl. D. 60 c.

DRAMA

Atkinson, Mrs. J. S. Bibliography of modern drama. *North Carolina Library Bulletin*. September 1920. p. 104-111.

Haskell, Daniel C., comp. Foreign plays in English; a list of translations in the . . . Library. New York: Public Library. O. 80 c. n.

Lewis, B. Roland. The one-act play in colleges and high schools; with bibliographies and a list of one-act plays for study and production. O. (University of Utah. Extension ser. Bulletin no. 2)

EDUCATION

United States. Supt. of Documents. Education: list of publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents. (Price List 31, 7th ed. April, 1920.)

EDUCATION. See also UNIVERSITY EXTENSION; TEACHERS AND PARENTS in "For Special Classes," above.

EINSTEIN THEORY

Einstein, Albert. Relativity: the special and general theory; tr. by Robert W. Lawson. New York: Holt. 2 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT

U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Education. Bibliography of employment management. June 1920. (Bulletin no. 51. Employment Management ser., no. 9.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

Manly, John Matthews, and Rickert, Edith. The writing of English. New York: Holt. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.60 n.

EUROPEAN WAR

Frothingham, Thomas G. A guide to the military history of the World War. Boston: Little, Brown. 4 p. bibl. O. \$2.75 n.

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. September 1920. p. 520-524.

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FACTORY MANAGEMENT

Denning, A. du Pré. Scientific factory management. London: Nisbet. 12s. 6d. net.

FILTER PAPER. *See* PAPER.

FINANCE

United States. Supt. of Documents. Finance: banking, postal savings, coinage, liberty loans; list of publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. (*Price List*, 7th ed. August 1920.)

FISHERIES

Jenkins, J. T. The sea fisheries. New York: Dutton. 5 p. bibl. O. \$10 n.

FRUIT

Popenoe, Wilson. Manual of tropical and sub-tropical fruits. New York: Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. O. \$5 n. (*The Rural Manuals*.)

FULLER, MARGARET

Anthony, Katherine Susan. Margaret Fuller: a psychological biography. New York: Harcourt. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.25 n.

FUR TRADE—MICHIGAN

John, Ida Amanda. The Michigan fur trade. Lansing, Mich.: Michigan Historical Commission. 9 p. bibl. O. \$1. (*University ser.*)

GOITER

Bram, Israel. Exophthalmic goiter and its non-surgical treatment. St. Louis, Mo.: Mosby. 8 p. bibl. O. \$5.50 n.

HEALTH. *See* HYGIENE.

HENRY V.. KING OF ENGLAND.

Mowat, Robert Balmain. Henry V. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 6 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

HIGHWAYS. *See* ROADS.

HISTORICAL COMPOSITION

Fling, Fred Morrow. The writing of history; an introd. to historical method. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 11 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT

Detroit Public Library, *comp.* A housewife's library. *Michigan Library Bulletin*, May-June, 1920. p. 26-27.

HYGIENE

Open, Lucy. Further steps in teaching health. Washington, D. C.; Govt. Prtg. Off. 1 p. bibl. O. 5c. (*Bureau of Education. Health ser. no. 6.*)

HYMNS, LATIN

Germing, Matthew, *ed.* Latin hymns. Chicago: Loyola University Press. 1 p. bibl. D. 20c.

IMMIGRATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on immigration to South America. May 3, 1920. 5 typew. p. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

INSECTS.

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Insects: bees, honey, and insects injurious to man, animals, plants, and crops. 31 p. (*Price List* 41, 10th ed. May, 1920.)

INSURANCE. *See* REINSURANCE.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on international European alliances. May 4, 1920. 3 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.) *See also* ARMENIA.

IRRIGATION

United States. Supt. of Documents. Irrigation, drainage, and water power; list of publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. (*Price List* 42, 11th ed. July, 1920.)

JACK PINE

Sterrett, William Dent. Jack pine. Washington, D. C., Govt. Prtg. Off., Supt. of Documents. 1 p. bibl. O. 25 c. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Bulletin* no. 820.)

LABOR

Furniss, Edgar S. The position of the laborer in a system of nationalism. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 20 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (Hart. Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays in Economics.)

LABOR LEGISLATION

Commons, John Roger, and John Bertram Andrews. Principles of labor legislation; prepared in co-operation with the American Bureau of Industrial Research. Rev. ed. New York: Harper. 25 p. bibl. D. \$2.75 Harper's Citizens ser.)

LATIN AMERICA. *See* PERIODICALS—LATIN AMERICAN; MYTHOLOGY—LATIN AMERICAN.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Hutchins, Margaret, and others. Guide to the use of libraries. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 8 p. bibl. O. \$1.15.

MAINE

Dunnack, Henry E. The Maine book. Augusta, Maine: State Library. 3 p. bibl. O. \$1.

MARGARINE

Clayton, William. Margarine. New York: Longmans, Green. 36 p. bibl. O. \$4.75 n. (*Monographs on Industrial Chemistry*.)

MEXICAN LITERATURE

Luttrell, Estelle, *comp.* Mexican writers; a catalogue of books in the . . . Library; with synopsis and biographical notes. Tucson, Arizona: Univ. of Arizona *Record*. O. \$1. (*Library bibliography* no. 5.)

MINERALS

Hess, Frank L. Cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, titanium, tungsten, radium, uranium, and vanadium in 1917. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. Aug. 31, 1920. 2 p. bibl. O. (Mineral resources of the United States, 1917.)

MINNESOTA

St Paul Public Library. Current Minnesota literature; an index to books and magazine articles relating to Minnesota of today. Minnesota: Dept. of Education. *Library Notes and News*, Sept. 1920. p. 115-116.

MISSIONS, MEDICAL

Lambuth, Walter Russell. Medical missions; the twofold task. New York: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.

Lippard, William B. The ministry of healing; a study of medical missionary endeavor in Baptist foreign fields. Philadelphia: American Baptist Pub. Society. 2 p. bibl. D. 35 c.

MOLASSES

West, C. J., *comp.* Reading list on molasses. Cambridge, Mass.: Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1920. (*Bibliographic ser. no. 5.*)

MONEY RAISING

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on money-raising campaigns. May 19, 1920. 4 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MOTION PICTURES

Cannon, Lucius Hanchett, *comp.* Motion pictures; laws, ordinances and regulations on censorship, minors and other subjects. St. Louis, Mo.: Municipal Reference Library. 6 p. bibl. O. 25 c.

MYTHOLOGY, LATIN AMERICAN

Alexander, H. B. Latin-American [mythology]. Boston: Marshall Jones. 44 p. bibl. O. \$7 n. (*The Mythology of All Races*, v. 11.)

NEW YORK—HISTORY. *See* ALMANACS.

OIL INDUSTRY

Burroughs, E. H., *comp.* Recent articles on petroleum and allied substances. 26 mim. p. (United States. Bureau of Mines. *Reports of Investigations*, serial no. 2168.)

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OLEOMARGARINE. *See* MARGARINE.

OREGON. *See* WESTERN STATES.

ORNITHOLOGY. *See* BIRDS

ORTHOPTERA

Baltchley, Willis Stanley. Orthoptera of north-eastern America: with especial reference to the faunas of Indiana and Florida. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Nature Publishing Co. 22 p. bibl. O. \$6; pap., \$5.

PAIN

Behan, Richard Joseph. Pain, its origin, conduction, perception, and diagnostic significance. New York: Appleton. 64 p. bibl. O. \$8 n. (Subscription only.)

PAPER

West, Clarence Jay, *comp.* Filter paper: A reading list. *Paper Trade Journal*. Oct. 7, 1920. v. 71, no. 15, p. 34, 36, 38, 40. (Committee on Bibliography; Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Contribution no. 16.)

Paper research literature, no. 6. A list of contributions by the staff of the Royal Testing Institution of Berlin, 1885-1919. Translated and augmented by Clarence Jay West. (Committee on Bibliography, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Contribution 17².)

No. 5 of this series appeared in *Paper*, Feb. 11, 1920. v. 25, no. 23, p. 20-21.

PERIODICALS—LATIN-AMERICAN

Latin-American periodicals current in the Reference Department. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. September 1920. p. 503-508.

PILGRIM FATHERS

The Pilgrims; selected material for use in connection with the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1920.

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the Pilgrim Fathers. July 14, 1920. 5 mim. p.

PINES. *See* JACK PINE.

PLAYS. *See* DRAMA.

POETRY, ENGLISH

Sturgeon, Mary C. Studies of contemporary poets; rev. and enl. New York: Dodd, Mead. O. 8 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

PRAYER

Patterson, William P., and Russell David. The power of prayer; being a selection of Walker Trust essays, with a study of the essays as a religious and theological document. New York: Macmillan. 17 p. bibl. O. \$4 n.

PUBLIC HEALTH

United States. Supt. of Documents. Health: diseases, drugs, and sanitation; list of publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. (*Price List* 51, 10th ed. June 1920.)

PUBLIC LANDS

United States. Supt. of Documents. Public domain; government publications concerning public lands, conservation, railroad land-grants, etc.: publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. (*Price List* 20, 10th ed. August 1920.)

RADICALISM

Bailey, Edith Anna. Influences toward radicalism in Connecticut, 1754-1775. Northampton, Mass.: Smith College. 4 p. bibl. O. 75 c. (Smith Coll. Studies in History, v. 5, no. 4. July 1920.)

RADIOTELEPHONY. *See* WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

RAILROADS—MICHIGAN

Ivey, Paul Wesley. The Pere Marquette railroad company: an historical study of the growth and development of one of Michigan's most important railway systems. Lansing, Mich.: Michigan Historical

Commission. 2 p. bibl. O. \$1. (University ser.)

RECLAMATION

United States. Reclamation Service. Price list of publications of the Reclamation Service. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 32 p. O.

RECONSTRUCTION

The Church and industrial reconstruction; [report of] the Committee on the War and the war and religious outlook. New York: Association Press. 14 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.

REINSURANCE

Reinsurance. A bibliography [21 titles]. The Insurance Society of New York. *News Letter*. Oct. 1920. no. 38. p. 3.

ROADS

Eldridge, Maurice O., *ed.* Highways green book. Washington, D. C.: American Automobile Association. 14 p. bibl. O. \$3.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE.

Wheelock, John Hall, *comp.* A bibliography of Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Scribner. 32 p. \$2. Edition limited to 500 copies.

SALESMEN AND SALESMANSHIP

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on salesmanship. May 1, 1920. 8 typew. p. 50 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SCANDINAVIA. *See* VIKINGS.

SCHOOL LUNCHEES

Fisher, Katherine A. The lunch hour at school . . . Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. O. 5 c. (Bureau of Education. Health ser. no. 7.)

SCIENCE

Poynting, John Henry. Collected scientific papers. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press (Macmillan). 6 p. bibl. Q. \$12 n.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT. *See* FACTORY MANAGEMENT.

SEX HYGIENE

Social hygiene publications. New York: The American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West 40th Street. March 1920.

SHAMANISM

Speck, Frank Gouldsmith. Penobscot shamanism. Lancaster, Pa.: American Anthropological Association. (Bibl. foot notes.) 50 c. (*Memoirs of the American Anthropological Assoc.*, v. 6, no. 4.)

SPONGES

O'Connell, Marjorie. The Schrammen collection of Cretaceous Silicispongiae in the American Museum of Natural History. 1919. (*Bulletin of the American Museum Natural History*, v. 41, 1910.)

SUFFRAGE

Luscomb, Florence H., and Boyer, Ida Porter. Manual for Massachusetts voters. Boston: College Equal Suffrage League, 553 Little Building. 1 p. bibl. 25 c.

TARIFF

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on tariff for revenue only. May 11, 1920. 5 typew. p. 35 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

UNITED STATES ARMY

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Army and militia: aviation and pensions; list of publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents. 30 p. (*Price List* 19, 11th ed. April 1920.)

UNITED STATES—CONTEMPORARY LIFE.

Heydrick, Benjamin Alexander, *ed.* Americans all; stories of American life of today. New York: Holt. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.

UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT

Lapp, John Augustus. Our America; the elements of civics. New ed., rev. and enl. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.

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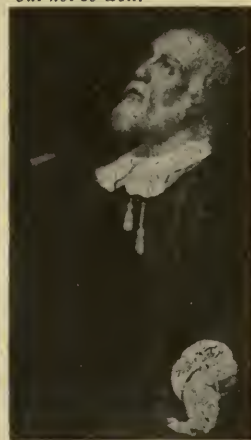
Great range of subjects to choose from—alike beautiful and INTERESTING. Note particularly *Abney's Holy Grail*, which depicts so stirringly the triumph of right over evil. For the stimulus of its appeal, as well as for its decorative charm, it positively belongs in every home, school, library, club, lodge-room, public building. Incomparable for soldier memorials.

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Woman's Home Companion. American life and politics in fiction; compiled for the Good Citizenship Bureau. [A bibliography.] New York: Woman's Home Companion. O. 2 c. (Good Citizenship leaflets.)

Woman's Home Companion. This government of mine; compiled for the Good Citizenship Bureau. [A bibliography.] New York: Woman's Home Companion. O. 2 c.

UNITED STATES—POLITICS. See also DEMOCRATIC PARTY. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION—PUBLICATIONS

Bittner, W. S. The university extension movement. U. S. Education Bureau. *Bulletin* 1919, no. 84.

List of extension publications, p. 107-124.

VIKINGS

Williams, Mary Wilhelmine. Social Scandinavia on the Viking age. New York: Macmillan. 14 p. bibl. O. \$6 n.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Current bibliography. *Vocational Summary*, Sept.-Oct., 1920. p. 77-78; 95-96.

WASHINGTON (STATE). See WESTERN STATES.

WESTERN STATES

Dumbell, Kate Ethel Mary. Seeing the West; suggestions for the west-bound traveller. New ed. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page. 3 p. bibl. S. \$1.75 n.

United States. Supt. of Documents. Pacific States: California, Oregon, Washington; list of publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents. (*Price List* 69, 2nd ed., August, 1920.)

WHALES AND WHALING.

New Bedford, Mass. Free Public Library. A collection of books, pamphlets, log books, pictures, etc. illustrating whales and the whale fishery contained in the . . . Library. Second ed., April, 1920.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Coursey, Philip R. Telephony without wires. Wireless Press, 1919. 15s. net.

Gives 700 references.

WOOD BOX INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on wood box making industry. May 22, 1920. 4 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for library assistant on Dec. 15th. A vacancy in the Bureau of Standards at \$1,000 a year, and vacancies in the departmental service, Washington, D. C., . . . will be filled from this examination. . . . The usual entrance salaries are \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year, but persons showing unusual qualifications are occasionally appointed at higher salaries, not to exceed \$1,600 a year. The examination will consist of: Library economy, 20 weights; cataloging, classification and bibliography, 30 weights; German and one other modern language, 15 weights; education and experience, 35 weights. Candidates should be between 20 and 45 years of age on the date of the examination.

For places at which the examination (No. 607) will be held and for all other particulars, apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D. wants a trained cataloger to take entire charge of classification, cataloging, and revision. Must be graduate of a library school, with at least two years' cataloging experience in a college library. Salary, about \$1800; more for person with exceptional qualifications.

Wanted, children's librarian, with initiative, organizing ability and personality, in middle-western city, where living expenses amount to \$12 or \$15 a week. Salary \$1500. Address "K. P. L.," care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, first assistant in Wasco County Library, The Dalles, Oregon. Salary \$1200. Applicant must be competent cataloger with experience. Address: Flora F. Carr, Librarian.

POSITIONS WANTED

Library school graduate, with ample experience in general and special libraries, desires a position as cataloger. Details of service with references will be sent upon request. Address: C., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College woman, trained librarian, familiar with engineering, industrial and economic subjects, and with broad experience as organizer and executive, desires new connection after November 1. Present position with large manufacturing corporation near New York. Excellent references. Address: K. E. L., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Nov. 16. In the Y. W. C. A. Hall at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, New York.

New York Library Club.

Program: "In Bashi-Boo," a library burlesque in two acts by William Burt Gamble.

Nov. 24. At Forth Worth.

Texas Library Association.

Nov. 27. At Columbia University, New York City.

Eighth annual conference of Eastern College Librarians.

Dec. 27-29. At Chicago. Headquarters at La Salle Hotel.

Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1920



Some Recent Scientific and Technical Books*

BY D. ASHLEY HOOKER

Technology Librarian, Detroit Public Library.

ALL knowledge is one and all life is one. Sir William Hamilton compared our knowledge to a circle. Every time we increase our knowledge we enlarge the circumference of our circle and increase the number of points at which we come in contact with the great unknown.

**Arthur Turnbull, in his recent book, "The Life of Matter," quotes Wilhelm Ostwald as speaking of a "simple pro-matter whose diverse grouping has conditioned the diversity of the elements." We cannot do better than begin with a book that goes back to the material from which all matter has come. It remains for philosophy to tell us where that substance came from. The "Life of Matter" discusses the unity of matter, the unity of forces and even the unity of life itself. His chief contribution seems to be that all matter is alive: "In a word, it is safe for the average man in the street and the young man or woman to believe that nature is active, thru and thru in every form, from the dull-brown mother-earth to the lark as it sings into the heavens. Man and earth is an animate fountain; each drop rises, sparkles in the sunlight, curves and falls, only to be reabsorbed in the perpetual motion. The worlds and suns dissolve

into smoke, only to reappear in a more ample guise and beauty."

When we come to matter itself, its nature and constitution, we have *Crehore's "Mystery of Matter and Energy" as a general popular introduction to the subject. The "Nature of Matter and Electricity," by Comstock and Troland, is a more scientific treatise.

***"The Realities of Modern Science," by John Mills, discusses these subjects, but requires a knowledge of mathematics to be understood.

*"An Introduction to the Study of Science," by Smith and Jewett, is elementary and fragmentary, but seems to be a very good book of its kind.

The outstanding recent book in mathematics from our point of view is *Palmer's "Practical Mathematics for Home Study." It is a good book to give to a reader who wants to review his mathematics.

In general physics we have *Milliken and Gale's "Practical Physics," and the sixth edition of **Watson's "Textbook of Physics," which is probably one of the most satisfactory of the more extensive books on physics recently published.

The books are appraised as follows:

* Suitable for small library.

** Suitable for medium-sized library.

Those without any star are probably suitable for only the largest libraries, except in exceptional cases, or for libraries in educational institutions.

NOTE—The prices given are only approximate. Some of them have been affected by the fluctuations in foreign exchange.

¹Turnbull, Arthur. Life of matter. 1919. Lippincott. \$3.00.

²Crehore, A. C. Mystery of matter and energy. 1917. Van Nostrand. \$1.00 to L.

³Comstock, D. F., and Troland, L. T. Nature of matter and electricity. 1917. Van Nostrand. \$2.50.

⁴Mills, John. Realities of modern science. 1919. Macmillan. \$2.50.

⁵Smith, W. P., and Jewett, E. G. Introduction to the study of science. 1918. Macmillan. \$1.40.

⁶Palmer, C. I. Practical mathematics for home study. 1919. McGraw. \$4.00.

⁷Milliken, R. A., and Gale, H. G. Practical physics revision of First course in physics in col. W. P. Pyle. c. 1920. Ginn. \$1.64.

⁸Watson, W. Text-book of physics. 6th ed. 1919. Longmans. \$4.05 to L.

*Paper read at the autumn meeting of the Michigan Library Association.

There is also the **"Textbook of Physics,"* by Poynting and Thomson, the different volumes of which treat of different branches of physics and bear the respective titles: "Properties of Matter," "Sound," "Heat," and "Electricity and Magnetism." Geodesy is represented by *George L. Hosmer's "Geodesy and Surveying,"¹⁰ and by a fourth edition of volume 1 of *Breed and Hosmer's "Principles and Practice of Surveying."¹¹

No successful popular treatise on the Einstein theory of relativity has yet appeared, altho *Harrow's "From Newton to Einstein,"¹² *Slosson's "Easy Lessons in Einstein,"¹³ and *Lorentz's "The Einstein Theory of Relativity"¹⁴ are attempts in that direction. The most successful scientific presentation of the subject seems to be **"Space and Time in Contemporary Physics,"*¹⁵ by Moritz Schlick.

There is a new edition of *Sloane's "Liquid Air and the Liquefaction of Gases."¹⁶

The most satisfactory reference book in aeronautics that has yet appeared is the **"Handbook of Modern Aeronautics,"*¹⁷ by Arthur W. Judge. It is full of information useful to the designer and builder. **"Applied Aerodynamics,"*¹⁸ by Leonard Bairstow, is for the advanced student and engineer, as is also *Pomilio's "Airplane Design and Construction."¹⁹ **"The Textbook of Applied Aeronautic Engineering,"*²⁰ by Henry

Woodhouse is another of the most noteworthy recent additions to the literature of the subject. **"The Textbook of Aerial Law,"* by the same author covers the legal phases of the subject. A recent book on the engine is the **Textbook of Aero Engines,* by E. Sherbondy and G. D. Wardrop (Stokes, 1920. \$10).

One of the most satisfactory recent books in electricity is *Jackson and Jackson's "Elementary Book on Electricity and Magnetism and Their Applications,"²¹ revised by N. H. Black. It is so excellent as to rank in favor with *Croft's "Practical Electricity,"²² which had reigned supreme since its publication in 1917. Pierce's "Electric Oscillations and Electric Waves"²³ is an advanced mathematical treatise on the theoretical side.

In electrical engineering there is a new edition of the **"Cyclopedia of Applied Electricity,"*²⁴ published by the American Technical Society, which has been improved and brought down to date. The separate sections are now appearing as separate books, as is customary with that publisher. The blueprints in this set add to its usefulness. There is also a new edition of **"Practical Electrician Course,"*²⁵ published by C. N. Caspar Co., Milwaukee, which I have not yet seen, so am unable to say how it differs from the previous edition. If it has been brought down to date, it will be a distinct addition to our resources in electrical engineering, as the previous edition was very useful while it was new.

There are also new editions of **"Sloane's Electrical Handy Book"*²⁶ and **Standard Electrical Dictionary.*²⁷ There is a new edition of *Croft's "Wiring for Light and Power."²⁸ All of his books are practical and much used.

The book in the field of electrical engineering which has received the warmest welcome is *Braymer's "Armature Winding and Motor Re-

⁹ Poynting, J. H., and Thomson, Sir J. J. *Textbook of physics. Electricity and magnetism.* 1914. Griffin. 10s. 6d.

Poynting, J. H., and Thomson, Sir J. J. *A textbook of physics: Heat.* 5th ed. 1919. Griffin. \$5.00.

Poynting, J. H., and Sir J. J. Thomson. *Textbook of physics: Sound.* 1899. Griffin. 8s. 6d.

¹⁰ Hosmer, G. L. *Geodesy.* 1919. Wiley. \$3.50.

¹¹ Breed, C. B., and Hosmer, G. L. *Principles and practice of surveying.* v. 1, 4th ed. 1917. v. 2, 2nd ed. 1915. Wiley.

¹² Harrow, Benjamin. *From Newton to Einstein.* 1920. Van Nostrand. \$1.00.

¹³ Slosson, E. E. *Easy lessons in Einstein.* 1920. Harcourt, Brace and Howe. \$1.35.

¹⁴ Lorentz, H. A. *The Einstein theory of relativity.* c. 1920. Brentano's. 90 c. to L.

¹⁵ Schlick, Moritz. *Space and time in contemporary physics, an introduction to the theory of relativity and gravitation.* 3d ed. Oxford University Press. 1920. \$2.32.

¹⁶ Sloane, T. O'S. *Liquid air and the liquefaction of gas.* 3d ed. 1920. Henley. \$3.00.

¹⁷ Judge, A. W. *Handbook of modern aeronautics.* 1919. McGraw-Hill. \$5.00.

¹⁸ Bairstow, Leonard. *Applied aerodynamics.* 1920. Longmans. \$6.75 to L.

¹⁹ Pomilio, O. *Airplane design and construction.* 1919. McGraw-Hill. \$5.00.

²⁰ Woodhouse, Henry. *Textbook of applied aeronautic engineering.* 1920. Century Co.

²¹ Jackson, D. C., and Jackson, J. P. *Elementary book on electricity and magnetism,* revised by N. H. Black. 1919. Macmillan. \$1.71 to L.

²² Croft, T. W. *Practical electricity.* 1917. McGraw-Hill. \$3.00.

²³ Pierce, T. W. *Electric oscillations and electric waves.* 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$5.00.

²⁴ *Cyclopedia of applied electricity.* 1920. American Technical Society. 8 v. \$29.80.

²⁵ *Practical electrician course.* 1920. C. U. Caspar Co., Milwaukee. \$2.00 each.

²⁶ Sloane, T. O'C. *Electrician's handy book.* New ed. 1920. Henley. \$4.00.

²⁷ Sloane, T. O'C. *Standard electrical dictionary.* 1920. Henley. \$5.00.

²⁸ Croft, T. W. *Wiring for light and power.* 2d ed. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$2.70 to L.

pair."²⁰ It is the most important book yet published on the subject, which is a very important one to practical electrical engineers.

The most recent book in the field of radiotelegraphy is *Edelman's "Experimental Wireless Stations."²¹

For the advanced electrical engineer there is Kapp's "Principles of Electrical Engineering and Their Application. v. 1, Principles; v. 2, Applications."²²

A useful book on direct-current machines is A. S. Langsdorf's "Principles of Direct-current Machines." Second edition. 1919.

There are so many treasures in chemistry, which Professor Stieglitz calls the fundamental science of the transformation of matter, that it is difficult to make a selection.

*Slosson's "Creative Chemistry"²³ is one of the most recent attempts to present the facts of synthetic chemistry to the general reader and is a very interesting book. In his chapter on cellulose he says:

"Instead of nitric acid we may use strong acetic acid to dissolve the cotton. The resulting cellulose acetates are less inflammable than the nitrates, but they are more brittle and more expensive. Motion picture films made from them can be used in any hall without the necessity of imprisoning the operator in a fireproof box where if anything happens he can burn up all by himself without disturbing the audience."

This book and *Hendrick's "Everyman's Chemistry"²⁴ are remarkable for the interesting way in which they are written. The interest is aroused and sustained by the interspersing of chemical jokes which enliven their pages without detracting from their scientific value.

I have given you an example of Mr. Slosson's brand of humor. Now let me give you one of Mr. Hendrick's:

"Dr. Geoffrey Martin tells of a laborer in one of the great German chemical works who fell into a large vat filled with mixed sulphuric and

nitric acids. Some one heard him utter a shout, but no one saw him. And nobody found him. There was no sign of him to be discovered, or of his hair, his hat, his boots, or his clothes or his buttons, or the ladle he was supposed to be carrying. He simply was not. The widow wanted her life insurance, but the adjuster developed the theory that he had gone to America. Yet all opportunity for egress from the works was carefully watched, and the records showed that he was still there. His presence in the vat was proved by the percentage of phosphorous which, as a normal man, he was supposed to add to it, and which, without a man in solution, would not be present. That was the proof of loss."

*Martin's "Triumphs and Wonders of Modern Chemistry"²⁵ is another interesting popular book and is a companion book to his "Modern Chemistry and Its Wonders," published in 1915.

Another valuable book in this class is *"Chemical Discovery and Invention in the Twentieth Century,"²⁶ by Sir W. A. Tilden.

There are many books which are intended as textbooks for school or college. One of the most elementary of these is *"Essentials of Chemistry,"²⁷ by C. E. Dull.

*Hildebrand's "Principles of Chemistry"²⁸ has real freshness and originality of treatment of its subject matter. *"An Introduction to General Chemistry,"²⁹ by H. N. McCoy and E. M. Terry is a more advanced textbook.

*Noyes' "College Textbook of Chemistry,"³⁰ *McPherson and Henderson's "Elementary Study of Chemistry,"³¹ and *Alexander Smith's "General Chemistry for Colleges"³² and *"Intermediate Textbook of Chemistry"³³ are among the smaller one-volume general chemistries.

²⁰ Martin, Geoffrey. Triumphs and wonders of modern chemistry. 1919. VanNostrand. \$3.00.

²¹ Tilden, Sir William A. Chemical discovery and invention in the twentieth century. 1917. Dutton. \$3.50.

²² Dull, C. E. Essentials of chemistry. 1918. Holt. \$1.40.

²³ Hildebrand, J. H. Principles of chemistry. 1918. Macmillan. \$1.75.

²⁴ McCoy, H. N. and Terry, E. M. Introduction to general chemistry. 2d ed. 1920. McGraw Hill. \$3.50. to L.

²⁵ Noyes, W. A. College textbook of chemistry. 1919. Holt. \$2.00.

²⁶ McPherson, William and Henderson, W. E. Elementary study of chemistry. ed. 2. 1917. Ginn. \$1.60.

²⁷ Smith, Alexander. General chemistry for colleges. 2d ed. 1917. Century. \$2.25.

²⁸ Smith, Alexander. Intermediate textbook of chemistry. 1919. Century. \$2.25.

²⁹ Braymer, D. H. Armature winding and motor repair. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$3.00.

³⁰ Edelman, P. E. Experimental wireless stations, their theory, design, construction and operation. 1920 ed. Henley. \$3.00 to L.

³¹ Kapp, Gisbert. Principles of electrical engineering and their application. v. 1, Principles. 1917. v. 2, Application. 1919. Longmans, Green & Co. v. 1, \$4.25; v. 2, \$6.00.

³² Slosson, E. E. Creative chemistry descriptive of recent achievements in the chemical industries. 1919. Century. \$2.00 to L.

³³ Hendrick, Ellwood. Everyman's chemistry. 1917. Harper. \$2.00.

*"The Laboratory Study of Chemistry,"⁴³ by H. R. Smith and H. M. Mess contains a large amount of interesting information.

The *"Condensed Chemical Dictionary"⁴⁴ contains a great deal of useful information in compact form.

The most recent chemical encyclopedia is Ullman's "Enzyklopadie der Technischen Chemie,"⁴⁵ which is in course of publication and of which we have received six volumes.

*Greenfield's "Introduction to Chemical German"⁴⁶ seems to be the most satisfactory of the Chemical German readers. *Patterson's German-English Dictionary for Chemists⁴⁷ is very useful.

There are 1920 editions of two of the most useful comprehensive chemical books: *"Treatise on General and Industrial Inorganic Chemistry"⁴⁸ and *"Treatise on General and Industrial Organic Chemistry,"⁴⁹ both by Molinari. Both are storehouses of useful information.

One of the most recent works in analytical chemistry is Villavecchi's "Treatise on Applied Analytical Chemistry"⁵⁰ in two volumes.

The most recent contribution to physical chemistry is the new edition of Lewis's "System of Physical Chemistry,"⁵¹ in three volumes.

In organic chemistry there is *Stoddard's "Introduction to Organic Chemistry,"⁵² which is characterized by simplicity and directness, the new three volume edition of Cohen's "Organic Chemistry,"⁵³ which is rather a discussion of

selected topics for the specialist than a comprehensive treatise; and the new edition of the Beilstein⁵⁴ of which I believe only two volumes have so far been published.

In inorganic chemistry there is *Alexander Smith's "Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry,"⁵⁵ and *"Experimental Inorganic Chemistry,"⁵⁶ *Mellor's "Modern Inorganic Chemistry,"⁵⁷ which is good and new, and Stahler's "Handbuch der Arbeits-Methoden in der Anorganischen Chemie,"⁵⁸ four volumes which, as the title indicates, deal with methods in inorganic chemistry.

In pharmaceutical chemistry there is the second edition of *May's "Chemistry of Synthetic Drugs,"⁵⁹ and **Sadler, Coblentz and Hostmann's "Textbook of Chemistry."⁶⁰

*Allen Rogers' "Industrial Chemistry,"⁶¹ of which there is a 1920 edition, specializes on methods in use in American industrial plants.

**Dyson's "Manual of the Chemical Plant,"⁶² which is still in process of publication, promises to be of considerable value.

Simmonds' "Alcohol. Its Production, Properties, Chemistry and Industrial Applications,"⁶³ is the most recent publication on that subject.

Recent publications or new editions in different branches of industrial chemistry are **Ellis's "Hydrogenation of Oils,"⁶⁴ the third edition of

⁴³ Smith, H. R. and Mess, H. M. Laboratory study of chemistry. 1918. Holt. \$1.20.

⁴⁴ Condensed chemical dictionary. 1919. Chemical Catalogue Co. \$5.00.

⁴⁵ Ullmann, Fritz. Enzyklopadie der technischen Chemie unter Mitwirkung von Fachgenossen, hrsg. 1914-1919. Berlin. Urban and Schwarzenberg. 6 v. \$27.00 to L.

⁴⁶ Greenfield, E. V. Introduction to chemical German. c1918. Heath. \$1.26 to L.

⁴⁷ Patterson, A. M. German-English dictionary for chemists. 1917. Wiley. \$2.50.

⁴⁸ Molinari, Dr. Ettore. Treatise on general and industrial inorganic chemistry. 2d ed. translated from the 4th rev. and amplified Italian ed. by T. H. Pope. 1920. Blakiston. \$11.90 to L.

⁴⁹ Molinari, Dr. Ettore. Treatise on general and industrial organic chemistry. 2d ed. translated from the 4th revised and amplified Italian ed. by T. H. Pope. 1920. Blakiston.

⁵⁰ Villavecchi, Vittorio. Treatise on applied analytical chemistry. 2 v. 1918. Blakiston. \$5.40 each to L.

⁵¹ Lewis, W. C. M. System of physical chemistry. New ed. 1919. 3v. Longmans. v. 1-2. \$4.50; v.3. \$2.50.

⁵² Stoddard, J. T. Introduction to organic chemistry. 1919. Blakiston. \$1.50.

⁵³ Cohen, J. B. Organic chemistry. 3 v. 2d ed. rev. 1918. Pt. 1. Reactions. Pt. 2. Structure. Pt. 3. Synthesis. Longmans. \$5.50 each.

⁵⁴ Beilstein, Friedrich Konrad. Handbuch der organischen chemie. 1918. Berlin, J. Springer (Stechert). v. 1, \$11.50.

⁵⁵ Smith, Alexander. Introduction to inorganic chemistry. 3d ed. 1917. Century. \$2.60.

⁵⁶ Smith, Alexander. Experimental inorganic chemistry. 5th ed. Century. 1917. \$1.00.

⁵⁷ Mellor, J. W. Modern inorganic chemistry. 1917. Longmans. \$3.00.

⁵⁸ Stohler, Arthur. Handbuch der Arbeits-Methoden in der anorganischen Chemie. 3 v. 1913-1919. Leipzig. Veit and Co. To be in 4 v. v. 1, \$9.00; v. 3. pt. 1, \$9.00; v. 3. pt. 2, \$5.75 to L.

⁵⁹ May, Percy. Chemistry of synthetic drugs. 1918. Longmans. \$3.50. 2d ed.

⁶⁰ Rogers, Allen. Industrial chemistry. 1920. Van Nostrand. ed. 3. \$7.50.

⁶¹ Sadler, S. P., Coblentz, Virgil and Hostmann, Jeannot. A textbook of chemistry intended for the use of pharmaceutical and medical students. 5th ed. c1918. Lippincott. \$4.95.

⁶² Simmonds, C. Alcohol. its production, properties, chemistry and industrial applications. Macmillan. 1919. \$7.50.

⁶³ Dyson, S. S. Manual of chemical plant. 1916-date. Dover Printing and Publishing Co., Dover, England. 2s. 6d. each.

⁶⁴ Ellis, Carlton. Hydrogenation of oils, ed. 2. 1919. Van Nostrand. \$7.50.

⁶⁵ Parry, E. J. Chemistry of essential oils and artificial perfumes. 3d ed. 2 vols. 1918-1919. London, Scott, Greenwood. v. 1. \$5.63 to L.; v. 2. \$3.92 to L.

⁶⁶ Westcott, H. P. Handbook of natural gas. 3d ed. 1920. Erie, Pa. Metric Metal Works. \$3.75.

**Parry's "Chemistry of Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes"⁷⁴⁵ and the third edition of *Westcott's "Handbook of Natural Gas."⁷⁴⁶

Colver's "High Explosives"⁷⁴⁷ contains a mass of material on the subject.

There is a new edition with a supplement of **Cross and Bevan's "Cellulose."⁷⁴⁸

The increased interest in oil and gas has caused the publication of some new books on these subjects, one of the most satisfactory of which is *Snider's "Oil and Gas in the Mid-Continent Field."⁷⁴⁹ Bosworth's "Geology of the Mid-Continent Oil Fields"⁷⁵⁰ is also useful. There are also *Panyity's "Prospecting for Oil and Gas,"⁷⁵¹ and the second edition of Ziegler's "Popular Oil Geology."⁷⁵²

"Non-technical Chats on Iron and Steel and Their Application to Modern Industry,"⁷⁵³ by *LaVerne W. Spring is one of the most interesting elementary popular accounts of the iron and steel industry. Dr. Slosson calls it a model of popular science writing, clear, comprehensive, and abundantly illustrated. There is also the third edition of *Backert's "A. B. C. of Iron and Steel,"⁷⁵⁴ which combines an elementary description of the industry with a directory of manufacturers.

*Sauveur's "Metallography and Heat Treatment of Iron and Steel"⁷⁵⁵ is now in its second edition. The only changes are in the first chapter which deals with the instruments of metallography.

The most recent contributions to the literature of cast iron are **Hatfield's "Cast Iron in the Light of Recent Research"⁷⁵⁶ and the second edition of **Parsons' "Malleable Cast Iron."⁷⁵⁷

⁷⁴ Colver, E. de W. S. High explosives. 1918. Van Nostrand. \$12.50.

⁷⁵ Cross, C. F., and others. Cellulose. New impr. w. supplement. 1918. Longmans. 14s.

⁷⁶ Snider, L. C. Oil and gas in the mid-continent fields. 1920. Harlow Publishing Co. \$12.50.

⁷⁷ Bosworth, T. O. Geology of the mid-continent oil fields. 1919. Macmillan. \$2.00.

⁷⁸ Panyity, L. S. Prospecting for oil and gas. 1920. Wiley. \$3.25.

⁷⁹ Ziegler, Victor. Popular oil geology. 2d ed. 1920. Wiley. \$3.00.

⁸⁰ Spring, La Verne W. Non-technical chats on iron and steel and their application to modern industry. 1917. Stokes. \$2.50.

⁸¹ Backert, A. O., ed. A B C of iron and steel. 3d ed. 1919. Penton. \$5.00.

⁸² Sauveur, A. Metallography and heat treatment of iron and steel. 2d ed. 1918. Sauveur and Boylston. \$7.00.

⁸³ Hatfield, W. H. Cast iron in the light of recent research. 1918. Lippincott. \$3.50.

There is also a third edition of **Rodenhauser's "Electric Furnaces in the Iron and Steel Industry."⁷⁵⁸

Hultgren's "Metallographic study on Tungsten Steel"⁷⁵⁹ is a scientific study of this special steel.

One of the most recent books on non-ferrous alloys is the third edition of **Gulliver's "Metallic Alloys, Their Structure and Constitution."⁷⁶⁰

We now turn to general technology and to such of its branches as are represented by outstanding new books.

*"Trade Foundations Based on Producing Industries,"⁷⁶¹ is divided into six parts: 1. Occupations, 2. Materials, 3. Tools, 4. Operations, 5. Drawings, 6. Prevocational shopwork. It is dedicated to the boy on the fence and aims to help him choose his vocation, and to that end describes the different kinds of occupations and the duties of the different grades of workers in them, giving their comparative importance and sometimes the minimum and maximum salaries of each.

The first parts of the two books by *Dooley, "Applied Science for Metal Workers"⁷⁶² and "Applied Science for Wood Workers,"⁷⁶³ are the same.

There is no satisfactory general technical encyclopedia in English. The best in any language is Lueger's "Lexikon der Gesamten Technik."⁷⁶⁴ It includes many subjects on which it is very difficult to find material elsewhere. It often gives references to other material at the end of articles.

*Baff's "Inventions, Their Development, Purchase, and Sale,"⁷⁶⁵ is a guide to the inventor and should enable more of them to make financial successes of their inventions.

There is a new fourth edition of the *Amer-

⁷⁶ Parsons, S. J. Malleable cast iron. 2d ed. Van Nostrand. 1919. \$3.00 n.

⁷⁷ Rodenhauser, Wm. Electric furnaces in the iron and steel industry. 3d ed. 1920. Wiley. \$4.50.

⁷⁸ Hultgren, Axel. Metallographic study on tungsten steels. 1920. Wiley. \$3.00.

⁷⁹ Gulliver, C. H. Metallic alloys. 3d ed. 1919. Clark, Griffin and Co. 12s 6d.

⁸⁰ Trade foundations based on producing industries: A prevocational textbook by prevocational and vocational directors, instructors and tradesmen. 1919. Guy M. Jones Co. \$1.25.

⁸¹ Dooley, W. H. Applied science for metal workers. 1919. Ronald press. \$2.00.

⁸² Dooley, W. H. Applied science for wood-workers. 1919. Ronald Press. \$2.00.

⁸³ Lueger, O. Lexikon der gesamten Technik. 2d ed. Deutsche Verlage-Anstalt. 8 v. and supplement. v. 1-7., \$18.90; v. 8 and supplement, \$2.70 each.

⁸⁴ Merriman, Mansfield. American civil engineers' handbook. 4th ed. 1920. Wiley. \$6.00.

ican Civil Engineers' Handbook,"⁹⁶ by Mansfield Merriman.

There is also a second edition of *Moore's "Textbook of the Materials of Engineering,"⁹⁷ which is an elementary textbook, and a revision of **Johnson's "Materials of Construction"⁹⁸ which contains so much useful information as to serve as a valuable work of reference.

**Machinery's Encyclopedia,⁹⁹ altho published in 1917, is still of great usefulness.

*"The Chief Engineer's Power Plant Library"¹⁰⁰ is composed of very useful practical manuals on alternating current machinery, steam turbines, boiler fuels and furnaces, power plant piping and pumps in the boiler plant. It can be secured only in connection with a subscription to *Power Plant Engineering*.

*Leutwiler's "Elements of Machine Design"¹⁰¹ and *Nachman's "Elements of Machine Design"¹⁰² are two of the most useful books on that subject recently published.

There is a new 1920 edition of *McShane's "Locomotive Up-to-Date,"¹⁰³ which is a practical book for the practical railroad man.

**Efficiency Railway Operation,¹⁰⁴ by J. S. Haines is a general book on railroad operation and fills a long-felt want.

The two most recent books on refrigerating and pumping machinery, respectively, are both by Arthur M. Greene, jr., the first being **Elements of Refrigeration"¹⁰⁵ and the other, the second edition of **Pumping Machinery."¹⁰⁶

In machine shop practice there are new edi-

tions of some of the most valuable books, a third edition of **The American Machinist's Handbook,"⁹⁷ by Colvin and Stanley; a second edition of **Machine Shop Work,"⁹⁸ by Turner and Perrigo and a seventh edition of **Machine Shop Tools and Methods,"⁹⁹ by W. S. Leonard.

There is also a new book on gages, **Gage Design and Gagemaking,"¹⁰⁰ by Oberg and Jones.

The subject of bridges is represented by a second edition of **Ketchum's "Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete."¹⁰¹

*McDaniel's "Excavation,"¹⁰² *Gillette's Earthwork and Its Cost,"¹⁰³ *Simon's "Dredging Engineering"¹⁰⁴ and *Murphy's "Drainage Engineering"¹⁰⁵ are on closely related branches of engineering.

When we come to automobiles we are again confronted by an embarrassment of riches. The **Vehicle Year Book"¹⁰⁶ is a real contribution to the subject and includes sections on body design, upholstering, accessories, etc.

**The Power Wagon Reference Book"¹⁰⁷ is of equal value for the motor truck and tractor. It contains in dictionary form a vast store of information on motor truck operation, the motor truck in different industries and farm tractors. It can be obtained only in connection with a subscription to *Power Wagon*.

⁹⁶ Greene, A. M., Jr. Pumping machinery. 2d ed. 1919. Wiley. \$4.50.

⁹⁷ Colvin, F. H. and Stanley, F. A. American machinists' handbook. 3d ed. rev. & enl. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$4.00.

⁹⁸ Turner, E. W. and others. Machine shop work. 2d ed. 1919. American Technical Society \$2.25 n.

⁹⁹ Leonard, W. S. Machine-shop tools and methods. 7th ed. 1920. Wiley. \$3.50.

¹⁰⁰ Oberg, E. V. and Jones, F. D. Gage design and gage making. 1920. Industrial Press. \$2.50.

¹⁰¹ Ketchum, M. S. Design of highway bridges of steel, timber and concrete. 2d ed. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$6.00.

¹⁰² McDaniel, A. B. Excavation, machinery, methods and costs. 1919. McGraw-Hill. \$5.00.

¹⁰³ Gillette, H. P. Earthwork and its cost. 3d ed. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$6.00.

¹⁰⁴ Simon, F. L. Dredging engineering. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$2.25 to L.

¹⁰⁵ Murphy, D. W. Drainage engineering. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$2.50.

¹⁰⁶ Vehicle year book: A valuable reference volume for automobile, motor truck, trailer, carriage and wagon manufacturers and distributors. 1920. Ware Brothers Co. \$2.12 to L.

¹⁰⁷ Power wagon reference book: A handbook of practical information for makers, sellers and owners of motor-driven vehicles for commercial and agricultural purposes. 1920. Power Wagon Publishing Co. \$5.00.

¹⁰⁸ Hobbs, G. W., Elliott, B. G. and Consoliver, E. L. Gasoline automobile. 2d ed. rev. 1919. McGraw-Hill. \$3.00.

⁹⁷ Moore, H. F. Textbook of the materials of engineering. 2d ed. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$3.00.

⁹⁸ Johnson, J. B. Johnson's materials of construction rewritten by M. O. Withey and James Aston, ed. by F. E. Turneaure. 1918. Wiley. \$6.00.

⁹⁹ Machinery's encyclopedia. 7 v. 1917. Industrial press. \$36.00.

¹⁰⁰ Chief engineer's power plant library. Power plant engineering, Chicago.

Henschel, O. H., ed. Alternating current machinery. c1918. 15c.

London, W. J. A., ed. Steam turbines. c1918. 15c.

Monnett, Osborn, ed. Boiler fuels and furnaces. c1918. 15c.

Rice, A. L., ed. Power plant piping. c1918. 15c.

Turner, R. E., ed. Pumps in the power plant. c1918. 15c.

¹⁰¹ Leutwiler, O. A. Elements of machine design. 1917. McGraw-Hill. \$4.50.

¹⁰² Nachman, H. L. Elements of machine design. 1918. Wiley. \$2.25.

¹⁰³ McShane, Charles. Locomotive up to date. Rev. ed. 1920. Griffin and Winters. \$5.00.

¹⁰⁴ Haines, H. S. Efficient railway operation. 1919. Macmillan. \$3.20 to L.

¹⁰⁵ Greene, A. M., Jr. Elements of refrigeration. 1919. Wiley. \$4.50 to L.

*"The Gasoline Automobile"¹⁰⁸ by Hobbs, Eliott and Consoliver is probably, besides *Dyke's *Cyclopedia*¹⁰⁹ and the *Pagé books the most useful single general book on the automobile. The new edition is about twice as large as the first. *Dyke's is now in its 12th edition and there are 1920 editions of the Pagé books. Other useful books on the automobile are *Favary's "Motor Vehicle Engineering,"¹¹⁰ *Fraser's "Motor Vehicles and Their Engines,"¹¹¹ and *"Automobile Upholstery,"¹¹² and *Moreton and Hatch's "Electric Equipment of the Motor Car,"¹¹³ the 1920 edition of which in two volumes with blue prints of wiring diagrams.

*Schaefer's "Motor Truck Design and Construction"¹¹⁴ is the most satisfactory work that has yet appeared on the technical end of the motor truck. The economic end is discussed in *Norton's "Motor Truck as an Aid to Business Profits."¹¹⁵

There are many valuable additions to the literature of business. We can mention only a few of the most important or most interesting.

*"Language for Men of Affairs"¹¹⁶ is a most suggestive and useful series, v. 1, dealing with "Talking Business," by J. M. Clapp and v. 2, "Business Writing," by J. M. Lee. *Gowin's "Developing Executive Ability"¹¹⁷ contains many valuable suggestions and much useful material for the business or professional man or woman.

*McCord's "Textbook of Filing,"¹¹⁸ *Secrist's "Statistics in Business"¹¹⁹ and *Haskell's "How to Make and Use Graphic Charts"¹²⁰ are other important new books in the realm of business.

¹⁰⁸ Dyke, A. L. Dyke's automobile and gasoline engine encyclopedia. 12th ed. 1920. A. L. Dyke. \$6.00.

¹¹⁰ Favary, Ethelbert. Motor vehicle engineering; engines (for automobiles, trucks and tractors). 2d ed. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$3.50.

¹¹¹ Fraser, E. S., and Jones, R. B. Motor vehicles and their engines. 1919. VanNostrand. \$2.00.

¹¹² Motor car upholstery. 1920. Hirst-Roger Co. \$2.50.

¹¹³ Moreton, D. P. and Hatch, D. S. Electrical equipment of the motor car. 1920. U. P. C. Book Co. \$3.15 to L. New ed in 2 v. 1. Automobile starting, lighting and ignition systems with 250 blueprint wiring diagrams.

¹¹⁴ Schaefer, C. T. Motor truck design and construction. 1919. VanNostrand. \$2.50.

¹¹⁵ Norton, S. V. Motor truck as an aid to business profits. 1918. Shaw. \$7.50.

¹¹⁶ Language for men of affairs. v. 1. Clapp, J. M. Talking business. Ronald Press. 1920. \$3.60 to L. v. 2. Lee, J. M., ed. Business writing. Ronald Press. 1920. \$4.00.

¹¹⁷ Gowin, E. B. Developing executive ability. 1919. Ronald Press. \$3.00.

¹¹⁸ McCord, J. N. Textbook of filing. 1920. D. Appleton. \$1.91 to L.

Another useful work in this field is H. P. Twyford's "Storing: Its Economic Aspects and Proper methods." (Van Nostrand, 1918, \$3.50.)

In the field of factory organization and scientific management there is a second edition of *Kimball's "Principles of Industrial Organization"¹²¹ and *Merrick's "Time Studies as a Basis of Rate Setting."¹²²

*Link's "Employment Psychology"¹²³ and *Tead and Metcalf's "Personnel Administration" are of special interest to factory and employment managers.

All of us recognize that a great many things cannot be put into books, and we know very well that many things have not been put into books up to the present time.

This was true of many products of wood up to the publication of Brown's "Forest Products."¹²⁴ There you will find the manufacture and uses of many things about which it used to be very difficult to find any material, such as veneers and veneering, cooperage, etc.

Other miscellaneous works which will repay purchase are:

*Blinn, L. J. Practical workshop companion for tin, sheet-iron and copperplate worker. New enl. ed. 1920. Baird. \$2.50.

*Fairfield, H. P., Kenison, Ervin, and Waite, E. B. Blue print reading. 1919. American Technical Society. \$2.00. Contained also in *Cyclopedia of drawing*. 4 v. 3rd ed. 1919. American Technical Society. \$13.00. Also in *Carpentry and contracting*. 5 v. 1919. American Technical Society. \$17.80.

*Kelly, A. A. Expert paint mixer. 1920. McKay. \$1.25 n.

*McElwee, R. S. Ports and terminal facilities. 1918. McGraw-Hill. \$3.50.

*Palmer, R. H. Foundry practice. 2d ed. 1919. Wiley. \$3.00.

*Vigneau, E. R. How to understand the reading of blue print drawings. 1919. Educational institute. \$2.00.

¹¹⁹ Secrist, Horace. Statistics in business. 1920. McGraw-Hill. \$1.58 to L.

¹²⁰ Haskell, A. C. How to make and use graphic charts. 1919. Codex Book Co. \$5.00.

¹²¹ Kimball, D. S. Principles of industrial organization. 2d ed. 1919. McGraw-Hill. \$3.00.

¹²³ Link, H. C. Employment psychology. 1919. Macmillan. \$2.50.

¹²² Merrick, D. V. Time studies as a basis of rate setting. 1919. Engineering Magazine Co. \$6.00.

¹²⁴ Brown, N. C. Forest products, their manufacture and use. Wiley. 1919. \$4.00 to L.

Help for a German Colleague

MANY American librarians will recall the quiet, modest, scholarly Dr. Paul Trommsdorf from his visit to American libraries nearly twenty years ago. Like so many colleagues from other countries who have visited our libraries during the last decade or two, he made scores of friends because of his open, kindly and quiet demeanor and his generous appreciation of all that seemed good and sound in American library administration.

His library, that of the Technical University at Danzig, has since the peace of Versailles been placed in a rather precarious position. Subvention from the German Government has, of course, ceased, and loans and exchanges from German libraries have been materially reduced. Prices of books have increased enormously. We accordingly find an institution with between eleven and twelve hundred students and a large faculty, which prior to the war was doing excellent work, primarily in science and technology, practically deprived of the essentials for growth and development, viz., a fair selection from the current books and periodicals of importance for its chief departments.

The Technical School at Danzig (in reality an university) has its theses and other publications for exchange. It occurred to the undersigned,

on reading a statement of the situation written by Dr. Trommsdorf in the May number of the *Deutscher Volksrat*, that some of our American university and reference libraries, particularly those strong in Science and Technology, might be in a position to do something worth while by aiding a deserving institution in weathering an exceptionally difficult and critical period thru which it is evidently passing. This could be done by extending to it offers of exchange facilities on terms which, while temporarily causing a balance in favor of the Danzig Library, would no doubt later on be equalized as its publications and duplicates gradually became available for exchange purposes.

I write this without the knowledge of Dr. Trommsdorf and without the slightest hint or solicitation on his part, but with the hope that it may in a small way serve to aid this noble and deserving man in his efforts to continue the splendid work being done by him and his library when the war broke over Europe and the world.

Dr. Trommsdorf's address is: Dr. Paul Trommsdorf, Bibliothekar, Technische Hochschule, Danzig-Langfuhr, Germany.

J. C. M. HANSON.

University of Chicago Libraries.

THE A. L. A. TRAVELING BOOKBINDING EXHIBITS

The A. L. A. Bookbinding exhibits have been shown during the past year at twenty-one places, including public libraries, library schools, state, interstate and district meetings, and library institutes. Exhibit Number 2, which is serving the western section, was displayed at the conference of the National Education Association at Salt Lake City July 4 to 10, in connection with the School Library Exhibit.

The number of assignments would have been increased somewhat but for the difficulties of transportation in the early summer, and for the fact of several conflicts in the effort to arrange for special dates as desired.

These exhibits give practical illustrations of approved methods of binding and repair for libraries. Each is composed mainly of books which are mounted on boards convenient for display, with explanatory notes, the boards and

books being compactly fitted into a small metal box which is easily shipped. The receiving library pays transportation charges from the last point, which is the only item of expense in the transaction.

Requests for the loan of these exhibits should be addressed to Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, St. Louis.

THE SMITH-TOWNER BILL

The Smith-Towner Bill, providing for a Bureau of Libraries within the federal Department of Education, which in its present form has been before Congress something over a year, is expected to be brought to a vote at the session which convenes the first Monday in December.

The Chicago Public Library, during the year 1919, circulated 246,266 volumes to 28,160 registered borrowers thru station libraries in industrial plants and business houses.



An Army Library School

A LIBRARY summer school with an attendance of one hundred and sixty-four students is of itself sufficiently unusual to win the librarian's attention, but his interest is the greater when he learns that the student body is composed entirely of men. Such a school was conducted during the month of August by the War Department at Camp Grant, Illinois, under the direction of L. L. Dickerson and Lewis Galantière, director and assistant director respectively, of Army Libraries.

It is significant that a specialized department of the national government has gone so far in its appreciation of the importance of library service as to lend to it one hundred and sixty-four men from a still under-manned establishment. The students were assembled at Camp Grant from the scattered camps, posts, and stations of the Army in the United States and Porto Rico. They were made available for the special school at considerable expense to the War Department and with the idea that men to this number would, upon the completion of their training, be detailed for library service to the Army. It need hardly be explained that we may not expect any but the smallest proportion of these men to assume, when their term of service ends, places in the civil library world as the result of their Army experience. This is not to be considered for some time to come—certainly not unless the War Department determines upon a library school as an annual feature of its special service education. Meanwhile, however, the Department may be commended for taking so courageous and what must be, in its annals, so radical a step as the placing

of its library assistants upon a "special service" basis. Under a General Order, published during October, 1750 "enlisted specialists" were authorized with extra pay; included in this provision is the soldier-librarian.

The aim of the course was to give to enlisted men who were potential librarian-material a knowledge of the broader phases of library administration and some acquaintance with the value and use of books in military service, and to instill in them a love of books and the habit of reading. Instruction was carried on with a view of teaching practical methods of library operation as these apply specifically to problems facing the Army Librarian in a small post. They were called together because the geographical situation of the Army, garrisoned in posts frequently remote from cities and towns, stretching from Panama to Alaska and reaching from Porto Rico to the Philippines, made necessary several hundred library assistants; and because these posts, varying in personnel from less than one hundred to six thousand men, were in the main too small to support the services of civilian librarians.

Simultaneously with the school for soldier-librarians, a series of conferences for civilian librarians was conducted, some forty librarians of the Army attending. They sat in conference daily during the month from eight until ten o'clock each morning. The subjects of their discussion included, among others, the standardization of Army classification and cataloging; loan systems; property accountability and responsibility; forms of requisition; sources of Army funds for the purchase of books, maga-

zines and equipment; unit equipment of small libraries; Army paper work, procedure, channels and etiquette; relation of the civilian librarian to the military establishment; library advertising, and the military value of books and book service. From 10:15 until noon all officers, enlisted men and civilians attended General Staff lectures in the Camp Grant Liberty Theater. These lectures were delivered by the Secretary of War, Major General Leonard Wood, directors of divisions of the General Staff, and a number of civilian educators among whom were Dean Wigmore of Northwestern University, John Erskine of Columbia University, C. R. Mann, chairman of the Civilian Advisory Board to the War Plans Division, and F. P. Keppel, vice-chairman of the American Red Cross and formerly a Dean in Columbia University.

Afternoon sessions commenced at 1:30 and closed at four o'clock. They were devoted to practice work in classrooms, civilian librarians serving as instructor-supervisors. Four classrooms were used for library instruction. A senior instructor and a senior supervisor of practice were charged with the co-ordination of instruction and practice work. Room supervisors were in charge of each classroom with instructors detailed to individual tables where sat six to ten students.

Two morning hours of library lectures were divided into three periods with brief intermissions between lectures. One lecture each morning was devoted to the general subject of library administration, the other two being in most instances lectures on technical features susceptible of demonstration in classrooms. Classroom instruction was immediately allied to the lecture of the morning. Thus, specific points in a morning lecture on the mending and repair of books, or on reference service were given application in practice the same afternoon. Instructors gave close, personal aid to students at their tables, going from one to another to help and encourage the slower men and to put advanced work before students above the average. Students were instructed to exchange no assistance in classrooms among themselves but they were encouraged to appeal as frequently as proved necessary to the instructors for guidance. As a result of this practice, a gratifying confidence in his instructor arose in the mind of each man. This was not only of value in the success of the school but it continues to affect army library service itself, for in very many cases the in-

structor and instructed are serving together at the post or in the corps area from which they came to school.

This "tutorial" or "applicatory" method (as it was dubbed by interested army observers) affected pleasantly and profitably the relations of teacher and student. But it had also the great value of making possible an interesting form of *cumulative* instruction. Lectures and practice work had commenced with hand writing and plain lettering, going forward to classification, cataloging, the value and use of books, and other subjects. Many subjects of instruction were carried along from one day to the next and their progress carefully observed by the instructors. Thus, plain lettering and hand writing were corrected and improved in cataloging; classification was emphasized at the same time, and to both these subjects was brought a consideration of book knowledge. The books which passed under the hands of students were not chosen at random for technical purposes but were carefully selected with a view to value in their respective fields and their popularity in the Army. In the discussion and cataloging of fiction standard and ephemeral authors most read by soldiers were employed. In vocational subjects the books used for collateral reading by army educators were provided; in reference work the same books were used as had previously served for cataloging instruction. Unconsciously, and with repeated handling of the same "best books" students acquired book information with technical practice. They realized very soon that this teaching was of practical worth, that subjects of practical necessity were stressed, and they saw that all subjects converged to a central purpose: the conduct and operation of army libraries.

Daily reports of progress were entered on appropriate forms, and summarized weekly. Written examinations in technical subjects were given, and at the close of the school a review examination in all subjects was held.

In a farewell talk with his instructor one of the students expressed himself in this fashion: "I think that the intentions of the school were very good indeed, and if the boys only keep in their heads just one-third that the overworked instructors have labored to put there the school will have accomplished quite a feat, but it has been like trying to drive a nail into an ivory pool ball to put anything into those cast-iron domes." Pessimism, unlike doubt, is not the be-

ginning of wisdom. As a matter of fact, "cast-iron domes" were rare, and the soldier's comment proves only that it is not alone the professional stylist who may sacrifice verity for a phrase. Willingness, cheerfulness, energy, and, in a very surprising measure, interest abounded. It is worthy of notice that the average of intelligence far outran the average of education. Two or three men had experienced college years; a number owned to secondary education, but in the main these were men who had not graduated from grammar grades and with whom logical thought was not yet the habit. That they were conscious not alone of their educational shortcomings but of the ideal equipment necessary to the professional librarian was made plain by a student who told the men in his barracks that "the school is all right, but to learn the library course in a month is impossible when it took my teacher a college education and two years in a library school to do it." In general, however, students felt that their month had been crowded with interest and certainly with consistent hard work. Few complained of the work, but all agreed that there had been little opportunity during the month to think of other things. They had come to Camp Grant with only an immature idea of what they might expect. After a few days of stern mental effort their minds cleared, their brains functioned to accord with their new problems, and the curious game of thinking a question thru to its solution had for them the same fascination as for all other men who achieve a new slant on life. They took their instruction with pleasure and many "came back for more" coming early to class and remaining after hours to receive individual coaching.

Their service to the army is of two kinds. A minority of the students are placed in large libraries where civilian librarians are in service, as assistants to these librarians. The most of the men returned to small posts as custodians of post libraries where they are in great measure "on their own." Their education is being continued; that of assistants by resident librarians, and that of custodians by corps librarians who are constantly in the field in organization duties.

The school was rich in social features. A service club was established for library students with the usual equipment of books, writing materials, pool tables, victrola, parlor games, comfortable chairs, and other features, and in this club the students held a weekly tea dance for

their instructors and other guests. Baseball games, boxing, and other sports were enjoyed; motion pictures, theatricals, and "smokers" were on the program; a weekly dance in the Camp Grant gymnasium was featured, and the school closed with a picnic and supper on the banks of the Kishwaukee River.

The women librarians, housed in the hospital area, entertained education and recreation officers of various corps on different evenings at dinner, the number of guests averaging twenty or twenty-five at each dinner. Two dances were held each week for them, and on Sunday afternoons tea was served in the intervals of musicals at the Hostess House.

It is necessary in this brief statement to explain that the library school was a single feature of an Education and Recreation Special School conducted during the entire summer at Camp Grant. Education and recreation officers from the entire country were assembled in daily conference, instructors and supervisors of army education gathered to plan programs and discuss methods, a "model school" of one thousand students was established, and recreational demonstration was given in club stewardship, music, dramatics, motion picture operation, athletics, and other features of army recreation. Naturally, the Camp Grant Library served for purposes of library demonstration. Five lectures on Army libraries were delivered by Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Galantière to education and recreation officers, civilian educators and recreational specialists, and students in the special schools.

The War Department library summer school may be said to have fulfilled its mission admirably. Of one hundred and sixty-four students, only eleven were returned to their posts without certificates of satisfactory pursuit of the course. Their value to the army as library assistants remains to be measured by the quality of their performance. Meanwhile, the fact of the presence in the Army of 150 soldiers genuinely interested in library service and owning a true pride in the distinction lent them by their work is of itself, as the Army recognizes, a matter for pride and a significant achievement.

L. G.

"Les Livres à la Guerre," being a translation of Theodore Wesley Koch's "Books in the War" will be published early in December by Champion, Paris. Marshall Foch has written a preface. The edition is limited to 850 copies of which only 400 are for sale.

EXCEPTIONAL PHOTOPLAYS

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures has made the initial selections for a list of "Exceptional Photoplays," which will "include only pictures of outstanding dramatic, artistic, pictorial and instructive entertainment quality."

Pictures are recommended by the Review Committee of the Board; they are then submitted to and discussed with the Committee on Critique by the General Committee of the Board and the New York members of its National Advisory Committee, both groups composed of eminent social workers, educators, writers, ministers and representatives of other professions.

A critique on each photoplay is drawn up, and these will shortly be issued in the form of a bulletin with the title *Exceptional Photoplays*.

The plays thus far chosen are:

GODLESS MEN. From an adaptation of Ben Ames Williams' story of "Black Pawl." Released by the Goldwyn Co. Produced and directed by Reginald Barker.

PASSION. Directed by Ernest Lubitch. Star—Pola Negri. Released by Associated First National Pictures, Inc.

THE SIN THAT WAS HIS. From a story by Frank L. Packard. Directed by Hobart Henly. Released by Selznick. Star—William Faversham.

THE DEVIL'S GARDEN. Adapted from W. B. Maxwell's novel by Whitman Bennett and Kenneth Webb. Produced and supervised by Whitman Bennett. Directed by Kenneth Webb. Released by the Associated First National Pictures, Inc.

RECRUITING FOR LIBRIANSHIP

Many young women are interested in Library work who can not at the present time, for one reason or another, enter library schools. Yet these young women have a definite place in library work and a valuable contribution to make to it. Fortunately several, at least, of the large libraries of the country conduct apprentice classes which are open to both resident and non-resident applicants, thus making available the beginning of formal training to those possessing required personal and educational qualifications. Some of the Library Schools are so affiliated with public libraries that members of

the library staffs may take regulated part time work in the school, thus opening a way for the ambitious, well prepared individual to receive library school training. Inquiry may be made at A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, regarding libraries offering apprentice training to non-local people, as well as regarding library opportunities in general.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The number of volumes in libraries of normal schools thruout the United States increased rapidly from 1900 to 1918, according to statistics of normal schools published in the Bureau of Education *Bulletin* 1919, No. 81.

In 1900 there were in all the normal schools 807,963 volumes; in 1915-16 there were 1,819,034; and in 1917-18, 2,172,627. The increase occurred chiefly in the state normal schools, the figures being as follows: 574,184 in 1900; 1,540,282 in 1915-16; and 1,855,644 in 1917-18. The city and county schools have increased their collections from 39,229 in 1900 to 145,270 in 1915-16; and 163,111 in 1917-18. The number of books in private normal schools decreased during the period: there were 194,550 in 1900; 163,482 in 1915-16; and 153,872 in 1917-18.

The average size of libraries in the state schools has more than doubled, the average for 1900 being 4,993; for 1916, 9,160; and 11,179 for 1918. City and county schools have increased their average from 1,625 in 1900 to 2,332 in 1918; and the average in private schools has also nearly doubled itself, being 1,722 in 1900 and 3,419 in 1918.

Thirty-two state schools, two city schools and two private schools have each more than 16,000 volumes; twenty state schools have between 12,000 and 16,000 volumes, one hundred and fourteen schools have between 1,000 and 12,000 while seventy have libraries of less than 1,000 volumes.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE WEST

The California State Library at Sacramento has been making special efforts since July in trying to keep in touch with people who want positions and libraries that need help. Milton J. Ferguson, librarian, will be glad to put eastern librarians desirous of securing work in California in touch with librarians in need of workers.



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HICKSVILLE CENTER HAS A NEW LIBRARIAN

A GREATER A. L. A.—A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

My dear Miss Tyler:

I have just seen your letter in the new number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and I sincerely hope, as you must, that it will have a large effect in bringing to the A. L. A. the whole-hearted support that the Association should have from the librarians of the country. I hope that my letter, in the same number will have your approval.

The information about a new, rival organization that drifted in to me from different sources, did not strike me as fresh and original news of which you were probably ignorant, and with which you would wish to deal. That must be my apology for not writing you. I have had no personal connection whatever with the promoters of the idea; I have no sympathy whatever with such a plan; and I am, of course, sincerely anxious for its defeat. My opportunities for securing such information are, therefore, naturally limited and are due entirely to the fact that during the past six or eight months I have had close contact with a great many members of the profession. Much of this information was under the usual seal of confidence. In the end, I was free to state the simple fact—but to have given details of names, had I been free to do so, would have been an act of distinct disservice and dis-

loyalty to the A. L. A., because it would have given publicity to the individuals and, possibly, impetus to their project.

But I was aware that the menacing fact, tho probably within the knowledge of many, was not commonly known among librarians, and I thought it necessary to state that undoubted fact, with others, in my Lake Placid talk, in the hope of awakening A. L. A. members to the seriousness of the situation. And I have had such very cordial and interested acknowledgements, coming from those scattered widely over the country, that I believe my object was, in this respect, substantially accomplished. The only hope of dealing adequately with the present difficulties of the A. L. A., with which you are struggling so earnestly, is a full and sympathetic realization of the actual facts of the case on the part of A. L. A. members. And so, I heartily agree that full information will do more towards solving present problems than anything else. This information should be a direct challenge to the loyalty, the intelligence, the heart of every member.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN FOSTER CARR,
Chairman Librarians Council.

THE BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 1919

A VOTE of seventeen leading librarians in the country as to the best books published in the year 1919 for children's shelves of a public library, based on a tentative list selected and presented by the book selection section of the New York State Library, is recorded in the August *New York Libraries*, as follows:

"Roosevelt's Letters to His Children," 17 votes; Benson's "David Blaize and the Blue Door," and Dikken Zwiigmeier's "What Happened to Inger Johanne," 15 votes each; Padraic Colum's "The Girl Who Sat by the Ashes," 14 votes; 13 votes each went to H. B. Beston's "Firelight Fairy Book," George Mac Donald's "At the Back of the North Wind," with illustrations by Jessie Willcox Smith; Frances J. Olcott's "Wonder Garden," L. F. Perkins' "Scotch Twins," Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans," with illustrations by Wyeth, M. R. Parkman's "Fighters for Peace," and E. G. Phillips' "Wee Ann" each gained 12; 11 each went to T. W. Burgess' "Bird Book for Children," Mrs. Canfield's "Refugee Family," Maeterlinck's "Children's Life of the Bee," Geoffrey Parson's "The Land of Fair Play," and E. S. Smith's "Good Old Stories for Boys and Girls;" 10 each to Comtesse d'Aulnoy's "Children's Fairyland," Kingsley's "Water Babies," illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith; H. W. Lanier's "Book of Bravery," second series, and Lindsay and Poulsson's "Joyous Travelers;" 9 each to A. R. Bond's "Inventions of the Great War" and M. C. Davies' "Little Freckled Person;" E. G. Eastman's "Indian Legends Retold," J. H. C. Fabre's "Field, Forest and Farm," P. H. Filmore's "Czecho-Slovak Fairy Tales," E. N. Gates' "Tales from the Secret Kingdom," R. E. Kelley's "Book of Hallowe'en," Cornelia Meigs' "Pool of Stars," J. W. Schultz' "Rising Wolf and His Running Eagle;" while 8 votes were accorded to Margery Bailey's "Seven Peas in a Pod," Baker's "Shasta of the Wolves," E. A. Brown's "Rainbow Island," C. C. Fraser's "Boys' Book of Battles," N. L. Meiklejohn's "Cart of Many Colors," Boyd Smith's illustrated "Mother Goose," Marjorie & H. C. B. Quennell's "History of Everyday Things in English," L. E. Richards' "Joan of Arc," E. L. & A. M. Skinner's "Children's Plays," illustrated by Willy Pogany, and E. S. Smith's "Peace and Patriotism."

LE JOURNAL DES MATHEMATIQUE

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Word has come from the editor of the *Journal de Mathématique* that this important periodical is threatened with death, because of the lack of subscriptions. On account of the rate of exchange nothing is being subscribed for east of the Rhine and the other nations must sustain a publication like this until the return to normal times. This publication needs 120 subscribers at 100 francs to sustain it. At the present rate of exchange this would be but 20 francs more than pre-war prices, which any library receiving this before the war would probably be willing to add to the price.

"Many universities have ceased to send in their subscriptions under the impression that the *Journal* appears no more," says the editor, which suggests that every library receiving this, heretofore, should see to it that its subscription is sent in without further delay.

WILLARD AUSTEN,
Librarian.

Cornell University Library,
Ithaca, N. Y.

FREE ON REQUEST

Mrs. W. C. Newell, 57 Bowdoin Street, Springfield, Mass., has seventy-three copies of "Life, and How to Live It," dealing with health problems, by Aurette Roys Aldrich (copyright, 1901), 186 pp., cloth, which she will be glad to give to the first seventy-three libraries requesting it.

There are available a number of copies of "The Aniline Color Dyestuff and Chemical Conditions from August 1st, 1914 to April 1st, 1917" by I. F. Stone, which will gladly be forwarded to any library upon receipt of a request to that effect. Address: Estate of I. Frank Stone, Room 1222, 111 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS

The New York State Library wishes to call attention to the fact that it is the agent by which State Museum publications are distributed to libraries. It will be well therefore to note that application should be made directly to the Library. Registered libraries of New York State particularly should bear in mind this fact and also that Museum publications while in print are distributed to them upon request.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1920



HOW the Association can make itself most fully representative of and responsive to the whole library profession is a chief problem before the A. L. A. for the coming year. The failure of the Enlarged Program appeal will naturally turn the thoughts of library workers from external relations to internal relations. The public has never been better served except as the service has been limited by the shortage of library assistants, than in the past few years, tho it is a pity that that service cannot be extended as well as further developed, in accordance with the excellent features of that Program. But with a pause in this work, librarians may well turn to the development of the Association itself and particularly to making it absolutely comprehensive of the profession and of definite value to every member. That it is already of value to every member, is absolutely true, but some may question this assertion, and all will admit that there is room for betterment in making the Association absolutely comprehensive and inclusive alike of every branch of the profession.

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THERE has been criticism that the librarians of public libraries not only constitute the body of membership, but too much dominate the control. An analysis of Council membership showed that this criticism had not so much foundation as was thought, yet it remains true that other classes within the profession do have more or less of such feeling. The relations of officers, Executive Board and Council are, of course, determined by the Constitution, but, nevertheless, there are possibilities within the Constitution of meeting some of the criticisms. The proposal that there should be rival tickets for the presidency and other offices does not seem specially happy, as such rivalry might lead to personal disappointment and bitterness, unless there were distinctive lines of policy on which the Association would naturally divide, and in that event, express its mind in a choice between rival candidates. Contests, of course, increase interest in an election, and possibly it might be wise for the Nominating Committee to present

for the Executive Board more names than the number actually to be elected, and also to invite nominations from those interested in special relations of the profession, as the Special Libraries Association, the section of children's librarians, and others. Nominations to-day are pretty sure to be made from those most experienced, and in this respect, most fit to administer, but this does seem to shut the door to the specialists and juniors, who would bring usefully to the Executive Board the experiences and desires of their own constituencies. To make the Executive Board representative solely of special classes, would be a mistake, and to add to the usual membership such representatives, would require further amendment of the constitution. Let us look to the Nominating Committee for the next conference to present to the membership means of choice which would give such an opportunity.

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IT was the original practice of the Association to make the presidency continuous thru several terms, the original incumbent, Justin Winsor, for ten years, Charles A. Cutter, for three years, and William F. Poole, for three years. Since then it has become the unwritten law that a new president should be elected each year, which has the disadvantage that the executive no sooner learns his job and delivers his presidential address, which is practically a valedictory, than he turns over the work to an untrained successor. Under such circumstances, the secretary becomes the permanent executive, but as the servant of the Executive Board, which originates as well as makes absolute decisions, he is less likely to feel free to put forward new policies or original plans. The tradition that the first vice-president follows the president of the year has also its disadvantages, and if the Association could free itself from these traditions, sometimes retaining a president, sometimes not, sometimes promoting the first vice-president, sometimes not, without exciting personal disappointment, that might be the better course. An exception in this direction was made in recent years, when Dr. Putnam was again called to

the chair as National librarian, in connection with the international gathering at St. Louis in 1904.

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IT would be a misfortune, indeed, if the Association should in any way fail to keep a strong hold on the loyalty of librarians of any kind. The joint sessions of the Association with sections or other organizations, and of sections with each other, and the capital idea, worked out at the last conference, of giving a session over to the juniors, are useful means in knitting the whole profession together. They also afford opportunity for the elders and the juniors to meet and know each other, as well as one class to know another class, and such meetings should be held as far as may be possible as general sessions without simultaneous rival meetings. It would be valuable to bring out suggestions on all these points, from out of private talk here and there, into the full light of public discussion in the interval between conferences, and we hope that the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be utilized for such exchange of ideas. Above all there should be thruout the library profession a welcome for new ideas of whatever sort and from whatever source, which might possibly be of value or interest to the profession in its national organization.

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THERE has been some talk of revolts and rival organizations, which have scarcely more basis than talk. The Library Workers' Association, especially, deprecates that it should in any sense be considered other than an organization to take up the special work of fitting places and candidates, a task never fully carried out by the A. L. A. and difficult of achievement. This organization does, however, bring the junior librarians together in specific relationship. On the other hand, suggestion has been made that the chief librarians of great public libraries have problems which invite the establishment of a special organization or club of such librarians. The growth of the Special Libraries Association, as a separate body, has some tendency to divide the profession into classes by the segregation of one class, despite the general friendly feeling of business librarians toward the A. L. A.

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OTHER natural suggestions are for a ballot by mail and for proportional representation, both of which would require amendment of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, many organ-

izations have experimented with mail voting without satisfactory result. Balloting by mail is apt to be as perfunctory as any other sort, unless there is actual division of opinion as to policies or persons, in which case any method of voting will bring out the votes. Proportional representation also would be difficult to work out under the circumstances of the A. L. A. There is nothing, however, to prevent nominations by special classes of librarians, and this is one of the things which should be brought about. A Nominating Committee a few years ago asked each member of the Council to send in nominations for its guidance, and the Committee utilized to considerable extent the suggestions which came from a fair number of answers. If members generally, particularly those interested in special associations, would send their views to the Nominating Committee, even without invitation, that would be a point gained.

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A SOMEWHAT vitriolic note in a co-temporary undertakes to flagellate Mr. Carr for the address which has aroused such discussion, some useful, some useless, and to rebuke the LIBRARY JOURNAL for printing his outspoken tho somewhat exaggerated paper. This is within the right of criticism, but other remarks which seem intended as reflections upon the LIBRARY JOURNAL may mislead younger members of the A. L. A., as well as puzzle the elders. The present editor has remained in active service in relation with the JOURNAL and the A. L. A., except during absence abroad, since the beginnings of both, and the reference to a subsidy from the A. L. A. to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, as well as to the lesson of 1905-1907, is quite beyond his ken. It seems necessary again to make clear that the LIBRARY JOURNAL preceded the A. L. A. and was indeed the immediate occasion of its inception, and that instead of receiving a subsidy from the A. L. A., it has continuously made a considerable and unrequited outlay in behalf of the A. L. A. and the library profession as a labor of love and professional pride, having no commercial interest behind it. The only pecuniary relation to which this imputation can refer would seem to be in the fact that for many years the A. L. A. *Proceedings* were edited and prepared in this office, without cost to the A. L. A., which paid only for the composition, paper and printing of its edition of the *Proceedings*, then published much more promptly than since, and without trenching on the time of the salaried employees of the Association. It may seem that honesty would suggest further explanation from our co-temporary.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

DURING the week of January 17 Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian, Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio, will introduce the new required senior course on the library and the community in five lectures which will be followed by a series of weekly seminars in charge of a member of the faculty. This course takes the place of the community study which for some years has been accepted as an alternative for the original bibliography. To what the library ought to know about the community will be added something of what the community ought to know about the library. The State, County and Township, as well as the City, will be investigated and surveyed wholly from the library standpoint as fundamental preparation for any systematic library work.

The senior elective course on School Library Work will be given during January and February. Miss Vought, state inspector of school libraries, will be in charge and will be assisted by two or three librarians engaged in high school and normal school work.

Visiting lecturers during the month were: Arne Kildal, B. L. S. 1907, librarian of the Public Library, Bergen, Norway, who is on leave of absence in this country for publicity work in connection with the Norwegian Legation at Washington, who gave an illustrated talk on Norwegian libraries, October 23; and W. R. Eastman, who gave his usual course of six lectures on library buildings, November 4-10.

During the week of November 15 while the course in bookbinding was under way, the students had an opportunity to study the A. L. A. Bookbinding Exhibit which was on display in the school rooms.

Margaret S. Williams, who joined the faculty in September, has been made an honorary member of the class of 1921.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Vice-director.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE annual reception given by the Graduates' Association to the incoming class was held on Thursday evening, November 4th. There were nearly ninety present including representatives of all the classes from 1901 to 1921, with the exception of 1896, 1907, 1911 and 1912.

Both the library staff and the school faculty

were greatly grieved to learn of the sudden death on November 1st of Anna M. Neuhauser, class of 1915, librarian of the Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Municipalities, Harrisburg, Pa., who was for a few months a member of the cataloging department here. Miss Neuhauser organized the library of the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., and was its librarian for a year. She was made librarian of the Bureau of Municipalities in January, 1917, and while there she was appointed assistant at Camp Hancock, being the first woman appointed in a camp library, and she served with distinction there thruout the war.

Dr. Frank P. Hill of the Brooklyn Public Library gave the first lecture of the season on November 9th.

The school has been inspected by Dr. C. C. Williamson who is undertaking a survey of library schools in behalf of the Carnegie Institution.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

IN connection with its advanced courses the School announces arrangements with other institutions in New York City whereby its own work may be supplemented, with advantage particularly to students who wish to prepare to conduct libraries of a special nature. There arise from time to time cases in which, in addition to such subjects in library economy as are treated in the advanced courses, students wish to pursue courses of broad professional and administrative interest, such as are of importance to social workers, research workers, business men or others, as well as to librarians; or to take courses in specific subjects, or in the literature and bibliography of those subjects. For example, the study of population problems, public administration, and accounting is of value in certain forms of library work, whereas a student planning to take charge of a library devoted to history, engineering, or languages, might require to pursue such study as would give him at least the equipment of a graduate student in the subject concerned. Thru arrangements with Columbia University and with the New York School of Social Work, assurance is now given that anything available needed by a student, assuming that he is qualified to meet the requirements for the individual courses concerned, can be secured. Credit toward the diploma, up to a certain

amount, will be granted by the school for such study.

Frédrik Hjelmqvist, Director of the State Library Commission of Sweden, spoke to the School on October 13th, telling of library conditions in Sweden and the work of his Commission. On November 3rd, Amélia Josephine Burr read selections from her poems at the Wednesday afternoon social hour. A meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association was held after the social hour on Wednesday, November 10th.

E. J. REECE,
Principal.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The chief excitement of November has been the Bazaar held at the College on November 5-6 for the benefit of the Simmons College Endowment Fund. The Alumnae were primarily responsible for the affair, tho every undergraduate lent her aid, and the instructional side was presented by the faculty thru exhibits and demonstrations. Tho full returns are not in, we know we have gone beyond that objective, which was five thousand dollars.

The exhibits of the Schools were of uncommon interest, especially those of the Schools of Social Service and of Public Health Nursing. In the Library School Room one of the features which attracted most attention was the fine A. L. A. book-binding exhibit, prepared by the St. Louis Public Library, and generously lent us for the occasion. The Library Work Room was turned into a children's room, with the aid of Miss Jordon, where graduates of the School told stories in the afternoon and evening. There were more "grown-ups" than children, however, to hear Miss Currin, Miss Damon, and Miss Burgess.

The Seniors gave an "occasional" library play, staged in the Library itself, each afternoon and evening.

The Book Caravan of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls camped in front of the College to sell books for our benefit, and was visited by many of the Bazaar patrons.

The School was much indebted to prominent publishers, including Houghton Mifflin; The Atlantic Monthly Company; Little, Brown; Small, Maynard, of Boston; and Harper's, Century, Doran, Boni and Liveright of New York, and Hunting of Springfield, who permitted us to display and sell a collection of about one hundred titles, selected from their publications, to illustrate that part of the Book selection course which deals with the study of publishers.

One shelf of particular interest held books autographed for us most graciously.

The pamphlet "Books and a Vocation," which was distributed, carried to a good many Bazaar visitors an idea of librarianship as a career.

The Massachusetts Library Club meeting at Worcester was attended by most of the Library School staff, and by some of the students.

Mary Raymond, M. A. Acadia College, and B. S. Simmons, 1916, has been sent abroad for a year by Mr. Archer Huntington to study manuscripts in the British Museum, with possible excursions to Paris and Madrid.

JUNE R. DONNELLY,
Director.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

SABRA W. Vought, instructor of School Libraries under the New York State Department of Education, spoke to the School on November 3rd on school library conditions in New York State.

Story-telling practice work by the Senior Class in the various city centers will begin on December 1st.

In connection with Children's Book Week an exhibit of finely illustrated editions of Children's books was arranged by the Senior Class under the direction of Miss Doane.

The Library is inaugurating a series of teas to be given on the first Thursday afternoon of each month. These are to include the faculty and both classes of the Library School, the University Library staff, students registered in the Library School but still pursuing studies in the Liberal Arts college, and former students and graduates of the Library School residing in Syracuse.

ELIZABETH G. THORNE,
Vice-Director.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO LIBRARY SCIENCE COURSES

THE University of Buffalo library science courses opened on September 27th. Thirty-eight students are registered in the different courses. Six are graduates of Smith, Elmira, Buffalo, Trinity, and Mount Holyoke, and seven others have had a year of college work. Lectures are given at the Buffalo Public and Grosvenor Libraries. Practical work is done at the Buffalo (10 students), Grosvenor (11) the Society of Natural Sciences (4), Technical High School (1), Masten Park High School (4), University of Buffalo (1) libraries. Eight are from outside of Buffalo, including one from Pennsylvania, one from Kentucky, and one from Russia. Twelve have had previous library experience.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE students are scheduled each week for a lecture course on "The Appreciation of Art" by Henry Turner Bailey at the Cleveland Museum of Art. The course in Loan Systems is being given by Bertha R. Barden, of the Cleveland Public Library. During October Arne Kildal, Librarian of the Public Library, Bergen, Norway, lectured at the School on Library Work in Norway. Zana K. Miller of the Library Bureau, spoke informally on some of her experiences as librarian of a small public library, and Walter Solomon, head of the Settlement of the Jewish Educational Alliance, discussed Settlement Work.

Children's Book Week was observed by two lectures by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen on "Poetry for Children" and "Fairy Tales, Old and New," the latter being given to a large public audience at the Museum of Art. Mrs. Thomsen also gave individual instruction on "The Art of Story Telling" to the students in the course in Library Work with Children.

During Book Week the students had the opportunity of hearing Edgar Lee Masters and Lucy Fitch Perkins speak at the Book Fair of Halle Bros.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Director.

ATLANTA LIBRARY SCHOOL

SARAH C. N. Bogle gave two lectures to the school on November 15th, one on Children's work and the other on the Library and the schools.

Mary Eileen Ahern spoke the same day on "Our Inheritance," in which she gave sketches and personal impressions of outstanding people in the library profession and which proved so interesting that she was asked to continue the next day.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Director.

SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS LIBRARIANS

THE School For Business Librarians, conducted by Adelaide R. Hasse in the Washington School For Secretaries, Washington, D. C., opened November 4, 1920. The purpose of the school is to fit librarians to give service to business organizations by selecting, collecting and indexing information useful to a particular industry.

The registration consisted of five for the first term. Three of the special libraries of the District of Columbia are represented by young women who have had library training and experience. Most of the members of the class are en-

gaged in library work in Washington and for that reason it was found necessary to give the course at night. The work is practical and the student is enabled to put into the actual practice of his own work the help and advice of the school.

At present the class is gathering material for a bibliography on one of the basic industries and at the same time making a thoro study of the sources of information in that industry. Galloway's "Office Management" has been read in class, and Duncan's "Commercial Research" will be used as a text book.

ADELAIDE R. HASSE,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A COURSE of thirteen lectures on Children's Literature is being given by Miss Smith, Miss Endicott, and Miss Carnegie, preparatory to the course in Library Work with Children in the second semester. On November 6, William A. Jordan, a Pittsburgh attorney, gave his first lecture in a series of four on Parliamentary Procedure.

The students began their practice work in the branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, September 27. In addition to this each student is scheduled for practice in the conducting of Children's Clubs.

The Pittsburgh chapter of the Alumnae Association organized in 1919 now has a membership of seventy-five.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,
Principal.

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

DURING the session of the State Convention of the Missouri Library Association, held in St. Louis, October 27-29, the students had the opportunity of hearing the following subjects discussed:

"The Librarian's Opportunity Today," by Miss Bogle; "Possibilities of Library Extension Work in Europe," by Mr. Severance; "What County Libraries Would Mean for Missouri," by Mr. Bundy, and "Recent Worth While Books," by Miss Doud. Miss Bogle also addressed the school on "The Relation of Library and School."

During Children's Book Week, October 15-20, the students visited the exhibits and special sales of children's books at the Grand Leader book shop and the Arcade book store and also had access, for purposes of study and comparison, to the sample collections sent by these and other stores for exhibition in the main delivery hall of the Central Library building.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE fifteenth year of the School opened September 20 with an enrollment of 23 students, the average size of the classes in the history of the School. Eighteen have had some college training, from one with graduate work and six with bachelor's degrees, to eleven with one to three years of undergraduate study; six have had short courses in library training; fifteen have had library experience varying in amount from one to five years; seven, teaching experience, four, business experience. The registration represents eleven from Wisconsin, four from Illinois, three each from Indiana and Minnesota, and one each from Iowa, Kansas, New York, North Dakota and Norway.

Mr. Lester has succeeded Mr. Dudgeon as director of the School and Miss Hazeltine after a year's leave of absence, has resumed her duties as preceptor. Miss Merrill is giving the course in Lending, and Mrs. Davis has succeeded Mr. Lester as instructor in Reference, also is temporarily conducting the course in Book Selection.

During the meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association in Madison, October 11 and 12 the regular schedule was largely suspended, the students attending the sessions devoted to County Extension, Salaries and Certification, School Library Work. They had the privilege also of hearing Dr. Leete of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The trip taken last year by the class to study the Book Fair at Marshall Field's proved so worth while that it was repeated this fall. The class accompanied by Miss Hazeltine spent two days at the Fair which is a liberal course in publishing houses, publicity and exhibitions, to say nothing of the books themselves. Before making the trip introductory lectures were given on the making of books and on the history of Publishing in America. After the Fair a round table was devoted to a discussion of facts, impressions, the printed matter collected and other features. The students made a hurried inspection of the Chicago Public Library.

As in other years the School correlates with various departments in the University, and already its courses, especially that of Book Selection, have been enriched with lectures by Professor Bleyer, director of the School of Journalism; Professors Paxson, Fish and Chase of the History Department, and Dr. Schafer of the Historical Library; Professor MacGregor of the Department of Political Science is giving the lessons in Parliamentary procedure.

MARY E. HAZELTINE,
Preceptor.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

THE Winter School of eleven weeks will open on January 3rd, and conclude on March 18th.

The courses are: Bookbinding, in charge of W. Elmo Reavis, first two weeks; Cataloging and Classification, Ina Forrest Nelson, third to seventh weeks inclusive; The Business Library, Louise B. Krause, last four weeks; Reference and Documents, Lillian Dickson, first four weeks; Book Selection (Mr. Daniels), Periodicals (Mabel F. Faulkner), and School Libraries, fifth to seventh weeks inclusive; Library Handicraft, Mrs. Faulkner, eighth week; and Filing and Indexing, Virginia Fairfax, last three weeks.

For the eleven weeks the fee is \$40. For any one subject or a selection of subjects, the fee will be quoted on request. For catalog course and for bookbinding, allow \$2 each extra for materials.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Riverside Library Service School, Riverside, California.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

FRANKLIN K. MATHIEWS, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, spoke to the school on boys' reading Oct. 29th. Several of the students interested in children's work will spend an afternoon during Children's book week in the bookstores, to suggest books to purchasers.

A special lecture on the Henry E. Huntington Library by George Watson Cole added interest to the Book history course, and later the school will have opportunity to make use of the rich collection, as the library at San Marino is shortly to be opened to the public.

The third outside lecturer of the month was John Collier, Americanization director of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing. He spoke of the library's share in Americanization and the use that clubwomen and specialists would make of bibliographies. The following week, as a part of their work in subject bibliography the students prepared lists of books and articles relating to foreign-born residents of California, Stevenson, Schliemann, John Muir, Schumann-Heink and others, for the use of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

MARION HORTON, *Principal.*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

TWO new students have entered the Library School, making a class of fourteen, of whom six are graduate students.

W. E. HENRY, *Director.*

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MIDWINTER MEETING

Tentative plans for the program of the Council meeting provide for the two following open meetings:

On Tuesday afternoon December 28th, a joint meeting of A. L. A. Council and League of Library Commissions. Subject: Sources and Responsibilities for Public Library Revenues.

On Wednesday afternoon, December 29th, an open Council meeting. Subject: The Field and Function of a National Professional Organization.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. met in Chicago on October 11th. Present: Miss Tyler, Miss Tobitt, Miss Eastman, Miss Krause, Mr. Root, Mr. Utley, and Mr. Meyer; also the Secretary, The Assistant Secretary and (part of the time) the Treasurer.

Mr. Utley, Chairman of the Finance Committee presented a report on various audits of funds and recommended their adoption. The report was adopted.

The Secretary reported that an audit had recently been completed covering all funds of the American Library Association, and that the auditors had been asked to make recommendations as to the method of handling the A. L. A. funds and the method of keeping accounts.

It was voted that the Secretary be requested to supply the members of the Executive Board with monthly financial statements covering all funds.

The Board by several formal resolutions provided for the transfer of all War Service Funds to the Treasurer; for the disposal of securities belonging to these funds from time to time as may be necessary by a committee consisting of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Treasurer and the Secretary; for the bonding of officers and employees of the Association in such amounts as may be authorized by the Finance Committee, and for the transfer of the "Books for Everybody" Fund to the Treasurer.

On the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee, consisting of Mr. Strohm, Miss Krause and Mr. Root, the Board voted:

That the Secretary notify all regional and state directors that the activities of the Enlarged Program campaign will terminate November 30th and that a detailed statement of receipts,

accompanied with all pledges in proper legal form, must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than December 10th.

That the Secretary notify all regional and state directors that from and after October 20th no further expense on account of the campaign shall be incurred and that unexpended balances be remitted to the Secretary at once, accompanied by a detailed statement of all expenditures.

(Three special resolutions were passed modifying this last resolution slightly to meet special conditions in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York City; but in all cases the campaign is to end not later than December 1st.)

That until the end of the campaign all American Library Association members be urged to do their utmost to secure contributions to the fund in order that pressing needs of the American Library Association may be provided for. While no American Library Association funds are hereafter available for campaign expenses, the Executive Board hopes that the best asset in any campaign, namely volunteer service, will be available and active in soliciting funds for the needs and future activities of the American Library Association.

That the Finance Committee be requested to make a report to the Executive Board as to the proper distribution, use or investment of funds resulting from the Enlarged Program; of donations made for special purposes and the expenses that are chargeable against the fund; that it also be requested to prepare a budget for all activities and for meeting all obligations of the American Library Association during the year 1921 and to submit such budget to the Executive Board (and such part of it as pertains to the publishing activities, also to the Publishing Board) by mail as soon as possible, and in any case not later than December 10th.

The Committee on Ways and Means was continued in power.

The Committee on the Transfer of Library War Service Activities, consisting of Mr. Meyer, Miss Tobitt and Mr. Milam, presented its report. The report, which was printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 15, was adopted. The Committee was continued with power.

The report of the Committee on Certification, Standardization and Library Training, also printed in our last number, was presented by Miss Tyler and it was voted:

That the Executive Board accept the report

of the special Committee on Certification, Standardization and Library Training which was presented to the American Library Association Council at Colorado Springs and that recommendation four ["That, pending constitutional provision for such a board, the Executive Board of the American Library Association be instructed to appoint a special committee of nine members to be constituted substantially as outlined in the foregoing report"] be adopted.

A letter of September 28th from Mr. Ranck, chairman of the Joint Committee of Seven was read to the Board. The following resolution presented by Miss Krause was approved and adopted:

Whereas the Committee on Enlarged Program on February 25, 1920, created with the approval of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. and the Executive Committee of the Special Libraries Association a Committee known as the Committee of Seven, whose function is to give advice and approval on all work done under the Enlarged Program that concerns business and industrial libraries, and

Whereas the special appeal for funds by means of which this work was to be undertaken has not yet provided funds for carrying on the Enlarged Program,

Therefore be it resolved by this Board in session October 11, 1920: That the Chairman of the Committee of Seven be requested to notify the members of the Committee of Seven of the existing situation and of the sincere regret of the Board that in consequence it becomes necessary to discharge the Committee of Seven, and

Be it further resolved; That the President of the A. L. A. be requested to confer with the President of the Special Libraries Association as to the advisability of the President of each Association appointing annually a committee of three from its membership, the duties of which committees shall be to confer as to appropriate activities which might be jointly undertaken by both Associations.

Disposal of Securities: The Secretary reported that Liberty Loan Bonds in the War Service Fund, par value \$25,200 were sold by the American Security & Trust Company on August 11th, the net proceeds being \$21,532.80; and that bonds to the par value of \$55,050 were sold on September 24th, the net proceeds amounting to \$48,965.26.

Publishing Activities: Letters were read from Mr. Dana, and Miss Marvin commenting on the vote of the Executive Board on June 4th providing for the making of a contract with a publisher to become the official publisher of the American Library Association.

Voted: That the Board reconsider the action taken at the June 4th meeting regarding the contracting with a publisher to become the official publisher of the American Library Association. (This motion was made by Miss Tobitt and seconded by Miss Eastman.)

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, on January 3, 1920, the following resolution was adopted by the Executive Board, namely, voted:

That the Publishing Board be guaranteed the amount of \$600 or as much thereof as may be necessary to meet the cost of a survey and report on publishing activities:

That any suggestions that may come in from members of the Executive Board on the proposed examination and survey of publishing activities be submitted to the Publishing Board; and whereas on June 4, 1920, the Executive Board adopted the following resolution:

"Voted: That the Executive Board, following the recommendation made by Mr. F. G. Melcher and transmitted to it by the Publishing Board, contract with a publisher to become the official publisher of the American Library Association" and whereas question has been raised as to the right of the Executive Board under the Constitution to take such action, and whereas the question of policy involved has been referred by the American Library Association to the Council, and whereas the Executive Board has voted to reconsider and the motion is now before the Board:

Therefore be it resolved: That the motion be laid on the table until action has been taken by the Council, and be it further resolved: That the Publishing Board be notified of this section.

Distribution of Surplus Books: On recommendation of the Secretary it was voted:

That the surplus war service books in the New York Dispatch office, estimated at 35,000, be offered to State Library Commissions or Extension Departments, or other state activities selected last winter for the previous book distribution, (subject to such changes as may seem advisable); with the understanding,—

1st—That the books are to be distributed in approximately the same proportion as formerly.

2nd—That the use of the books be left to the discretion of the State Agencies, the same suggestions to be made, however, as formerly.

3rd—That the books be sent only to those states in which agencies can be found which are willing to pay the transportation charges.

The following persons were appointed as the American Library Association representatives on the Board of Directors of the American Library in Paris, Inc.: C. L. Seeger, Charles Cestre, A. S. V. Blunt, Judge W. V. R. Berry

and Miss Anne Morgan. The President was authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur.

Membership Campaign: After much discussion of the desirability of increasing the membership of the American Library Association, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the membership of the American Library Association has not kept pace with the development of libraries and the increase in the number of persons engaged and interested in library work,

Therefore, be it resolved: That the Executive Board urges upon the individual members of the Association the importance of making every possible effort to increase the membership and thus strengthen the Association, extend library work and encourage professional co-operation.

Headquarters: The Secretary reported that Mr. Roden has very cordially consented to allow the American Library Association headquarters to remain in its present room in the Chicago Public Library.

Place of Meeting: Voted: That the next meeting of the Executive Board be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday, December 18, 1920.

CARL H. MILAM,
Secretary.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE FINANCIAL REPORT

July 1-Sept. 30, 1920

Balance, General Director's
Fund, July 1, 1920....\$7,741.13
In hands of librarians and
agents70,896.58 \$78,637.71

Balance, American Security
and Trust Co.
Cash\$30,614.67
Liberty bonds, etc. ...211,835.75
242,450.42

Received, Enlarged Program Com-
mittee 25,000.00
" Interest 611.85
" A. L. A. Treasurer..... 3,500.00
" Interest coupons 1,678.75
Balance, Treasurer's Fund 3,029.79
Received, Treasurer's Fund 2,000.92
Total\$356,909.44

Expenditures—

Hospitals ..\$16,886.79
Blind 950.08
Merchant
Marine .. 25,585.68
Ex-Service .. 2,494.96
Industrial .. 1,521.39
Paris 9,675.14

Insular Pos-
sessions
and other
Overseas . 18,577.52
Navy 1,750.00
Headquar-
ters and
general ex-
penses 62,714.60
Total expenditures, Li-
brary War Service....140,156.16
Total expenditures,
Treasurer (trans-
fers) 3,642.45
Loss from sale of Liber-
ty Bonds 9,751.94
Balance on
hand, Secre-
tary's Fund 4,952.50
Balance on
hand, Li-
brarians and
Agents 64,140.90*
Balance on
hand, Amer-
ican Security
and Trust
Co., Cash .. 1,291.48
Balance on
hand, Amer-
ican Security
and Trust
Co., Liberty
Bonds131,585.75
Balance on
hand, Treas-
urer's Fund 1,388.26
Balance on
hand, Oct. 1,

1920203,358.89

Total\$356,909.44

*For purposes of bookkeeping, this is shown as a balance on hand. Actually, however, very little of it is returnable.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ENLARGED PROGRAM CAMPAIGN EXPENSES, JULY 1-OCT. 1, 1920 July

Receipts

Balance reported by Committee on
Enlarged Program, June 30\$68,530.50
Interest shown by auditor's report,
to June 30 1,098.43

Actual cash in bank June 30..... 69,628.93
In hands of regional and state direc-
tors, July 1 28,176.09
In hands New York office, petty cash 972.30

Total\$98,777.32

Disbursements	
Balance in hands regional and state directors, July 31	\$23,760.78
New advances to regional and state directors	1,714.95
In hands regional and state directors, July 31	25,475.73
In hands New York office, July 1st	972.30
Refunded or reported spent in July	547.30
In hands Headquarters and New York City Campaign Director, July 31st	425.00
Expenditures in field, reported in July....	4,415.31
National Headquarters and New York City expenditures	12,088.41
Balance in Bank, July 31st	56,372.87
Total	\$98,777.32

"BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY" FUND

Collections and Pledges.	October 1, 1920
Cash	\$32,750.51
Pledges	36,410.35
Total	\$69,160.86

August 1-September 30

Receipts	
August 1, Cash in bank	\$56,372.87
Interest	702.33
In hands regional and state directors Aug. 1	25,475.73
In hands Headquarters and New York City, petty cash	425.00
Proceeds, sale of furniture	142.45
	\$83,118.38

Disbursements	
In hands regional and state directors, Aug. 1....	\$25,475.73
Refunded	683.92

24,791.81

New advances	4,265.49
--------------------	----------

In hands regional and state directors, Sept. 30	\$29,057.30
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In hands Headquarters and New York City, petty cash Aug 1....	425.00
Refunded	325.00

In hands New York City, petty cash	100.00
Refunded to Library War Service	25,000.00
Headquarters and New York City expenditures, Aug.....	3,892.97
Headquarters and New York City expenditures, Sept.	3,493.07
Balance	21,575.04
	\$83,118.38

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Librarians to whom last year's meeting place of the National Education Association, Salt Lake City, was inaccessible, will welcome the news that the initial meeting of the reorganized National Education Association is to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, during the first week in July.

At this Des Moines meeting will occur the first session of the new representative assembly, created by a change in the by-laws at the Salt Lake City meeting last July in order to put the Association on a democratic basis. The active membership of the Association, which has grown within recent years from 7000 to over 60,000, promises to exceed 100,000 before the 1921 meeting.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held in Cleveland, October 5-7, 1920, with an attendance of 350. This meeting was, in point of numbers, and in the spirit of enthusiasm which prevailed throughout, one of the most successful ever held in Ohio.

President Joseph L. Wheeler, in opening the convention, expressed the pleasure of the Association at the privilege of meeting in Cleveland and the opportunity of seeing the work of one of the finest library systems in the country. He then gave a survey of library conditions in Ohio which was printed in the November 1 LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Following the reports of various officers and committees Elima A. Foster, head of the Department of Philosophy and Religion, Cleveland Public Library, and secretary of the A. L. A. section on Religion and Theology, gave an interesting and helpful talk on "Religious Books in To-day's Libraries," using in her discussion

questionnaires previously sent out. She showed wide possibilities for the library's usefulness in this field, and urged greater attention to the building up of religious collections and to publicity methods for arousing interest in them.

The opening address of Tuesday evening session was given by the Honorable Theodore E. Burton, who paid high tribute to librarianship as a calling, saying that never was library work of more importance than now, and emphasizing the library's part in the education of the adult foreigner and its place in moral education. Following this came "The Loan Desk from Both Sides," a paper given in her charming manner by Jennie M. Flcxner, head of circulation work, Louisville Public Library, in which she discussed the relation of the loan assistant and the public, and the librarian and assistants, and the evening closed with a reception by the trustees and staffs of the various Cleveland Libraries.

The Wednesday sessions were held in the beautiful Cleveland Museum of Art. Mr. Frederick Allen Whiting, Director of the Museum, described most interestingly the work of the Museum and gave a cordial invitation to Ohio librarians to use its resources, offering annual passes to any who might be able to visit it frequently.

Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, in his talk on "Adult Education," showed the responsibility of the library for the million boys and girls from fourteen to sixteen who every year leave school. He said that reading courses on every subject should be available thru the A. L. A., State Associations and the local library to those who want them.

"Books and the Citizenship of Tomorrow" was the topic of Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde, president of the Special Libraries Association, in which he urged the library to make itself useful to the city departments and officials, to keep in close touch with the city council and the civic work of the community.

William J. Hamilton, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission, followed with an able discussion of "County Library Legislation," a subject of utmost importance in view of the present situation in Ohio.

The afternoon was given over to section meetings as follows: College and Reference Section, led by Azariah S. Root; Special Libraries Section, led by Alta Claflin; Loan Work, led by Anna M. Tarr; Small Libraries Section, led by Alice S. Tyler; School and Children's Work, led by Annie S. Cutter.

Following the afternoon session a most enjoyable reception and tea was given by Western Reserve University at Haydn Hall, College for Women.

At the Association dinners, in Beccwith House, Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which a large number participated, the Association was addressed by Alice S. Tyler, president of the A. L. A.

The evening meeting was opened by Mrs. Theresa West Elmendorf, who with the subject "The Golden Books" led us delightfully into the realms of fancy. She said there should be more effort in the library to show the real charm that books possess.

Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art, spoke on the library as an influence for art, outlining various practical methods for art work in the library. Some of these were:—The use of book jackets and other pictures in color on appropriate mounts; The posting of "seeing lists" directing attention to best illustrated books; The making of an "alphabeticon" or collection of things arranged alphabetically, on colored mounts; the utilization of the enthusiasm of local camera fiends and co-operation with the teacher of drawing. Mr. Bailey called attention to the "Handbook of Art in our Own Country" compiled for the General Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Everett W. Pattison.

The closing address of the evening was given by Mr. Burton E. Stevenson of Chillicothe, European representative of the A. L. A., who spoke on "Some Results of Library War Service," impressing upon us that we maintain the same high standard of service as manifested during the war.

The Thursday morning session, at which Mr. Wells L. Griswold, trustee of the Youngstown Public Library presided, was devoted to legislative problems and unfinished business. The points discussed on the previous day by William J. Hamilton, of the Indiana Commission, were gone over carefully by the trustees and librarians in the revision of the county law, which is to be introduced in January. Among other revisions is a minimum tax, compulsory action on the part of the Commissioners, certification of trained librarians, and ample provision for the various forms of contract. Special interest was attached to the discussion of the State Library Commission legislation to take it out of politics, and both candidates for Governor presented to the Conference a statement to the effect that in their appointments to the Commission and State Librarianship only training and experience would be considered, rather than political expediency. The so-called Gardiner Act for more adequate school funds, passed in the spring, was discussed in its relation to Ohio, libraries which operate under school boards. In case the Attorney General rules that this does not affect the

library levies, a bill to secure such result will also be introduced in January.

The following officers were elected: President, Carl P. P. Vitz; vice presidents, E. I. Antrim and E. Gertrude Avey; secretary, Margaret Dunbar; treasurer, A. S. Root.

On Thursday afternoon, through the hospitality of public spirited citizens, the Association was most delightfully entertained by an automobile ride to three of Cleveland's branch libraries, thence to the Lakewood Library and the Clifton Club, where tea was served by the Directors of the Lakewood Library.

At the closing session President Wheeler presented invitations for the 1921 meeting from the City of Columbus and from Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Antrim of Van Wert.

Henry Seidel Canby, author, and literary editor of the New York *Evening Post*, spoke on "Book Reviewing and the Libraries," expressing the opinion that if librarians insist on good sound reviewing they will get it.

"The Romance of Library Service on the Seas" was the subject of Mrs. Henry Howard of Cleveland, who gave a sympathetic account of the life of the boys in the Merchant Marine and the value of book service to them. She said that up to three months ago 4441 Merchant ships had been served by the A. L. A.

As the final number of a most delightful meeting, a humorous sketch, "The Library of the Past; The Library of the Future," the work of Gordon Thayer and collaborators, was cleverly presented by members of the staffs of Cleveland libraries.

IDA E. SLOAN,
Secretary.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the public library, Leominster, on November 4th. Hamilton Mayo, chairman of the Board of Trustees gave the club a very cordial welcome to Leominster and also suggested as a subject for consideration at some future meeting, "Keeping Watch and the Immigrant."

A "Roll-call on the Books of the Year," conducted by Edith M. Gates of the Worcester Public Library, gave much helpful information concerning the books of the year.

Following, Emily Haynes of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute conducted a "Question Box" along technical lines relating to library methods, supplies, etc. The discussion of the questions was quite informal and a very enjoyable hour was passed in this way.

Herbert W. Fison of the Malden Public Library explained to an appreciative audience his scheme

for the inexpensive binding of periodicals. The matter of the co-operative buying of binding materials was also touched upon with the idea that better service and cheaper rates might thus be obtained.

Miss Wheeler of the Leominster Public Library described briefly the "School for Voters" conducted in her library just previous to the November election, for the purpose of familiarizing new voters, especially women, with the method of procedure in casting a ballot.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Fison for his interesting and practical talk, and also Miss Wheeler for the hospitality of the day. The meeting was then adjourned.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON,
Secretary.

PASADENA LIBRARY CLUB

The Pasadena Library Club held its first regular meeting of the year on Saturday evening, November 6th at the Mount Wilson Observatory Library. About eighty were present in spite of the inclement weather.

Walter S. Adams of the Observatory staff gave an interesting talk on the work of the Observatory illustrating his talk with slides showing both the construction of the two large telescopes on Mount Wilson and the work being done with them. Elizabeth Connor, librarian of the Observatory Library, gave a short talk on the library and some of the interesting books to be found there.

The meeting was a special welcome to the librarian and staff of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. George Watson Cole, the librarian and Mrs. Cole and about thirteen of the staff members and their wives were present. Representatives from the Los Angeles Public Library staff and board of trustees, the Los Angeles County Library, the Alhambra Public Library, the librarians from all of the Pasadena libraries, as well as many other friends of the profession were present.

FRANCES H. SPINING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The October meeting was an informal "get-together" dinner at the restaurant of the Municipal Building. One hundred and fifty members and friends were present and thru the efforts of an energetic membership committee the Association almost doubled its membership, the total being now one hundred seventy-six, as compared with eighty-eight at the beginning of the evening.

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NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association, held in Lincoln October 20-22, was attended by 85 librarians with 3 high school, 15 college and normal school, 2 state institution, and 5 state librarians and four trustees in addition to librarians of public libraries.

While the "County Library" was the central theme there was sufficient variety in handling and development to make it a most valuable meeting.

The two papers "The Nebraska Library Commission, its aims and means of service" and "Comparisons" with other commissions of the middlewest disclosed the fact that an increased appropriation must be obtained for the Nebraska Library Commission. To this end a legislative committee was appointed to assist in securing the increased appropriation and also to assist in making any changes in library legislation that may seem advisable.

After a discussion of the need for information on libraries and book selection by rural school teachers a motion was adopted which provided for the appointment of a committee, with power to act, to investigate the need for instruction in simple library methods and to consider the best method of providing this for rural teachers. Offers were received from the State Department of Education to co-operate in printing lists and including this instruction in the Normal Training classes, and also from the Extension Department of the University Farm to assist in printing lists and in making any survey deemed advisable.

The committee appointed to study conditions and library needs in Nebraska, Malcolm Wyer, chairman, reported that 75,000 people live outside of towns having public libraries and have no library facilities except the privilege of borrowing books from the traveling libraries sent out by the Commission, and that the Commission cannot serve as it should because of the lack of funds. The Committee reported that it believed the solution was the County Library. To accomplish this a campaign of education to arouse interest is necessary, therefore the following resolutions were submitted:

1. That every member of the Association should work to increase the appropriation for the Library Commission so that the Commission can carry on this educational campaign for county libraries.

2. A legislative committee of the Association should be appointed to assist in securing the Commission appropriation and also to assist in any changes in library legislation that may seem advisable.

3. The Association should pass a resolution

urging library boards to secure an increase in the levy for library support.

4. The members of the Association should become familiar with the county library and its workings, should study out a plan for a county library system in their community, and should talk county library to the members of their board, to the county superintendent, the county agent, etc.

Motions were carried which provided for the appointment of all committees recommended in this report.

William J. Hamilton of the Indiana Library Commission spoke on the County Library in a most instructive and interesting manner and many ideas for those interested in the establishment of county libraries were offered.

Art in the Library, home and school, worthwhile children's books, book selection, all received careful treatment.

As Nebraska was represented at the American Library Association meeting in Colorado Springs by twenty-eight librarians several contributed their impressions and benefits received from attending. As these were cleverly presented they were most eloquent appeals for membership in the A. L. A. and attendance at its meetings.

FLORENCE L. OSBORN,
Secretary.

SAN ANTONIO LIBRARY CLUB

Members of the San Antonio Library Club, of California, an organization composed of the librarians in the neighboring towns of Pomona, Claremont, Upland and Ontario, were guests of Mrs. Alma J. Danford, librarian of the Glendale Public Library, and the Glendale Board of Library Trustees on Saturday, October 16th. Sarah M. Jacobus, president of the Club presided. After a greeting by Mrs. Temple, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Joseph F. Daniels of Riverside gave a delightful talk on "Library Progress" emphasizing the idea that real library progress is what the library accomplishes in promoting a spirit of good will and fellowship in the community in which it is located. Mrs. Danford spoke of the librarian's opportunity to win the confidence of her readers and to help them solve their problems. Mr. Cushing of Tropico branch of the Glendale library spoke of the benefits of consolidation. Interesting questions were brought up and discussed at the Round Table conducted by Mrs. Manker. A delightful lunch followed the program after which the guests were taken to drive thru the beautiful town of Glendale.

MARION J. EWING,
Secretary.

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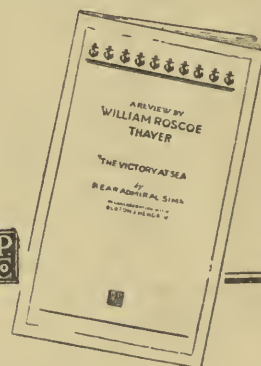
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- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

AIKEN, Gertrude E., W. 1913, appointed librarian of the Waukesha (Wis.) Public Library in September.

BALCH, Ruth, W. 1912, is in charge of the files in the office of the Oil Insurance Association, Chicago.

BEAMAN, Luella O., P. 1906, formerly librarian at Rye, N. Y., has joined the staff of the Technology Division of the New York Public Library.

BETTERIDGE, Grace L. for twenty-five years a member of the staff of the New York State Traveling Libraries Section and for the past eleven years its Head, died at Albany on Sunday evening Nov. 14th, five days after an operation for appendicitis. She was born at Riga, N. Y. She entered Wellesley in 1887, leaving after two years to become a teacher. During the years 1894-98 she was a student in the New York State Library School, joining the staff of the Traveling Libraries Section in April 1895.

In library and study club direction Miss Betteridge found her appropriate work which she followed with enthusiasm and growing efficiency till death interrupted her successful career. Her associates on the staff of the State Library regarded her as a loyal co-worker and friend and the younger members of her own staff have always looked up to her with esteem and affection. A wide circle of librarians and club women in all parts of New York State will regret her loss as that of a personal friend and trusted adviser.

BLANCHARD, Linn R., N. Y. S. 1909, Chicago, head cataloger of the Newberry Library, since April 1910, will leave January 1, to accept a

similar position at Princeton University Library.

BLESSING, Arthur R., N. Y. S. 1917, who has been in the library service of the Navy at the U. S. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., has been transferred to the Army as corps librarian of the Fifth Corps Area with headquarters at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

BROOMELL, Ellyn C., N. Y. S. 1913-14, will go to the Philippine Islands in December as assistant departmental librarian of the Army libraries.

BUDLONG, Mrs. Minnie C., W. 1910, is librarian of the East Avenue Branch, Public Library, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DAME, Katherine, P. 1900, for the past ten years subject cataloger in the New York State Library and instructor in the State Library School, has resigned to become reference librarian of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library.

DAY, Florence C., W. 1916, elected librarian of the Appleton (Wis.) Public Library, October 1.

DINSMOOR, Kate E., N. Y. S. 1907, has resigned the librarianship of Kansas City Junior College to become chief of the High School Reference Department of the Indianapolis Public Library.

DODGEN, Lily M., P. 1912, appointed reference librarian, Tampa (Fla.) Public Library.

DOGGETT, Marguerite V., N. Y. P. L. 1917-19, appointed librarian, High School of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio.

DUNTON, Florence E., W. 1911, became librarian of the Belfast (Me.) Public Library in September.

EICHRODT, Caroline Hancock, from 1879 to 1900 librarian of Sacramento Free Public Library died in September, aged 83.

FEUILLE, Kate, N. Y. P. L. 1918-19, assistant, Extension Division, University of Texas, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Medical Library connected with that University.

FIRKINS, Ina, formerly reference librarian of the Minnesota University Library, was appointed acting librarian, with the rank of associate professor, on the resignation of Dr. Gerould.

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Riverside, California

Winter School, January 3—March 19, 1921

Cataloging and Classification—Ina F. Nelson

Reference and Documents—Lillian L. Dickson

Periodicals and Handicraft—Mabel F. Faulkner

School Libraries—(To be announced)

Binding—W. Elmo Reavis

Book Selection and Library Administration—Joseph F. Daniels

Other Lectures to Be Announced

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FOLEY, Mae E., W. 1917, was appointed librarian of the Normal College, San Marcos, Texas, in September.

FORD, Frances Hoyt, R. 1919, formerly of Oshkosh, (Wis.) has returned to Los Angeles and is now librarian of the Southern California Edison Light and Power Co.

FOSTER, Minnie F., after 35 years service as reference librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library resigned in October.

GREEN, Ethel, who resigned September 1st. the librarianship of the State Department of Archives and History, Charleston, W. Va., appointed librarian of the Boston Bar Association Law Library, Federal Building, Boston, Mass., beginning her new work November 1st.

GREENEBAUM, Bertha, N. Y. P. L. 1917-19, assistant, Technology Division, of the New York Public Library resigned. Appointed librarian, American City Bureau.

HACKETT, Irene A., P. 1909, formerly librarian of the Englewood (N. J.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the Scudder School in New York.

HASSE, Adelaide Rosalie, director of the School for Business Librarians of the Washington School for Secretaries, has accepted the editorship of *Special Libraries*.

HULING, Caroline A., formerly librarian to the house of Lord and Thomas, is now editor of *Social Progress* (Chicago, Howard Severance Co.)

KELLER, Helen Rex, who was formerly in charge of the library courses at Columbia University and who went to London last spring to work on the index to the archives of the Peace Conference, has been appointed assistant librarian to the League of Nations.

KELLY, Genevieve, L. A. 1919, appointed librarian of the Northern Arizona Normal School at Flagstaff.

KINNE, Emma E., Syr. 1909, librarian of the Air Service, Washington, D. C., appointed assistant librarian of Pittsburgh University.

KOSTOMLATZKY, Zulema, acting librarian of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association resigns December 1.

LORD, Marian I., formerly of the Catalog Department of the Boston Public Library and more recently chief cataloger and assistant to the librarian in the Quartermaster's Library,

U. S. War Department, has joined the staff of the *Industrial Arts Index*, published by the H. W. Wilson Co.

LUTHER, Mrs. Jessie L., W. 1913, is reference librarian Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

MARSHALL, Jane R. G., W. 1919, resigned from the staff of the Indiana Library Commission to accept the librarianship of the Oak Park (Ill.) High School Library at the opening of the school year.

MAURICE, Nathalie A., P. 1909, index and catalog clerk in the Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., appointed head cataloger at the Smithsonian Institution.

MEISSNER, Laurentine, Wash. 1916, is librarian of the High School, Medford, Oregon.

MILLER, Wharton, N. Y. S. 1915-16, has resigned the assistant librarianship of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library and will begin his service as librarian of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., January 1.

MILLS, Alice E., N. Y. S. 1915-16, has resigned the first assistantship in the Cataloging Department of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library to become assistant in the Preparation Division of the New York Public Library.

MOODY, Miriam, Wash. 1916, is director of playgrounds at the Endowed School for native girls, Honolulu.

NYHUUS, Mona, W. 1920, appointed assistant in the Library of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

PETERS, Louise M., N. Y. S. 1911-12, appointed cataloger in the Irving National Bank, New York City.

PRICHARD, Martha C., N. Y. P. L. 1912-14, appointed head of the Library Department of the Detroit Teacher's College.

RANKIN, Ina, P. 1909, formerly of the New York Public Library, appointed librarian of the Board of Education Library in Detroit.

RAYMOND, Mary S., S. 1916, is on leave of absence from the Hispanic Society of America Library to study manuscripts abroad.

RICHARDS, John, Wash. 1916, is librarian of the Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello, Idaho.

ROBSON, Laura, W. R. 1912, appointed librarian of the Extension Department of the Library of Hawaii at Honolulu, in succession to Helen J. Stearns, W. R. 1905.



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We have a few copies of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka's Alaska, bound in Cloth, octavo Volume, 400 pages, illustrated, at \$1.00 per Copy. Postage additional.

We have a limited number of THE MEMOIRS OF ROBERT E. LEE by Gen. A. L. Long, an octavo volume, 700 pages, illustrated, tan buckram, leather label, published at \$3.50 per Vol., our price \$1.25. Postage additional.

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ROGERS, Dorothy Gates, N. Y. P. L. 1915-16, librarian in the Education Section of the U. S. War Department at Washington, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Philippine Bureau of Education, Manila.

ROOT, Harriet T., W. 1917, has accepted the position of assistant organizer on the staff of the Indiana Public Library Commission.

SEARS, Minnie E., first assistant in the Cataloguing Division, Reference Department of the New York Public Library since February 16, 1914, resigned on October 31 on account of ill health, and expects to take a prolonged rest.

SEXTON, Jean, W. 1919, appointed chief of the Traveling Library Department, Indiana Public Library Commission, October 1.

SHELLY, Adah, librarian of the Sault Ste Marie (Mich.) Public Library appointed librarian of the Whiting (Ind.) Public Library in succession to Louise Randall.

SICKLEY, John C., for thirty-eight years librarian of the Adriance Memorial Library at Poughkeepsie died on November 18 of pneumonia after a week's illness. Mr. Sickley was born in 1855 in Springfield, N. J., and went to Poughkeepsie in 1870. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar and practiced until 1883 when he was appointed city librarian. He was with the Library when it was still in charge of the Board of Education and was librarian at the time the Library Board was formed, in 1900. He was a member of the board of Vassar Brothers Institute, where he was also librarian, and was secretary of the Dutchess County Historical Association. He was a well known citizen of Poughkeepsie where he will be greatly missed, as he will be by his many friends among librarians, especially in New York State.

SPAULDING, Forrest B., N. Y. P. L. 1912-14, has accepted the post of director of School Libraries in Peru, and will sail for Lima Dec. 29th. The post was established in accordance with the new educational law of Peru, and the intention is that the school houses to be erected under that law will make provision for school libraries, and that the Director will also be charged with the development of public libraries, where practicable. Mr. Spaulding, who will be accompanied by his family, is under a five-years' contract, terminable at option after two years.

STANLEY, Harriet H., N. Y. S. 1895, resigned from the staff of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library in September to become librarian of McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.

TABER, Fannie Taylor, N. Y. P. L. 1913-14, head of Children's Department, Birmingham, (Ala.) Public Library, resigned. Appointed librarian for Girls' Technical School, Montevallo, Ala.

ULRICH, Carolyn F., P. 1918, formerly chief of the Circulation Department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library, took charge of the Extension Division of the New York Public Library during Mary Frank's caravan tour, and is now in charge of the Central Circulation Branch of the same library for the six months' period of Isabella M. Cooper's service with the Committee for Devastated France.

WALLACE, Anna M., librarian of the Hamilton Grange Branch of the New York Public Library and for thirty-two years in the service of the Library, died on November 6th.

WARREN, Katherine, S. '14, has joined the staff of the Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department.

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Library of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., has a vacancy for a cataloger.

The Lynn (Mass.) Public Library wants a reference librarian. Salary \$1200. Address: Librarian.

Wanted, trained assistant for university library to do desk work and assist with cata-

loguing. Duties to commence January 1920. Applicants should state salary required. Address: Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The Carnegie Library of Atlanta let the contract on November 6th for a branch library for the colored people. The building is to cost \$50,000 complete with all equipment, furniture, etc. Of the building fund, the Carnegie Corporation of New York gave \$25,000. An additional \$25,000 was raised by Atlanta, the city giving \$10,000, Fulton county \$10,000 and the remaining \$5,000 was given by public subscription. The city also purchased the site for the building at a cost of \$8,700.

KENTUCKY

During the years July, 1917-July, 1919, the Kentucky Library Commission spent an appropriation of \$6,000, as follows: Salaries, \$3,220; book purchases, \$1,278; printing and binding, \$186; postage, \$201; transportation of books, \$22; traveling expenses of the secretary, organizer and inspector, \$152.

The total number of books in the Commission's collection is 15,778, of which 11,223 are in 247 traveling libraries. The open shelf collection contains 2,749, and the books in the reserve collection number 1,806.

INDIANA

The Public Library Commission of Indiana reports that nine new towns obtained library service during 1919 and that new buildings were opened to the public at Columbia City, Converse, Grandview, Lagrange, Merom, Milford, Monterey, Newburgh, Paoli, Rockport, Van Buren, Vevay and Vincennes. Two additional counties joined the five previously obtaining library service under the county library act of 1917. The work with schools was continued and in addition to the thirty-five high school libraries previously organized, seven new ones were instituted. The total circulation of books from the Traveling Libraries Department was 42,809 volumes as against 41,518 in 1918—a gain of only 3 per cent, but not a bad showing considering the influenza epidemic which closed libraries and schools for a period of several weeks. Forty-four students received instruction in the six weeks' summer course in library training conducted by the Commission. The increase in any one phase of the Commission's service was not remarkable during the year, but it was persistent, and the interest aroused was most encouraging. In the twenty

years since its organization the Commission witnessed a growth from fifty-seven public libraries to two hundred and twelve.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The year 1919 will always be important in the annals of the John Crerar Library because it saw the beginning of work on the new building which is soon to be ready for occupancy. The records of attendance and use during the year show a marked recovery from the effects of the war. The total number of visitors was 136,170, a daily average of 435 or an increase of 22 per cent over the figures for 1918. Collections have been increased by 13,596 volumes and now contain approximately 427,000 volumes, 13,000 maps and plates, and 155,000 pamphlets. The most important purchase of the year was the collection of pamphlet material on the natural sciences made by a Berlin bookseller, W. Funk. Containing over 100,000 items and costing 210,000 marks, only the present low exchange value of the mark made such a purchase possible at this time. The Treasurer's report shows the Library's total income for the year to have been \$204,827 and the expenses \$189,399; the largest items in the expense budget being \$75,714 for salaries, \$44,000 for rent and \$18,680 for books.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Public Library has taken its first step toward making its resources available to the public on holidays, by having staff members in attendance in the Reference Room and Men's Reading Room upon Election Day which is a legal holiday by statute in Wisconsin. The library has kept the entire building open from 1:30 to 5:00 P. M. on Sunday during the winter months, and the Reference and Reading Rooms during the rest of the year. The liberal patronage on Sundays and holidays has created a demand that the library maintain this service.

The claim that municipal civil service is an obstruction to the selection of library employees is not borne out by the experience of the Milwaukee Public Library. The library service is definitely classified as to positions and qualifications in eight grades. Entrance into any grade can be made as a result either of passing an original entrance or promotional examination, the idea being to hold the positions open to the greatest number of applicants and at the

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same time to allow for promotions between the different grades. Local residence as a requirement for candidates has been set aside. The library conducts a four months training class for beginners in library work. At the end of this period an entrance examination to the service is given by the Civil Service Commission. Both original entrance and promotional examinations are conducted by the civil service authorities but the questions are prepared in co-operation with the city librarian and the instructor of the training class. Qualifications and experience requirements are fixed by an agreement between the two bodies. At present the entire eligible list is exhausted and the Civil Service Commission has offered to hold special examinations to fill vacancies on the staff.

KANSAS

Hutchinson. The Hutchinson Public Library is to have a working Medical Section for the benefit of doctors and laymen. Dr. H. G. Welsh, a resident physician, has started the movement by adding four hundred valuable medical books and periodicals to the collection contributed by Dr. Clary some years ago. Members of the Medical Association are interested in the movement and will supply the library with medical journals. A sum of fifty dollars a year, half to be contributed by Dr. Welsh and half by the Association will supplement the library's fund for additions to the medical collection.

The Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission now sends traveling art galleries to schools, clubs and other Kansas organizations desiring them. At present four collections are offered viz.: Italian, Dutch and Flemish, French, English and American. Any collection may be ordered and retained for one week, upon payment of a fee of \$5 to cover transportation and rental charges. A partial German collection of 30 pictures is also available. Each collection consists of 50 or more reproductions (in exhibition size) of the world's greatest paintings, numbered and matted for hanging, with explanatory notes attached, together with careful directions for displaying to the best advantage. A printed lecture accompanies each gallery, giving a review of the school of art to which it belongs and the characteristics of the several painters represented. Clubs, schools and other organizations may arrange for public exhibitions of these pictures, and to defray the expense thereof by the sale of tickets, or other feasible plan, the net proceeds to be devoted to local library or club purpose. More than one hundred towns in Kansas have already profited by these exhibits.

The library of the Kansas State Normal School (Willis H. Kerr, librarian) extends its services to the entire State rather than limiting them to the students of the school. About 125 loan packages of books, pictures and pamphlets a month go to club women, high school debaters, teachers, and correspondence students; approximately 1000 different persons being served a year thru the extension loan department.

This service has been conducted by the State Normal Library for eight years, and the demand for loan packages is increasing each year.

Out of the extension service has grown the information bureau, or reference service by mail, this phase of the work being pushed this year for the first time. Questions are referred to the library and answers are mailed to the inquirers.

The third branch of the extension service of the State Normal Library consists of personal aid to libraries by members of the Normal Library staff. Mr. Kerr has organized his staff this year with a view to going out to high schools and public libraries and assisting in the cataloging and classification of their books. In this way those who are organizing new libraries or adding to old ones are given expert advice on the materials needed and the proper organization for efficient service. Several new libraries are now being assisted in this manner.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. During the year ending June 30, 1920, the Los Angeles Public Library served a population of 576,673 thru 223 agencies—central library, 8 Carnegie libraries, 6 branches in rented places, 5 playground branches; 16 subbranches and 187 deposit stations. 2,797,389 volumes were lent for home use; of these, 1,636,473 were fiction. The number of borrowers registered during the year was 55,668, which brings the total number of registered borrowers to 130,641.

At the beginning of the year there were in the library 358,705 volumes; there were added during the year 33,606 by purchase and 3,408 by gift. Volumes withdrawn and missing totaled 9,033, leaving a total number of volumes at the end of the year of 386,857.

The total income for the year was \$324,233, of which \$266,783 was derived from the five-tenths of a mill on the dollar assessed valuation allowed by the City charter, and \$21,000 from an appropriation for Carnegie branches. Expenditures were: Salaries (for a staff of 194), \$180,811; books, \$2,092; periodicals, \$6,351; binding, \$12,038; and furniture and fixtures, \$4,738.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1920



The Model Library of the Future*

BY A. L. SAWYER

President, Board of Trustees, Spies Public Library, Menominee, Michigan.

IN these days of marvelous development it is rather venturesome, if not presumptive, to enter the field of prophecy, but only in that field can we, to-day, discuss the problems of the "Model Library of the Future." We may, however, project our plans for a development commensurate with the spirit of the times, even if we do not correctly estimate the acceleration of the future.

I believe we may, with the aid of past experiences, survey the future with a greater degree of accuracy than did the great statesmen of the early days of our Republic; for instance, Thomas Jefferson, in 1879, while discussing the feasibility of a highway thru the Allegheny Mountains, said, "Not in a thousand years will the country be settled as far west as the Mississippi."

The application of the developing American Spirit soon illustrated the fallacy of that prophecy. May we not hope that in the near future the continued developing American Spirit will extend the field of Library Work beyond that of our fondest dreams.

I think I need not, in addressing Library workers, dwell extensively upon the importance of their work, and yet, it may not be out of place to remind you of the great responsibility that you have assumed in entering this field and that now rests upon your shoulders.

The Library business is a business with a world wide field for its activities. In order that it be properly conducted the Library organization should be on a thoro business basis, and the field divided for suitable management. In order to have and maintain efficiency every Library worker should have always present a consciousness of the importance of the work and of the responsibility that rests upon the worker.

In order that an organization in any calling achieve a worthy success it must have always in view a high and worthy aim; and what higher aim in life is possible than that of enlightening the world; than that of education; of spreading the gospel of the brotherhood of man; than that, if you please, of teaching true democracy, and the advantages afforded by the exercise of its principles.

If we can make the library of the future a staunch supporter of the great principles of democracy, and help to disseminate their meaning in the minds of all the people, what greater or higher aim can our organization adopt?

It is no longer a question for argument but that the Public Library is one of the most prominent of educational institutions, and a most practical agent of general enlightenment. It not only reaches the child and youth in school, but it stays with them in after life, and thru them reaches and educates parents and neighbors who cannot read, or at least cannot read the English language, and who, consequently, are deprived of information regarding American affairs.

It follows that to spread the influence of good books; entertaining and enlightening books, is not simply a great missionary work for the betterment of man, but a patriotic work for the dissemination of those principles whereby true democracy may find support at home and be strengthened in its influence thruout the world.

It is, in common with other matters educational, a bulwark on which to build true citizenship, social life, civic pride and everything that goes to the betterment of mankind.

To this end it is therefore essential, not only that our work should be extended to all people, but it should be properly extended, so as to carry wholesome and ennobling influence and not distribute or cultivate the seeds or roots of evil.

*Abridged from a paper read at the Michigan Library Meeting at Petoskey.

For such an accomplishment it follows, of course, that there must be efficient organization.

The working forces of a library organization are principally composed of the librarian and staff, a board of trustees and an adequate appropriation.

A proper equilibrium between these forces, absolute harmony of action, and a clear conception of the proper functions of each element are of first importance. In library work as in many other things, team work tells, and to this end each participant should understand and appreciate his duties, but also should recognize the offices of each of the others. Harmony and team work can best be accomplished by maintaining an absolutely open book as to all transactions and an intimate relationship of all elements entering into the work.

The library board ought to be made up of individuals selected purely because of fitness for the work and a willingness to serve and sacrifice because of the importance thereof. It goes without saying, that because of the nature and importance of the work they should be educated men, and men of affairs.

The Librarian, who necessarily directs the work of the organization, as a business manager directs the operating of other business establishments, should be highly educated and specially trained, because not only executive capacity in directing the work of the staff, but organizing capacity, ability to meet, discern and deal with every make up of human nature is required and not the least, an extensive knowledge of books, and of the methods of selection thereof, so as to make the use thereof best promote the library aims. It follows that an adequate compensation should be afforded, commensurate with accomplishments, and so as to create satisfaction, but, independent of the compensation, every librarian, and every member of the staff should be in the work because of the love thereof and an appreciation of its results.

In effecting an organization there are advantages to be gained by making the librarian the secretary to the board of trustees. This brings to the board an intimate acquaintance with the work carried on, and to the librarian a close touch with the business and the finances of the library. Meetings, monthly or oftener, should afford discussions of all affairs and policies of the library, thus putting the librarian and the board in harmony and giving to the librarian

the support which only an interested and efficient board can afford. It goes without saying, that, with a competent librarian, trained for the work, he or she should be, in fact the executive manager while the board should be the advising and effective directorate.

To make the Mayor, or other executive head of the municipality, ex-officio, a member of the Library Board is another advantage, as furnishing a connecting link thru which the governing municipal body is kept informed of and in touch with the library work, and an opportunity thru which the importance of the work may frequently and forcibly be brought to the attention of the public.

It is so patent as to be hardly necessary to mention that the greatest good for the library should be the guiding influence that determines the selection of trustees, librarian and staff members. Politics, religion, and every other outside influence should be excluded, and there should be no personal favoritism of any sort in any library channel; which applies equally to the treatment accorded patrons. This, of course, should be courteous at all times even tho at times the circumstances are trying, and it may seem the patron is hardly deserving; the reputation and influence of the library and of the library worker both demand such constant courteous demeanor.

With such an organization, there will seldom be difficulty in procuring a suitable appropriation and, thus equipped, effective work should be the result.

Many libraries thruout the country, in cities both large and small, are on a fairly good basis for the accommodation of people who know the advantages of a good library and who, as a consequence, call for what they want. I may also say that, largely thru the influence of library schools and the trained workers they supply, very many of our public libraries are devising and carrying out advertising campaigns and adopting various methods of getting books into the hands of new readers, but only in a comparatively few instances is the work extended beyond the jurisdiction in which the library is situated.

To my mind there should be no territorial limits to library work, which peculiarly furnishes an illustration of the fact that bread cast upon the waters will return. The extent to which the work may be carried should be one of feasibility, and not one of territorial boundaries.

Of course the machinery of a library necessarily varies according as the demands upon it are varied, and a library accommodating a large and centralized population must needs have a more extensive and intensive organization than is required by a library in a small or sparsely settled community, but however small, or however extensive the organization, the library must be a model one if the true library spirit is maintained in its organization: without such an organization and such a spirit no really model library can be acquired or maintained, no matter what may be the architectural beauty of the building which houses it.

To my mind the ideal, or model library in large cities must so organize as to bring its influence in some way to all people of reading age, with classes of reading that will meet their varied capacities and calling, and reach them in such efficient and studied manner as to educate those susceptible to such an influence, and to entertain those that can derive nothing better therefrom. This of course, comes largely thru judicious methods of book selections and a clever initiative in reaching the people, on which topics alone there is a field for much and frequent discussion. I will only mention, at this time, the necessity of suiting the operations of the library to the convenience and entertainment of the people, and mention especially the keeping of the library open during the noon hour and in the evening, when working people especially, can best attend.

In smaller towns and rural localities there may be the same requirements, or demands, as in large cities, but the methods to be used in reaching the people must be quite different because of the scattered population, and it is here that the county library should be brought into activity, and it is of the county library that I wish to speak particularly.

I believe Menominee County was the second county in the state to adopt the county library system; St. Claire County having been the first, with its Central Library at Port Huron.

It was in 1917 that the Legislature of Michigan passed a law authorizing the establishment of county libraries, or the contracting by the board of supervisors of any county for the free service of an established library.

This matter was quite promptly thereafter brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees of Spies Public Library, at Menominee, but, in view of the fact that the war was making such

demands upon both the public and private funds we deemed it best to defer taking up the matter with the County Board. However, thru our librarian, we sought information from every locality in the United States where we could learn that the county system was in use, as to the methods of carrying on the work.

Finally during the summer of 1919, we decided the opportune time was at hand. Several meetings of the Trustees were held and a proposition was formulated for presenting to the County Board the advantages to be derived by an extension of our organized service backed by the use of our permanent investment, to the entire county. We set forth therein the material growth of our library service in the City and included an illustration of the gratifying increase of educational reading as compared with that of pastime reading. We urged the desirability of extending those advantages as an educational, entertaining and Americanizing movement, and a plan for such extension was devised and included in the proposition.

After obtaining the sanction of the City Council the proposition was presented to the County Board at its August Meeting, and the President of the Library Board, accompanied by three of the Trustees and the Librarian appeared before the Board of Supervisors and severally supported and elaborated the advantages of the proposition.

On the evening of the same day a committee from the Board of Supervisors visited and inspected the library and were shown its system of operation, its abundant supply of working material, its advantages in the selection of books and magazines, its ample reference and reading opportunities and its attractive appearance, both interior and in its surroundings.

The following day, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Committee, the County Board of Supervisors tentatively accepted the proposition, but reserved binding action thereon until its October meeting in order that the people of the county might be advised thereon.

In September the proposed work of extension was illustrated by the establishment of a booth in the form of a Branch Library, at the County Fair, with our Librarian and an assistant in charge. Here leaflets setting forth briefly the proposition and its advantages, and opinions thereon by persons of prominence, were freely distributed, books exhibited and the system of distribution illustrated. On the last day of the

fair books were loaned to any one who desired to borrow. It was very gratifying, later, to learn that every one of the fifty books there loaned to residents in various parts of the county were duly returned to the Library.

At the October meeting the Board of Supervisors formally accepted the proposition and a contract was executed between the Board of Trustees of the Library and the Board of Supervisors of the County providing for the library extending its service thruout the County for a period of five years, but with a privilege to the County to terminate the contract at the end of two years; the County agreeing to pay one half the expense of maintaining the Library, not to exceed five thousand dollars per year for its half. Method for determining payments was provided in the contract and service was to begin January 1st, 1920. Advisory members of the Board of Trustees, as provided by law, were, at the same meeting, appointed by the county Board.

The Board of Trustees and the Library Staff immediately started the work of preparing equipment and procuring and accessioning new books with a view to the prompt establishment of twenty-five branch libraries, which we then estimated would fairly accommodate the county. At the same time our very efficient Librarian, Miss LeFevre, systematically, by means of questionnaires, acquired information as to existing town and school libraries in the various localities and on the subject of location of branch libraries, and selection of local Librarians.

The ready response to inquiries for information was not more remarkable than were the subsequent expressions of appreciation of the service.

Our county system contemplates that each village or hamlet, that desires a branch of the Spies Public Library, shall furnish a location therefor and a person to act as local Librarian. The Branch may be in connection with or independent of local township or school libraries, as the locality may decide. We have thus far established and put in operation thirty branches: in stores, post offices, private residences, schools, and one in a cheese factory. We advocate a location that will not only accommodate the schools, but that will also be accessible to all the people at all times. It is our belief that in most instances some one in each locality will render space and service for the maintenance of the local library; our experience thus far con-

firms that belief. It may be that in some of the branches where the service is rather extensive rent of space and compensation to the local librarian may be advisable. This is always a question for each locality to settle for itself. In this connection, however, it is possible for each township or school district to use its local library fund or any part thereof if it chooses to do so, to provide a place for and a person to take charge of the branch library, and it is quite likely in some cases such course will be advisable in order to provide an adequate local service. We took the position that the local fund—the penal fines fund—could be so used. There was some controversy over the question, but the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General were in accord with our position. It is therefore safe to rely on such a course, and in some cases the service afforded may be greatly improved by such use. All the books required can be had from the Central Library, and local service can be provided for.

We send our trained workers to install the branches and to instruct local librarians in the work and we tender our assistance in the introduction of reading circles and various other library entertainments.

For convenience of distribution we provided the manufacturing of hard-wood chests, nicely finished, that hold about one hundred ordinary books each. When opened each chest forms a neat bookcase and when closed and locked it is ready for shipment. We also provide strong canvas covers to protect the cases in shipment, and we advertise the Library by our name on each canvas cover. We are arranging to advertise the Library and each Branch further, by furnishing each Branch with an attractive sign. The sign is in the form of a shield, made of steel, hand-cut and enameled in dark blue and white with the name "Spies Public Library Branch."

We furnish one, two or three cases to a branch, according to requirements. In addition to this we offer to send to any branch at any time, on call, any book in our stacks, and we also offer to furnish books for reading courses. In addition, the Central Library is open to every citizen of the county in every branch of its service; while to make the Library and its surroundings attractive in appearance and thus inviting, is not the least advantageous of the advertising methods.

We expected, and we think experience will show, that the books at the branches should be

exchanged about every three months. In each instance the boxes are returned to the Central Library and the books returned to the stacks and new collections made up and sent out. This system affords many advantages not found in the ordinary circulating library. With each shipment of books goes an invoice on a proper form for checking by the local librarian. We do not require the entire shipment to be returned at once, as that would interfere too much with circulation at the branch, but the system provided, tho simple, affords a complete record of the books.

That our system is a success is strongly evidenced by numerous letters and personal endorsements received from all parts of the county. I might add that among the letters of appreciation we receive, all of which are gratifying, an occasional one is very amusing.

As to the success of the enterprise a fair illustration is found in the extent of the circulation. For instance, at the Stephenson Branch, which has about one thousand tributary population, the initial shipment of two hundred books on February first was augmented by special calls until there were from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty books. The circulation for the three months period to May 1st was one thousand one hundred and seventy, averaging more than four calls per book. That good service was afforded at the Branch is shown by the fact that certain popular books were given out as many as eighteen or nineteen times in about twelve weeks.

At another branch, Carney, with a population of about 250, one hundred and twenty books were loaned for the same period, and the circulation was seven hundred twenty-one, or an average of six calls per book. Other branches afford equally interesting revelations.

Another instance of interest is shown in the fact that a review of the reports that came in when books were returned for exchange showed that one person was a patron of three branches, thus securing the advantages of all three. These facts show the eagerness of a portion of the rural population for the use of good books, and the opportunity afforded for library extension.

We now have calls for and will establish two more branches, and we are convinced that in the wide field open to this work an influence can be exerted that will be wholesome and satisfying.

In library, as in various other fields of activity

we sometimes observe results for which we cannot trace a direct cause.

At a recent meeting of our Library Board, the Librarian reported the local circulation (not including branches) as 4109 for July, as against 3200 for the same month of last year; of 4557 for August as against 3831 for the same month of last year. This was an increase of nearly 25 per cent in August, 1920, over the circulation for for August 1919, and of over 28 per cent for July of the same year.

We had conducted no special advertising campaign, and we are constrained to believe that this gratifying increase is occasioned at least in part, by the publicity given to the Library on account of its county extension work.

There is an old saying, "If you see a good thing, push it along." We think we see a most excellent thing in our system of county library extension, and if my telling you of it will help push the work in other fields I shall feel well repaid.

We do not claim to have reached perfection at Menominee, but that is our aim, and we believe that work of the kind carried on in each county in the state will, within a reasonable time, establish therein "The Model Library of the Future," and this aggregation of model libraries, extended thruout the United States, will constitute a bulwark of defense against all insidious propaganda; a firm foundation for true Americanism.

At a recent meeting of librarians at Lenox, Massachusetts, it was found that an identical letter had been addressed to many librarians in eastern Massachusetts asking each to inform the writer where was the monument to Charles Beach in the town addressed. The letter was at first taken as a practical joke, since no one had ever heard of the man or his monument. But quite by accident a library trustees motor-ing thru Winchester, Connecticut, found on a chimney marking the site of the oldest house in that town a tablet naming Charles Beach as the original possessor. This is an interesting illustration of the growing popular impression that it is the business of librarians to know everything!

A gift of \$500, made to the Public Library by Denver stockmen, will be used in securing a decorative painting by Albert Olson to be placed in the new Elyria branch library building which is in the stockyards district.

The President of The Special Libraries Association to the President of The American Library Association

MISS TYLER'S message in the November 1st issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been read with extreme interest and appreciation by public and special librarians thruout the country. As the message truly says, the world is gaining a new perspective, and patience and thoughtful forbearance are essential if our profession is to advance as well as to hold its status during the period of economic readjustment.

At a time of such vital significance Miss Tyler's message is of particular interest and importance. She asks for the co-operation of every librarian in the advancement of library work. Surely this appeal must strike a responsive chord in the heart of every librarian, whether he or she be in the field of public or special library endeavor.

In American political and business circles to-day there is a marked feeling of uncertainty which cannot help but react negatively upon all constructive plans for organization and service work. It is "up to us" professionally to meet this condition with a sense of confidence and a determination to win out in the long run. The people of America are commencing to realize the possibilities of library service to a greater extent than ever before, but only thru united effort can we hope to succeed in winning for library work its rightful position in the community.

The first essential to this closer relationship is an increased membership in our professional associations. Every librarian should be a regular member of his association in good standing—and by good standing I mean that the annual dues should be promptly and regularly paid. The American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association have both made recent recommendations in this respect and it behooves each and every one of us to do everything in our power to build up the membership of these affiliated associations.

Miss Tyler speaks of "rival organizations" and of "protest and revolt." A glance at the membership roster of either Association will show that the number of librarians having the member's prerogative is not large. If every librarian will give thought to this aspect of the problem I think that they will agree that co-operation should come before criticism.

But such information as has come to my attention would seem to prove, as Miss Tyler intimates, that such criticism as exists is merely an indication of a sincere desire to advance our profession, and while we must avoid hasty action, there is nevertheless more than enough work for everyone to do. Let every member join with other members in the work of membership building, as a first step, and I for one am convinced that many of our imagined troubles will melt away before the flame of a new enthusiasm for our profession and the work that we can do for the betterment of community life.

DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.,

President, Special Libraries Association.

PROHIBITION AND THE LIBRARY

An indication of the increased use of books under prohibition is shown in the *Survey* for Nov. 6th, based on statistics prepared by Samuel H. Ranck of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

In his annual report for the year prior to prohibition Mr. Ranck intimated that the reading rooms of the library and its thirteen branches might offer a substitute for the saloon when Michigan went dry. What happened is best indicated by the figures showing 'total home use' and 'total readers' during the two years preceding prohibition and the year following:

In the year April, 1916-March, 1917, the total number of books issued for home use was 477,654; and in 1917-18, 476,904, being a decrease from the figure for the former year. In 1918-19 the number rose to 547,588, being an increase of 14.8 per cent.

The number of readers for 1916-17 was 472,475; in 1917-18 it was 507,179, an increase of 7 per cent. In 1918-19 the number was 570,439, or an increase of 12.4 per cent.

The decrease in total home use in 1917-18 is accounted for by the fact that many young men left Grand Rapids that year for training camps and for overseas service, but these young men were still away up to the end of the period covered by the report, so that the large increase in that year is not accounted for by their return. The only event which could account for it, in the opinion of Mr. Ranck, is prohibition, the first year of which almost exactly coincided with the year during which this increase occurred.

What To Read On Social Hygiene

PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

THIS list of titles has been prepared to meet the needs of the general reader and covers all these phases of social hygiene which are of interest to the layman. Books which contain lapses from either scientific accuracy or sound social judgment have been omitted and only those included which contribute something of positive constructive value.

Many books in the field of social hygiene, tho widely advertised, cannot be recommended. The American Social Hygiene Association will answer any questions about these books. More extensive lists of technical books will be furnished on application.

The library of the Association is an information center for parents, teachers, social workers, and others interested in the various social hygiene problems. Books can be borrowed on personal application or by mail.

Addams, Jane. *A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil*. New York: Macmillan, 1914. 219 p. \$1.50.

Contains information about prostitution that every adult should have, and probably all that the average reader needs.

*Bigelow, Maurice Alphius. *Sex Education*. New York: Macmillan, 1919. 215 p. \$1.80.

A comprehensive study of sex education, its meaning, scope, problems and mode of attack; teachers and how they shall be selected; value and dangers of sex books; special instruction for pre-adolescents; bibliography.

Cabot, Richard Clarke. *What Men Live By*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1910. 341 p. \$2.50.

Shows the value of work, play, love, and worship in the development of character.

Cady, Bertha Chapman, and Vernon Mosher Cady. *The Way Life Begins*. With foreword by William F. Snow, M.D. New York: American Social Hygiene Association, 1917. 78 p. \$1.75.

A simple scientifically accurate book for parents and teachers on the beginnings of plant, animal, and human life. Illustrated with colored plates. Not adapted for general circulation.

Chapman, Mrs. Woodallen. *How Shall I Tell My Child?* New York: Revell, 1912. 62 p. \$35.

Shows the mother how to answer in the simplest manner the early questions of her children concerning the origin of life. Especially helpful in its rational treatment of the problem of masturbation in young children.

Creighton, Louise. *The Social Disease and How to Fight It*. New York: Longmans, 1914. 87 p. \$36.

A study from a woman's point of view of prostitution and venereal disease. A constructive book for the general reader.

Dunlap, Knight. *Personal Beauty and Racial Betterment*. St. Louis: Mosby, 1920. 95 p.

A primer of eugenics, based on the idea that beauty in its broadest sense is usually associated with intelligence and desirable hereditary characters.

Exner, Max J. *The Rational Sex Life for Men*. New York: Association Press, 1914. 95 p. \$90.

A statement of the moral and physical advantages to society and the individual of the single standard of morals.

Fisher, Irving, and Eugene Lyman Fisk. *How to Live. Rules for Healthful Living Based on Modern Science*. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1919. 345 p. \$1.50.

Covers the subject of individual hygiene: Authorized by and prepared in collaboration with the Hygiene Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute, Inc.

Galloway, Thomas Walton. *The Biology of Sex for Parents and Teachers*. New York: Heath, 1913. 105 p. \$1.24.

Deals especially with the methods and spirit of sex instruction and its biological, social, and moral foundations.

Galloway, Thomas Walton. *Sex and Life*. New York: Association Press, 1919. 84 p. \$75.

Sets forth clearly and simply the practical knowledge which every young man should have for a morally and physically healthy sexual life.

Geddes, Patrick, and John Arthur Thomson. *Sex*. New York: Holt, 1914. 256 p. \$75.

An introduction to the subject, including evolution of sex in nature, pathological expression of sex, sex education, the ethics of sex, and sex and society.

Gillette, John Morris. *The Family and Society*. Chicago: McClurg, 1914. 164 p. \$1.00.

A brief statement of the family, its functions, evolution, relation to society and conditions affecting it, as marriage, divorce, and the social evil. Chapter on biological phases of sex.

Goddard, Henry Herbert. *The Kallikak Family. A Study in the Heredity of Feeble-mindedness*. New York: Macmillan, 1912. 121 p. \$2.00.

The story of two lines of descent from the same paternal ancestor, showing inheritance of feeble-mindedness from one maternal ancestor and from the other marked intellectual ability.

Groves, Ernest R. *Using the Resources of the Country Church*. New York: Association Press, 1917. 152 p. \$1.15.

Practical suggestions for social workers in small towns and country communities.

* Books marked * are recommended to public libraries for first purchase.

Gulick, Luther Halsey. *The Dynamic of Manhood*. New York: Association Press, 1917. 152 p. \$90.

Supplements Exner's "Rational Sex Life for Men."
Gulick, Luther Halsey. *A Philosophy of Play*. New York: Association Press, 1920. 291 p. \$1.60.

The ripened conclusions of the greatest American exponent and innovator of recreation, written from twenty years' first hand experience.

Guyer, Michael Frederic. *Being Well-Born. An Introduction to Eugenics*. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1916. 374 p. \$1.50.

A comprehensive handbook on eugenics for the average reader.

Holmes, Arthur. *Principles of Character Making*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1913. 336 p. \$1.40.

A scientifically sound but popular consideration of applied psychology in its relation to the moral and mental training of boys and girls.

*Hood, Mary G. *For Girls and the Mothers of Girls*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1914. 157 p. \$1.50.

Presents the facts of life for girls and their mothers in a simple dignified way. Recommended for public and school libraries.

Jewett, Frances Gulick. *The Next Generation. A Study in the Physiology of Inheritance*. New York: Ginn, 1914. 235 p. \$1.00.

Helpful elementary material on eugenics and heredity.

Jordan, William George. *Little Problems of Married Life*. New York: Revell, 1910. 256 p. \$1.25.

Helps to solve some of the problems confronting the newly married. Has chapters on "Respect for Each Other's Individuality," "The Wife's Settled Income," "Holding Monotony at Bay."

McKeever, William Arch. *The Training of the Boy*. New York: Macmillan, 1913. 368 p. \$2.50.

McKeever, William Arch. *The Training of the Girl*. New York: Macmillan, 1914. 337 p. \$2.50.

Sound, wholesome, comprehensive, and interesting books for parents and teachers.

March, Norah. *Towards Racial Health. A Handbook on the Training of Boys and Girls, for Parents, Teachers and Social Workers*. New York: Dutton, 1918. 326 p. \$2.00.

Covers the field of practical sex education laying equal emphasis on the biological approach and on ethical considerations.

*Moore, Harry H. *Keeping in Condition*. New York: Macmillan, 1915. P. \$1.00.

Sex hygiene is made an integral and not unduly prominent part of a general program of physical training for boys in their teens. Recommended for public and school libraries.

Morley, Margaret Warner. *The Spark of Life. The Story of How Living Things Come into the World as Told for Boys and Girls*. New

York: Revell, 1913. 62 p. \$35.

Particularly useful to the parents of young children.

Popenoe, Paul, and Roswell Hill Johnston. *Applied Eugenics*. New York: Macmillan, 1918. 459 p. \$2.10.

A sound comprehensive work on the theories of eugenics on their practical applications.

Read, Mary Lillian. *The Mothercraft Manual*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1916. 440 p. \$2.00.

A practical guide on the care and upbringing of children.

Slemons, Josiah Morris. *The Prospective Mother*. New York: Appleton, 1915. 343 p. \$2.00.

The practical information needed by the expectant mother for her own care during pregnancy, together with a description of the anatomical and physiological changes incident to the development of the embryo and the birth of the child.

Smith, Nellie M. *The Three Gifts of Life*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1913. \$1.00.

Tells the story of plant, animal, and human reproduction. Written in simple style for girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age.

Stokes, John Hinchman. *Today's World Problem in Disease Prevention. A Non-Technical Discussion of Syphilis and Gonorrhea*. Washington: United States Public Health Service, 1919. 136 p. Free.

Torelle, Ellen. *Plant and Animal Children: How They Grow*. Boston: Heath, 1912. 230 p. \$1.00.

Useful nature study material on reproduction in plants and animals. Can be read to children.

Wile, Ira S. *Sex Education*. New York: Duffield, 1912. \$1.00.

Suggests a method for sex education at home.

GIFTS FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

The New York children's librarians are collecting and sending over to France a sum of money as a Christmas present to the three of their number who are organizing children's libraries in the devastated country. Utica, too, is sending some money which will be used to buy special books or pictures selected by the Utica staff.

Every effort will be made by the New York group to give what aid they can to these three as long as they remain. It will be interesting to hear thru their letters what the Christmas money bought, and what it meant to the French children.

New York Public Library.

M. G. DAVIS.

FOR SALE

Dr. M. E. Morse, of 2916 Allendale Road, Baltimore, Md., has for sale at very reasonable rates complete sets of the works of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing and Hauff.

Standard Library Organization*

THERE is no more significant phase of the current educational movement than the recognition that has come to the high school library. This recognition of the high school library is the inevitable outgrowth of the liberalizing process which has led to the spread of the elective system, the larger use of project, source and inductive methods, the socialized recitation, the dignification of student activities and other efforts to take into account the individuality of the learner and his importance as a social unit in a progressive democracy. The old education deified fixed bodies of knowledge which were to be mastered even if their mastery resulted in grave distaste for learning. The new education deifies the interests of the student. It makes much of laboratories and libraries. It stresses fixed quotas of knowledge less and the obligation to be intelligent more. It aims to create habits of learning that will insure post-school education. The new education endeavors to start the prospective citizen on an educational pathway which instead of proving to be a blind alley ending against a wall of arrested development will lead out onto the great road of continuing education, which, having become road wise, the citizen will follow to his own profit and the glory of the Republic.

The high school library is a feature of the new education. It is here. It is a fact to be reckoned with. The time has already come when no high school that wishes to be considered up-to-date will long be found without a library located in properly appointed rooms, in charge of a trained librarian and actually vitalizing every phase of school life. The republication of the Certain report on Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools is, therefore, timely.

This report was prepared by a committee of the National Education Association consisting of Mr. C. C. Certain, of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Michigan, as chairman, and twenty-three collaborators selected from among

men and women who know high school libraries from every angle. From its first appearance the report has been recognized as a sort of milestone in American high school development. It sets up definite standards for junior high schools; for high schools with an enrollment below two hundred; for high schools with an enrollment from two hundred to five hundred; for four-year high schools or senior high schools with enrollment between five hundred and one thousand; and for four-year high schools with enrollment between one thousand and three thousand. It is complete enough to enable any high school administrator to check up his school and to determine just where it stands.

No library can succeed without a capable librarian. It is the trained service that really makes the books count. It is interesting, therefore, to note that for all high schools of over two hundred enrollment a full-time librarian is indicated. For all high schools with a smaller enrollment a "teacher-librarian" is specified. A "teacher-librarian" is defined in the report as a high-school teacher who is relieved of a part of her teaching duties and placed in charge of the library. This provision for "teacher-librarians" is most important. Smaller high schools are more numerous than larger ones. They are usually in smaller localities where there are fewer interests and possibly no book stores. They are in charge of teachers less experienced and less well trained and, therefore, less able to do without the help that a good library affords.

A curious thing about this school library business is the fact that the first emphasis has come on the *high school* library rather than on the library of the *elementary school*. The elementary schools are destined to reach every normal American child; the high schools, while their attendance is rapidly growing, reach only a fraction of the pupils who complete elementary school courses. The library has its greatest opportunity when, having learned to read, the pupil first discovers the book as a joy and a tool. That time comes during the elementary school years. Then is the time par excellence to lay solid foundations for right and permanent reading habits. Such habits will add to the richness of the child's elementary school ex-

*Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools of Different Sizes; Report of the N. E. A. Committee on Library Organization and Equipment. First published by the National Education Association, Washington, D. C. Republished 1920 by the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. Copies may be had postpaid from either organization at 40 cents each.

perience; they will cause many pupils to enter junior and senior high schools and even colleges, who otherwise would lose interest; they will furnish those whose formal educational opportunity is over the open sesame into the broad highway of useful and liberal learning where he who reads may travel indefinitely and, growing in knowledge and in power, live a life that shall be increasingly worthwhile.

JOY E. MORGAN.

CATALOG OF DRAMATIC COMPOSITIONS

INQUIRIES are received by the Copyright Office concerning the possible publication of a supplementary volume to the catalog of "Dramatic Compositions Copyrighted in the United States." The original work is in two volumes containing 3547 quarto pages and including all dramas entered for copyright registration in the United States from 1870 to 1916, 56,066 titles. It was distributed in sheet form to subscribers from January 25, 1916, until the bound volumes were received, volume 1 on July 2, 1918, and volume 2 on September 10, 1918. The entries in the catalog are arranged as an alphabet of titles with cross-references from all alternative, secondary, translated and contents titles, and there is also a full index (712 pages of three columns each) containing the names of all authors, copyright proprietors, translators, editors, etc. The supervision of the final preparation of the catalog was the work of Henry S. Parsons, chief of the Catalog and Index Division of the Copyright Office; and the task of unifying the title entries and the general editing of the printer's copy has been done by Mrs. Mary Wright Davis. Assistance in this task has been rendered by Woodbury Pulsifer and Earl M. Jeffrey, and the titles in foreign languages have been revised by George C. Keidel, all members of the Copyright Office force. It is feared that present conditions in the printing industry, and the scarcity of printing paper, will prevent the publication of a supplement. The current dramas are included in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, Part 1, Group, 2 Pamphlets, leaflets, etc., as they are registered. This part of the catalog is issued monthly and a file from January, 1917, to date would include all dramatic works registered subsequent to those in the original two-volume catalog. The subscription price of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, Part 1, Groups 1 and 2 together, is \$1.00 per calendar year. The two large volumes of "Dramatic Compositions Copy-

righted in the United States" are substantially bound in cloth and are mailed without charge for postage upon receipt of the nominal price of \$4.00. Subscriptions to either work should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEYS

A VALUABLE publication has just been issued by the U. S. National Museum as *Bulletin* 109, 549 pages. It is entitled "Contributions to a History of American State Geological and Natural History Surveys" and brings into permanent and accessible form all available data relating to the organization, administration, cost, and material results of the geologic, and mineralogic work undertaken by the various states.

It is interesting in showing the way in which the states have had to meet the demands of business interests by the establishment of general and special surveys. The Pennsylvania survey of 1873 was probably the clamor of the oil men for a survey of the oil regions, for in that year the annual production of petroleum suddenly advanced from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels, while the price of a barrel sank from four dollars to two dollars throwing Western Pennsylvania into a state of the highest excitement. Then the question came "Why does the State Legislature not provide for the scientific examination of the phenomenon?"

The book makes a contribution to biography thru its section on personnel and by the inclusion of a great number of good portraits of prominent geologists. The cataloger will find it a valuable aid in unraveling the intricate publications of the State surveys, and in determining the changes which have taken place in the re-organization of these government bodies.

The compiler, G. P. Merrill, head curator of geology of the National Museum, does not bring the history down to a date later than 1885, but suggests that supplementary information is to be found in *Bulletin* 465 of the U. S. Geological Survey which C. W. Hays compiled in 1911 under the title "The State Geological Surveys of the United States."

MARGARET MANN,
Cataloger.

*Engineering Societies Library,
New York City.*



PILGRIM TERCENTENARY EXHIBIT AT THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

Effective Exhibit Making

EXHIBITS at the Los Angeles Public Library are planned as carefully and systematically as is book ordering.

A large bulletin board ten and a half by three and a half is placed above display tables at the most passed point in the Library. Every three months a schedule is made by a "neutral" assigning equal time to each department for exhibits and the principals decide upon the subject they wish to put forward in gala attire.

The Library employs a poster artist twenty-one hours every week, who is given a copy of the schedule. The artist plans the color schemes and designs and letters the posters.

The background of the bulletin board is covered for each exhibit with crêpe paper in a harmonizing tone, and most picturesque effects have been obtained. For the Pilgrim Tercentenary Exhibit a sea-blue background was used. The posters were corn color and contained a copy of the Mayflower contract in finished lettering. A silhouette of the Mayflower cut out of the corn colored paper stood out cameo like in the middle of the display.

During Children's Book Week a glass case was filled with "Children's Favorites Fifty Years Ago." Old treasures dug out of trunks were brought to the library and made a curious contrast for the adjoining table with its "Children's Favorites of To-day." Besides old books such as "The Mother's Nursery Songs," pub-

lished in 1835; Kate Greenaway's Almanack for 1894 and a Treasury of Knowledge brought to this country many years ago by a little English girl; there were samplers and valentines and tiny work boxes. Many white heads bent over the exhibit and lingered.

The Foreign Extension Department uses the display space for the most elaborate exhibits of the arts and crafts of different nations and Los Angeles people belonging to the country chosen become actively interested in the exhibit. The foreign papers print notices and the ministers call the attention of their flocks to it. During a Scandinavian display about twenty-five laboring men who were unable to come to the library during the week, came to the Reference Room on Sunday and asked that they be permitted to go into the closed part of the library to see the Norse art and craft exhibited.

These exhibits are taken over by the Inter-Library Loan Division, are briefly cataloged and filed in folders, given book checks and pockets and charged to branches in just the same manner as a book. A branch librarian who would like to see, for example, her California collection more active, simply requests a California exhibit from the Central Library. In this way time is saved and the Public Library is spared the dubious artistic efforts of the well meaning amateur.

MONICA SHANNON.

County Book Wagon Expenses

THE following statement of expenses incidental to the purchase and adaptation of an automobile truck for county book wagon purposes in Hamilton County, Indiana, presents figures submitted by Lulu M. Miesse, librarian of the Public Library of Noblesville, Indiana. Noblesville, which is the county seat, serves the eastern portion of Hamilton County, while the western townships have their own libraries in the smaller township centers.

Dodge truck, five passenger size....	\$1260.00
Doors	8.00
Painting and lettering	20.00
Building the cases	120.00
Four locks, one key	10.00
Tire holder, inside truck	3.25
33-x 4 R. C. T. casing	41.70
33 x 4 tube	6.90
Bumper	14.00

Total cost of book wagon.....\$1483.85
 License 5 months\$ 3.00
 Average cost thru three months of service, 3 cents per mile.

Insurance\$125.50

"This insurance covers our car against damage from other car, injury if we run into a fence, telephone pole or any other injury; and insures us against injury to any person or persons up to \$5,000 on one person or \$10,000 on two persons. It insures the other person's automobile, horse and buggy, fence, or any property injured by us. The Library Board thinks it best to keep the car fully insured, as it is county property, and some unprincipled person might take advantage of this fact to bring suit against the county, and thus bring criticism upon the library for carelessness.

"The compensation insurance carried by the library board on the library staff and janitor also covers the driver of the car. We wrote to the company and they told us that this insurance covered us wherever our library duties might call us."

Miss Miesse writes further, "The Logansport-Cass County car is called Socrates, or Soc. for short, but ours is named Parnassus. We always call it by name and it is difficult to write and think of it as just a plain automobile. It is just as much a part of the library staff as we are and we think it has a real personality."

"The truck which we purchased is a Dodge the size of a five passenger touring car. It promises better wear than the lighter Ford in use elsewhere in Indiana. We used the steel top of the truck just as it was delivered. Between the top and the eighteen inch steel sides was a heavy iron wire screening. This was removed and the iron gate taken from the rear. The sides were then bent over, their supporting posts being cut to make a shelf of about six inches on either side. Inside the sides the frames for the book cases were constructed with the doors opening above the shelves made from the bent sides.

"There are two sections of shelving on each side, each section contains three shelves slightly tilted, eight inches deep by thirty-three inches long. Altogether the shelves hold about 300 books. The doors are glassed and measure twenty-eight by thirty-one inches. They have both bolts and locks (one key fitting all locks) but while on the road only the bolts are used. The doors for winter use are made of leather with mica windows. These are attached to the regular doors by removable iron rods and open like the ordinary doors. In summer we take these off and use rain curtains as we need them.

"At the rear of the car is a charging tray twenty-four by twenty by five and one-half inches. This is set in underneath a floor built in the car even with the bottom shelf of the book cases. The rear door is thirty-two by twenty-four inches and is glassed. The car is open from front to back with no partition behind the seats, thus the driver can see behind. The outside of the case is made of oak, the inside of poplar. Narrow wood flooring is used for the backs of book cases and the floor of the car. This flooring makes an excellent shelf back of the seats. Here we carry the extra tire attached to the rear of a book case and resting on the floor, and we have the rest of the space inside for storing extra books.

"Parnassus recently took part in an industrial parade given in connection with the annual county horse show which is a great event in Noblesville. We filled him up with red and yellow books (the horse show colors) and decorated his wheels with bunting. He was seen by throngs of folks from all over the county and much admired."

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

A Radical's Library in 1820

Graham Wallas in his "Life of Francis Place" (third edition, Knopf, 1919) gives an interesting chapter on the library of that Charing Cross tailor and coach to early nineteenth century parliamentary reformers.

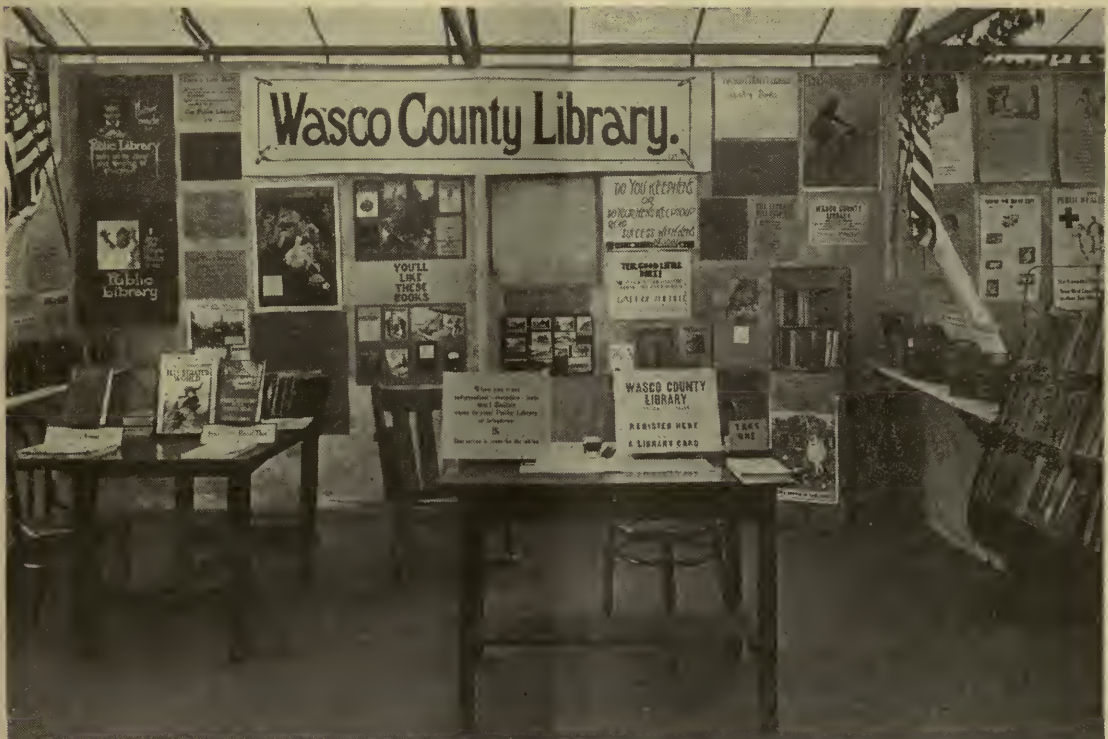
He tells of "an old gentleman who was taken as a boy, about the year 1820, up into a big room lined with books at the back of Place's shop, and being told in a reverential voice that this was the headquarters of English Radicalism. Place had been a collector of books ever since his school-days and continued to collect nearly to the end of his life. From the first the library was especially rich in Parliamentary papers, catalogued by subjects, and in pamphlets and newspaper cuttings, bound and lettered with his own hand. Everything was arranged with that scrupulous 'method and tidiness and comfort,' to which Place's correspondents often refer.

"This was the 'Civic Palace, Charing Cross,' where the 'Arch Radical' sat all day long on a high stool at his desk, as before his retirement from business he had sat all day long in the adjoining shop. Every member of Parliament who lived, as most members then did, in Blooms-

bury or the City, would pass Charing Cross twice a day. In any case, the House of Commons and Downing Street were both within a few minutes' walk.

"My library," says Place, 'was a sort of gossiping shop for such persons as were in any way engaged in public matters having the benefit of the people for their object. . . . No one who knew me would hesitate to consult with me on any subject on which I could give or procure information.' And again, 'When I lived at Charing Cross my library was frequented very much in the manner of a common coffee-house room. It was open to a considerable number of persons, many of them members of Parliament.' In times of excitement the room became crowded." . . .

"The library at Charing Cross, besides its use as a political workshop, was also the centre of a very practical system of publication. 'When it was thought advisable to print a tract for distribution on any subject a notice was put up over the fireplace, e.g. "It is proposed to print for distribution an extract from the report of the Select Committee on Metropolis Police Offices."



THE WASCO COUNTY LIBRARY'S SUCCESSFUL EXHIBIT AT THE COUNTY FAIR

This was read by those who came in, and they who approved of it put down a sovereign. Some hundreds of pounds were collected in this way, and many tracts were carefully and usefully distributed.' The most important of the reprints were Mill's articles from the 'Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica' (1820-23), including the famous essay on 'Government.' Among the others, one traces Mill's article on the 'Ballot' from the *Westminster Review* of July, 1830, a tract by Place himself on the 'Law of Libel' (1823), and J. R. M'Culloch's 'Essay on Wages' (1826)."

By 1826 the proceedings at the Charing Cross library had evidently begun to attract a certain amount of public attention. In that year a writer in the *European Magazine* took "Francis Place of Westminster, Esq." as the fourth of a series of "Characters for Charity's Sake," good-humouredly chaffing "this most indefatigable and efficient individual," and the whole company of Benthamite Radicals.

THE HOME READING BOX MOVEMENT

The Home Reading Box Movement as suggested by Frank B. Gilbreth in his book on "Fatigue Study" (Macmillan 1919) is a good method of putting reading material at the disposal of the worker in the industrial plant. It collects this reading matter from the homes of those interested and from the desks of members

of the organization who have finished with it, and places it in a box convenient to the workers during noon rest periods or where they may borrow it for home use. It thus serves somewhat as a simplified circulating library, supplying newspapers, magazines, trade papers and books to busy employees.

The Kiwanis Club of Dublin Ga., recently conducted a contest for suggestions of things which would be of the greatest help to Dublin, and the suggestion which won the prize was for longer library hours.

BALLARD SCHOOL LIBRARY PRACTICE CLASS

A short course for secretaries and other business women who handle small libraries in connection with their office work is conducted at the Ballard School (Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Avenue) by Katherine M. Christopher, N. Y. P. L. 1912-'14. The course consists of 20 lessons on classification, cataloging, clipping and pamphlets. If applications warrant it, the course will be repeated after January 27th, when the first course ends.

The Table of Contents and Index to this volume of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be mailed with the number for January 15, 1921.



THE
FIRST
LIBRARY
OF THE
LEAGUE
OF
NATIONS
AT
117 PICCADILLY
LONDON

*Florence
Wilson,
Librarian*



THE PALAIS MONDIAL AT BRUSSELS, THE NEW HOME OF THE I. I. B.

The Fifth International Conference on Bibliography

BY invitation of the International Institute of Bibliography the fifth International Conference of Bibliography and Documentation was held at Brussels from the 7th to the 20th of September. Previous conferences had taken place in 1895, 1897, 1900 and 1910. The meeting was held during the "International Fortnight" at which various other associations met.

The object of the conference was to study the various measures to be taken in the domain of documentation on account of the events of the war. The meeting took place on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Institute of Bibliography and at the time of opening the organization's new premises.

Delegates were present from France, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Poland, Spain, Luxembourg, Tchéco-Slovakia and Belgium. Unfortunately English and American bibliographers were not present; the former because the British Library Association was holding its meetings at the same time at Norwich, and the latter because of the difficulties in the way of travel. The secretariat of the League of Nations was represented by Miss Wilson and the associate secretary of the League, Dr. Nitobé, who was present at several sessions of the conference.

The well attended sessions were devoted to the study of the work already accomplished by the International Institute of Bibliography; further organization for documentation; and the development of plans concerning various questions of lesser importance but which have a close relation with the foregoing.

At the first session was filed the twelve millionth card in the catalog of the Répertoire of Universal Bibliography. Friends of the Institute expressed their satisfaction at seeing the valuable collections safe from the dangers of the war; and congratulated the founders of the Institute, and its collaborators, especially M. Masure, for twenty-one years secretary of the Institute, Mr. Melvil Dewey, General Sebert (France), and Dr. Field (Switzerland). All the departments of the Institute are now installed in the Palais Mondial, a building erected in the Parc du Cinquantenaire and placed at the disposal, by the Belgian Government, of the International Associations. This building also contains the collective international library, consisting of sixty seven collections belonging to various associ-

ations: the International Museum; the archives and the offices of the International University and the offices of the various international associations and of their Union.

The first part of the deliberations dealt with the means of carrying on and developing the work of international and universal organization of documentation, keeping step with the present demands and enlarging the sphere of co-operation. The discussions on the subject of organization were prepared for by two varieties of Communications, one of which relating to the documentary work accomplished by several large international associations—the International Institute of Agriculture, by its vice-president, Mr. Dop; the International Federation of Chemistry, by its general-secretary, Mr. J. Gerard; the International Union of Cities by its director, Mr. Vinek. Other communications showed the progress of various national committees, among them those in France, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. The following measures were approved:

General plan: The conference adopted the fundamental principles of the plan proposed by the International Institute of Bibliography for the general international organization of Documentation as explained in paragraphs 1 to 9 of the preprinted proposal of the Institute.

I. Collections, Lib aries. (a) That in each nation belonging to the organization the sum total of national intellectual production should be collected in a national depository (a unified central library or several libraries considered as parts of a system); (b) That for each branch or group of sciences an international depository should be established.

II. Catalogs. (a) That in each country with the aid of national depositories the production of works (books and pamphlets) should be cataloged by author and subject; (b) A collective catalog should be made according to the authors whose works are to be found in the principal libraries of the country.

III. Bibliography. (a) That thru an international organization (single bureau or several bureaus recognized as a system for this purpose) a bibliography be established for each branch of learning, which should be universal, international, and comprehensive, (with entries by authors and subject), and periodical articles published from time to time in all countries.

(b) That measures be taken to utilize existing bibliographies and catalogs by connecting them into one unit, by means of additions, reprinting and indexes.

IV. Summaries. That there should be established a general collection of résumés giving objectively an analysis of publications which are original contributions to learning. In order to facilitate this work, authors themselves might be requested to add résumés of their publications.

V. Exchanges. (a) That in each country belonging to the organization a bureau of service should be established, from which nationally or internationally publications of no commercial value (books, extracts, periodicals, reports, laws, official documents, etc.) could be exchanged promptly and without expense between authors, societies, universities, museums, libraries, parliaments, public administrations, etc. (b) That an international service should be established to facilitate the work of the national bureaus in controlling international service and in centralizing a complete collection of all publications exchanged.

VI. Loans. That the scientific societies of every country belonging to the organization should upon their own responsibility and by paying postage, be able to borrow directly from all public libraries works needed.

VII. Publications. That for each branch of learning there should be established a complete system on national and international bases, utilizing those works which already exist and supplementing and co-ordinating them. This system should extend to all the needs of recording knowledge and information (periodical reports, treatises, alphabetical encyclopedias, scientific catalogs, annuals, histories, etc.).

VIII. Unification of Codes. That for the establishment of collections, catalogs, bibliographies, résumés and publications, an international code of rules should be adopted, dealing with points necessary for co-operation and time-saving in the work; that rules should also be applied to the classification of authors and, as far as possible, to the standardization of sizes; that they should work towards the use of the card system, uniform classification and notation.

IX. Organization and Co-operation. That to realize such a plan an appeal should be made for co-operation between existing organizations, official and public, and if these are not sufficient, new organizations should be established.

The plan has for its object the formation and the cataloging of national and international libraries, the combining of national and private libraries with the "Universal Library," the recording of the work, the exchanging and loaning of documents and the co-ordination which should exist between scientific publications themselves.

The meeting received the hearty greeting addressed to the I. I. B. by the American Library Association during the war, and extended its good wishes to that Association and expressed the hope of seeing a continued collaboration in bibliography between America and Europe.

Regarding organization for this work: The conference expressed the desirability of the creation of an international union or federation for Bibliography and Documentation. It took as the starting point the project which had been submitted to it by the International Institute of Bibliography, a project which had already been presented in 1919 to the International Council of Research and whose principles had been approved by it. The conference proposed various amendments, which were approved, among them being the putting on an equal footing all the countries belonging to the League of Nations; and the making of the International Institute of Bibliography the scientific

organ and the executive agent of the Federation. In order to establish this Federation, the representatives of all the nations taking part in the conference were asked to work actively in the formation of councils and committees towards this end.

This federation should have for its object the realization of the proposed plan for the organization of documentation and should decide upon courses of action according to circumstances. It should also co-operate in the development of methods, and especially in the extension of the decimal classification tables. It should promote meetings between co-operating organizations and publish from time to time reports of their combined activities.

As regards "methods," the conference approved the resolutions of previous conferences which advocated the necessity of the unification of methods in order to make co-operation possible. It considered it necessary to proceed as quickly as possible in the reprinting of the Decimal Classification Tables now partly out of print and in adding to them any new developments. A considerable amount of material has been collected by the Institute for the development and translation of the tables. Several of these developments have been published (Aviation, Odontology) and some work has been done on the other classes (Administration, Telegraphy, Astronomy, etc.).

The proposal to publish the classification tables on charts always kept up to date is being considered, and national committees will make plans to assure the necessary funds, and to divide among co-operators both expenses and profits of an up to date edition (25th anniversary edition of the International Institute of Bibliography).

The work of the I. I. B. was the base of meeting's discussions. The principal work is the Universal Bibliographical Catalog, an enormous collection of material gathered by individuals and groups in every country, and entered on cards classified by authors and subject (decimal classification). This catalog is complemented by a catalog giving information regarding libraries containing the various publications, and including a union catalog of the Belgian libraries and a copy of the card catalog of the Library of Congress.

The conference expressed its pleasure and confidence in the work of the International Institute of Bibliography and heartily endorsed this proposal, presented by the Director of the Institute: "In view of the importance which documentation has acquired, especially during the war, in scientific and practical affairs; and in view of the great work accomplished under the direction of the International Institute of Bibliography thru purely voluntary co-operation, it is desirable that the Universal Catalogue of Bibliography become a public international service. It belongs to the League of Nations to undertake the initiative of such a service and to arrive at a statistical statement of intellectual production (Universal Bibliography), such as it has just so successfully achieved in regard to demography and economics.

The second part of the work of the conference was devoted to the study of special questions which will help the work of bibliography and documentation, among them: the extension of international exchanges; the development of local and special bureaus of documentation; the co-ordination of local libraries; the collection of archives; the development of psychological bibliography (dealing with the study of the mutual relations between the author, the book and the reader); the form of reviews and résumés; the use of photography, especially in the documentation of natural science; and the systematic treatment of the literature of patents.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1920



THE mid-winter meeting at Chicago will not again include a special meeting of the A. L. A. and the final vote on the revised constitution will be had at the next annual conference, for which invitations have been received from Boston and Richmond. In accord with the movement initiated by Mr. Dana, the Committee on Revision proposed that "The administration of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the Executive Board," which should take over the work of the Publishing Board, specifically prepare the budget, and, inferentially, cover certain powers previously vested in the Council with respect to affiliation with the A. L. A. and honorary membership. The Council was still to consider and report upon "library questions of professional and public interest," and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on "these or any other matters of library policy or practice." At the Colorado Springs Conference, on motion of Mr. Andrews, tho the Publishing Board was abolished, the preparation of the budget was placed in the hands of the Finance Committee, as under the existing constitution. The revised constitution, contrary to the recommendation of the Revision Committee, provides that "no question involving the policy of the Association, as such, shall be voted upon by the Association" until after reference to and report from the Council which must make an immediate report to the ensuing session, which is in line with the existing constitution, tho the present provision which gives the Association power by a three-fourths vote to take direct action is eliminated. These are practically the essential changes in the new form of constitution, which varies less than had been proposed from the existing document.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE Committee on Library Service, of which Mr. Bostwick is chairman, plans to proceed with its library survey, despite the fact that the Enlarged Program fund will not permit the use of paid field agents and experts to obtain and prepare the initial data for the Committee's consideration. No schedule or questionnaire has yet been adopted, but it is proposed to separate the work topically, and not geographically, under charge of the several members of the Committee, and to ask for voluntary reports on the several subjects. The Ohio report of Mr. Wheeler, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of

November 1, is a partial example of what the A. L. A. Committee has in plan. The Ohio report is of course imperfect because librarians are quite as slow as other people to answer queries and for this reason the survey questionnaire should be as simple as possible. Librarians should really be foremost in replying to such inquiries, for it is their business in general to answer questions and they ought not only to be well schooled but to set a good example in this respect. One reason for the delay in publication of the American Library Annual has been the difficulty of getting prompt and adequate response from librarians themselves to the few questions asked in connection with the entries therein. The A. L. A. has been no more fortunate in its official inquiries and the schedule published by the national Bureau of Education is a year or two behind-hand and confessedly incomplete for the like reason. The importance of full information to the profession and for the advancement of the library cause should work a reform in this respect among the profession, for it is not only the "small librarians" but some pretty big ones who are prone to make answer at the "convenient season" which never comes.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE ceremony of placing the twelve millionth card in the great Répertoire of the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels made a fitting opening for the international congress, September 7-20, and gave evidence that the wanton destruction by German invaders had stopped short of the destruction of this world treasure, the greatest collection of library cards in the world, arranged on the world system of the decimal classification. The congress, devoted largely to documentation, brought together representatives from nine nations, including Czecho-Slovakia, but unfortunately delegations from America and England were lacking, the latter because the annual English conference of librarians was held at the same time. The congress had before it an elaborate plan emphasizing the nine points of world co-operation in bibliography, arranged on the double scheme of international and national divisions and of groups of knowledge. This plan proposed to systematize (1) collections of material, (2) cataloging, (3) bibliographies by subjects and by author and title, (4) résumés of

books or articles in periodicals, (5) exchanges between countries, (6) international loans by parcel post, (7) publications complementing existing series, (8) an international code for systematization, (9) co-ordination and co-operation between existing agencies, as well as the development of other agencies needed to fulfill the plan. Such world organization is a fine piece of creative imagination, and under the inspiration and devotion of M. Otlet and his colleagues, progress may be expected in several of the directions indicated, tho the undertaking is colossal beyond present realization. Incidentally, announcement was made of plans for printing a new edition of the decimal classification as developed by the Institut on the basis of the original Dewey plan, which has nowhere been worked out in such detail as at Brussels.

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A FRIENDLY personal letter to the editor of *Public Libraries* elicits the explanation, in reference to the alleged subsidy of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in past years that "the business use of the term 'subsidy' is the one referring to an excess payment of an amount in excess of the usual charges for any service. In the days when the LIBRARY JOURNAL had the field to itself and

there was no other printed source of information as to what was going on in the library field, the American Library Association paid an excessive charge to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the printing of its *Proceedings*, in view of the manner in which they were prepared and printed. In those same days the individual members of the American Library Association paid an excessive charge in subscription for the LIBRARY JOURNAL." The facts are that the *Proceedings*, as printed separately for the Association, were billed at the printer's actual charges, which in those days were moderate, that Miss Helen E. Haines, who acted as Recorder of the A. L. A., did the editorial work without salary, beyond that paid to her as managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the *Proceedings* included with the LIBRARY JOURNAL as one of its regular numbers at its own cost, except for composition, were supplied at the subscription price of \$5 per year—the present subscription price, despite the extension of the scope of the periodical and the doubled cost of printing, which initial price resulted in the loss of several thousand dollars during the first four years. Under these circumstances, the term "subsidy" can scarcely be alleged in the relations between the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the A. L. A.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eleventh annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held in Portland, Oregon, September second to fourth. The keynote of the meeting was the socialization of library work; emphasis was laid on community study and the relation of the book to human needs even before the library constituents can formulate their requirements and localize their attainment in the public library. The meetings were also unique in that they began promptly, were conducted with dispatch, and ended on time.

After the formal opening of the conference by the President, Jonah B. Wise, trustee of the Library Association of Portland, welcomed the librarians to the city and to the Library which was the headquarters for the conference, and expressed with fine feeling the sense of loss felt by the entire association in the absence of Miss Isom from this, the first conference since her death. He then spoke of the public library as coming into its own in the field of public appreciation, if not as yet expressed adequately

in financial terms yet strongly entrenched in the community's sympathy. The library is a public utility to which the public is looking for results and about whose problems of administration and detail routine they neither know nor care to know very much. To achieve results which the community can feel the librarian must increasingly ally herself with community problems, understand public questions. In his response for the Association, John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, paid a tribute to the Board of the Portland Library Association as a group of fellow workers with librarians, actively interested in librarianship, and altho "that hateful thing a close corporation, a self-perpetuating body . . . confessedly an aristocracy, it is an aristocracy of sympathetic intelligence . . . triumphantly justified on every count, issue and standard, that the most radical democracy could assert or desire."

Charles Wesley Smith, associate librarian of the University of Washington, gave the president's address, "The Library as a Teaching Institution." He spoke of the necessity, since the upheaval of the war, for re-evaluating our library

ideals, for seeking out our own peculiar niche among the world's serviceable institutions and for unifying our efforts for results. He urged upon our attention the fact that the library is really an educational institution in its own right and not merely an adjunct to the schools as would seem to be indicated by the respective per capita support annually given schools and libraries—\$10 and \$.16. The library educates by supplying information, stimulating thinking (as contrasted with propaganda) and furnishing motives.

Herbert Killam, chairman of the Committee on Libraries in Alaska and the Yukon reported that Dawson, the capital of Yukon, has a Carnegie building with a library supported by the Territorial Council which also gives annual grants to a number of reading rooms in the territory. The School Ordinance states that school trustees are "to provide a suitable library for the school and to make regulations for its management" and "to select and provide from the list authorized by the Commission all such reference books for the use of pupils and teachers as are required for the proper instruction of the pupils."

Kate M. Firmin, chairman of the Membership Extension committee, reported 103 new memberships for the year. Every librarian in the six states and provinces had been invited to join the P. N. L. A. either by letter or in a personal interview, resulting in a total membership of 280 out of a roughly estimated possible 475. E. Ruth Rockwood reported for the Pacific Northwest Bibliography Committee the preparation of the new edition of the check list in which 15 libraries in the Northwest are assisting. The work is to be published by the H. W. Wilson Company and copy was expected to be ready by October 1. "It has seemed best to include some of the U. S. documents which have great historical interest and cannot easily be found except in Poore or in Miss Judson's index. Fewer analyses of long sets will be made, . . . long sets of directories, serials, etc. are to be treated as series."

Mr. Ridington in reporting for the Publicity Committee called attention to the pioneer work done in this line by the P. N. L. A. under Charles Compton's initiative. Since the A. L. A. has now taken up the matter of general library publicity the committee felt that their work should be limited to immediate advertisement of conference activities. An album of clippings of the complete newspaper record of the last conference was prepared and sent on tour thruout the membership of the Association, and a similar album is in preparation for this conference. Judson T. Jennings offered the printed report of the Spe-

cial Committee on Salaries, March 1920, as the work of his committee. He felt that specific recommendations were of little value as the problem is partly an individual community one, but he advocated a wide and intelligent distribution of the facts of the salary situation. The Committee on School Libraries, Mildred Pope, chairman, reported the preparation of a digest from the N. E. A. Report on "Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools." This report was adopted last year by the P. N. L. A. but the committee felt that the long report was in danger of being overlooked by the smaller schools numbering some 250 with an enrollment of between 75 and 500 students. Miss Rockwood read the report of the Subscription Book Committee, Mrs. Gertrude Hess, chairman. The cumulated *Bulletin*, 1917-1920 has been prepared and sent to members of the Association. This *Bulletin* contains information concerning subscription books inspected by the committee with the view of protecting small communities against the book agent with mediocre work.

A feature of the conference was the meeting for Trustees which T. C. Elliott, chairman, called upon all members of library boards to attend on Friday evening.

Cornelia Marvin, chairman of the War Records Committee, stated that the work had so far been that of gathering information. The records to be collected fall into three groups: individual, activity, and community records. The Historical Societies and the Red Cross are doing more with the individual records than libraries are. The State Historian of the American Legion in Oregon is considering taking over this work of the State Historian, and preparing card indexes of all men at the front. British Columbia has taken the matter up as a Federal activity and the Archivist is devoting all his time to it. Oregon is using the schools as a means of collecting its records. The law providing for the official filing of discharge papers by soldiers offers a means of tracing some ex-service men, but there is great difficulty in making complete records owing to the drifters. A uniform blank has been prepared by the State Historian which can be checked for the different subject headings under which information about any individual may be of interest and these various card records can then be made by clerical workers. Diaries are among the most valuable records obtainable. Miss Marvin recommended that all local and county records be kept at the several libraries; these records to provide material for non-commercial state and county war histories; that libraries collect especially unit histories and diaries and that they help with plans for war

memorials so that money may not be wasted nor good taste outraged.

A series of three minute reports on library progress in the Northwest was opened by Helen G. Stewart, librarian of Victoria, B. C. Public Library, who spoke of the situation in British Columbia as largely a problem of organization. The new Library Act was passed in 1918-19, a Library Commission appointed in August 1919, and an organizer in 1920. British Columbia has no counties, and no single taxing unit except the province other than local units. Hence they have established a library system in the provinces based on the county library plan. The libraries are working out a joint stock corporation plan, a sort of co-operative library society with service radiating from the library center to the surrounding disistricts. The difficulty of distribution of service to branches hinges on the question whether the small branch shall pay only for service received or shall take out shares. Some idea of the gigantic task before the British Columbia libraries may be gained from the statement that this huge province has only four libraries to minister to a population so sparsely distributed that the average is one person to a square mile. The problem of working with districts in which there is yet no established library is solved by the amended Legislative Library Act enabling the State Library to lend to beginning libraries small collections of books which are changed occasionally. Mr. Killam who is organizing thruout the country has more requests than he can handle.

Belle Sweet, librarian of University of Idaho, spoke of "The Outlook in Idaho" as good. Salaries have been raised and a library association formed five years ago, has been working for a county library law which they hope to see passed in January. The libraries are few, small and scattered. Lucia Haley of the University of Montana library reported on "What's Doing in Montana." Good crops after a three years' drought brought hopes of support of bond and tax measures, in the November elections, which would provide for much-needed expansion of library service and building programs. The library training course in the State University also hinged on the elections. There is no library commission in the state. Such work as has been done is largely due to the personal efforts of the librarian of the State University with help from the state and county school superintendents. There is a county library law, under which six libraries have been established since 1915, four of them in permanent buildings. Miss Haley spoke of the need for a standard new type of library building suited to county library work in a thinly settled country, as the Carnegie

Corporation does not look with favor on plans calling for large packing and distributing space, rest rooms for women, and children's rooms, to accommodate the farm folk who come in on Saturdays.

"Experiences with a Book Wagon" were given by Anne M. Mulheron, school librarian of the Portland library, at the second session. This "Parnassus" venture started from the idea of taking books to the children in the country whose book supply was cut off during vacation time. Parnassus began with the more thickly populated sections, and carried a few books for the fathers and mothers. "The Libraries and Movies," by Nellie M. Fisher of Portland, called attention to a possible further extension of library service in establishing film libraries for circulation to clubs, schools, churches, and even to motion picture theatres that would demand the better type of films. These libraries by insuring the life of good films would attract capital to their production instead of largely to the sensational and spectacular dramas. Viola Price Franklin, Librarian of Albany (Ore.) Public Library read a paper on "Making the Public Know the Library." A paper on "Music and the Library," read by Eva Blood of the Portland staff gave an account of the organization of Portland's music department with its some 3,000 volumes, musical scores for eighteen different instruments, librettos, magazines, and musical literature and biography, selected with the assistance of a special music committee made up of local musicians and educators; and its hope of sound proof rooms for recitals and lectures. Ethel R. Sawyer, director of Training Class of the Portland Library, told of a delightful six months' experience in extending library book service by means of classes for the discussion of drama and fiction, and talks on various groups of books. She pointed out the librarian's chance to reach numbers of people at once and to rouse in them an initial interest in certain good books, and to introduce busy people to a few good things out of the appalling mass of books printed. Mrs. Alice W. Jones, president of the Portland Library Guild, described the organization of this new venture in library democracy. It is an effort to secure the benefits of union, without the evils of unionization, and to preserve the professional and craft ideals of the guild idea. She spoke of the sixty members with an average of five years of library experience apiece bringing the total library experience of 300 years to bear on any problem.

A discussion of school library problems was opened by Nell A. Unger, Librarian Lincoln High School, Seattle, Washington, who read a paper on "The High School

Library From a Public Librarian's Point of View." She spoke of the disappointment often felt in transferring from public library service to the atmosphere of the school-room, with its too frequent attention to minute detail and repetition rather than to big ideas and world outlooks, the almost exclusive occupation with immature minds which must be all too often compelled to come in and seek wisdom and which seize on the least excuse to evade knowledge. The compensations, however, loom large to the lover of that queer, awkward, violent, delightful age "the teens," when she grasps her possibilities for personal service. Mr. Henry emphatically favored discouraging the disintegration of college and university libraries into numerous small collections of departmental libraries. Teachers so often do not know how to use the books when they get them, and their hobby of library disintegration usually accomplishes little but the disintegration of the librarian. "The School Library as a Part of the County System" was presented by Constance Ewing, assistant school librarian, Library Association of Portland. She gave a summary of the Oregon state school law, and emphasized the need for librarians to guide and instruct teachers in the choice and use of books. The system worked out by the Portland library includes semi-annual visits to schools, exhibits, issuing of reading certificates to pupils for outside reading, normal classes in children's literature, and co-operation with work of the county school superintendent.

The first part of the third session was a book review symposium led by Zulema Kostomlatsky, acting librarian, Library Association of Portland. She spoke of "the young invaders" Daisy Ashford, Opal Whiteley, Horace Wade and Hilda Conkling, with a reminiscent glance at "the immortal child" Marjorie Fleming; and touched on their value as revelations of the psychology of infancy and childhood. If such talents could be developed when fed on the restricted and diluted reading of modern children what might we not expect from a greater breadth in children's reading? The average children's reading is for only average intelligence. She surmised that the rut into which children's librarians so often find themselves sinking professionally and mentally may be due partly to a surfeit of this artificially diluted children's literature and may furnish one reason for the present deficit in the supply of children's librarians.

The address of the evening was given by Dr. Richard F. Scholz, professor of history, University of Washington, on "The forming of public opinion." He gave us our place among the three

chief agencies in the forming of modern public opinion along with the press and the moving pictures. He pointed out the almost absolute power of public opinion in determining public action and public judgment and emphasized the great peril which lies in the purely commercial basis underlying the policy of the press and the moving pictures. Partisan propaganda, half-truths, unreliable authorities and appeals to sensationalism or passions keep the public mind in such a state of muddlement that public opinion stands in danger of being ignorant, prejudiced, and emotionally violent. It is the great work of the public library to help the community to all the facts without fear or favor so that an enlightened, public opinion may emerge.

The fourth session opened with a paper by Milton J. Ferguson, librarian of the California State Library, on "The Trend toward County Libraries." He deplored librarians' ancestor-worship of old precedents and their obtuseness to new ideas, especially the idea of consolidation as a solvent for the problems of the small library, and for the extension of library service generally. In California forty-two county libraries are now operating a series of about 3300 branches. That the trend of library organization is toward the county library idea is evidenced by the fact that twenty-two states have already adopted some form of county service, and that even England in 1919 by act of Parliament laid the foundation for county library service. . . . He warned against putting thru legislative acts which would automatically establish libraries in every county, insisting that the library must come only at the desire of the residents of the county.

"Our Place in the Sun, and Other Platitudes" was delightfully set forth by Sarah V. Lewis, superintendent of circulation, Seattle Public Library. Miss Lewis called upon us to stop dealing in self-adulatory presumptions about our influence in the community and the value of our service, and face the facts of our failure to reach more than a quarter of our possible constituency and our disappointing shortcomings in getting the right book to the needy person speedily.

Gertrude Andrus, formerly Head of children's work of Seattle Public Library, now manager of the Boys and Girls' bookshop of Frederick and Nelson's department store, Seattle, correlated "Education and the Cash Register." She said that her brief experience with the cash register had educated her to a saner, less pretentious opinion of the sacerdotal offices of librarianship. Business methods, knowledge of stock, and intelligent ideals diplomatically insinuated into pure commercialism will result in a harmonious mating of education and the cash register. She

suggested two weeks' practical experience in commercial selling as a part of every library school course.

"Echoes from Colorado Springs" were brought by Cornelia Marvin, librarian, Oregon State Library. She noted the emphasis put upon studying the reactions between books and people, and the proper importance given to the small library's problems. She reported great progress in library training plans; noted Minnesota's new county unit law; praised the library assistants' program, but disagreed with the discussions of library law which disregarded the budget system and other new ideas of good government.

A report on "The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A." prepared by John B. Kaiser, regional director for the Pacific Northwest, showed the results of the financial campaigns undertaken in the several states of the Northwest, together with plans for future work.

The second evening session was devoted to the problems of county libraries. Mary A. Nichols, librarian of the public Library of La Grande, Oregon, presented a paper on "The Need for a County Library." The library's failure to win popular appreciation is due in large measure to those hundreds of libraries too small to give efficient service which are to many people the sole standard of what a library can do. Trained workers, competent book selection, service to the schools, and book wagons for isolated districts cost money and local taxing units are too small to furnish adequate amounts. Clara Van Sant, librarian, Jackson County Library, Medford, Oregon, read a practical paper on "Planning a County Library Campaign," based on actual experience. Putting thru a library campaign is like planning an advertising and selling campaign in a mercantile business. It must convince the public of the value of its service and must arouse enthusiasm to the pitch of willingness to pay for such service by increased taxes. "The County Library Situation in Washington" was presented by Ellen F. Howe, University of Washington Library, Seattle. She showed conclusively the need for a permissive county library law in Washington, which state alone in the extreme West stands against this progressive idea. Miss Marvin spoke of the Oregon library law as working satisfactorily. Only nine of the thirty-five counties have taken advantage of it, but finances do not warrant pushing the matter. In the meantime traveling libraries are useful as a makeshift. She called attention to some possible dangers in the county library plan, namely, that the county may suffer a disadvantage in comparison to the city libraries unless adequate service can be guaranteed the country people. Mr. Henry spoke of the mistaken idea that

travelling libraries can do all the work of county libraries. The great difference is that no librarian goes with the library; there is no personal service behind the books. The travelling library, while useful for some time in a state, is worthless as a solvent for the library situation. He commended Jackson County's idea of an individual campaign among tax-payers showing how little each one individually would have to pay, for otherwise each man feels he is paying the whole amount of the tax levy.

At the final session Mr. Henry brought up the problem of how to get candidates for library work and how to keep librarians after we get them. He pointed out that night work, overtime, and irregular schedules were unhealthy, discouraging and biologically wrong, and he maintained that library staffs will be limited in quality and quantity until better working and social conditions are devised. Miss Fox also cited living conditions, irregular hours and responsibility as the chief stumbling blocks in filling branch positions. These drawbacks need recognition in a better salary scale for branch workers. Evening work is a very difficult problem.

Mr. Ridington suggested that on alternate years the Pacific Northwest Library Association, the California Library Association and the Utah Library Association hold a joint conference when the A. L. A. meets in the extreme East. Such a joint meeting would promote closer relations between adjacent western associations.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Helen G. Stewart, librarian, Public Library, Victoria, B. C.; first vice-president, Ethel R. Sawyer, director of the training class of the Library Association of Portland; second vice-president, Elizabeth R. Powell, librarian of the Public Library at Missoula, Montana; secretary, Gladys Smith, assistant librarian of the Spokane Public Library, Spokane, Wash., and treasurer, Elena A. Clancey, of the Order Department of the Tacoma Public Library.

ETHEL R. SAWYER,
Secretary.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held at Salina, October 25-27th. About seventy librarians and trustees enjoyed the hospitality of the Salina Public and University libraries. The two days were packed with inspiration, practical helps and fun.

Greetings and welcome were extended by Frank Hageman, president of the Salina Public Library Board, to which Julius Lucht, president of the Association responded.

Mr. Wiest, college professor, minister and library trustee, gave a delightful "book talk" on Sir Walter Scott and his contribution to literature.

Many usable ideas for library publicity, and directions from a newspaper man's point of view, for putting them into practice, were contributed by C. M. Harger, journalist and library trustee.

A short library farce, "References Required," written by May Bellville Brown, a prominent clubwoman of the state and a trustee of the Salina Public Library, was produced by the author, assisted by Delia Brown, librarian, and Mrs. Putnam. The mirth provoking remarks of two ladies desiring assistance on a club outline, altho somewhat exaggerated, were not unfamiliar to librarians.

A spirited account of the A. L. A. meeting at Colorado Springs was rendered by Katheryn McLain, librarian of the Hays Public Library, and Mrs. Huston, librarian of the Winfield Library, reported the South Central district meeting held at Wichita, in May.

A most comprehensive paper on the A. B. C. for small libraries by Sarah Houghman, library organizer, was very profitable to librarians from large as well as small libraries. The suggestion to add one day to the state meetings and conduct demonstrations of library processes was heartily received.

At the suggestion of Willis H. Kerr a committee was appointed to appraise subscription books and librarians and book committees are urged to refer to this committee before purchasing subscription books.

Much time was given to the discussion of library extension in the State, particularly by means of county libraries. A county library bill was presented to the association by a committee appointed for its preparation. Some amendments and changes were suggested and the committee instructed to co-operate with State and Traveling Libraries and the Federation of Women's Clubs to secure the adoption of the bill at the next session of the legislature.

A resolution was adopted asking for amendment of the existing library laws of the State so as to provide for a maximum tax of one mill on the dollar for cities of the second and third class and one-half mill for cities of the first class.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mary Cornelia Lee, Manhattan, president; Roberta McKowan, Herington, Secretary; Rebecca D. Kiner, Hiawatha, Treasurer.

The next meeting will be held at Hutchinson, Kansas.

IDA M. DAY, *Secretary*.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club opened the 1920-21 program on October 20th with a meeting in the auditorium of the Western Society of Engineers. The interest of the meeting centered around the Book Fair being held by Marshall Field and Company at this time. E. Byrne Hackett, of the Brick Row Book Shop of New Haven, Conn., spoke in an entertaining manner of that exhibit, and urged upon the librarians a special effort to collect and preserve old literature. Another glimpse of the Book Fair was given by one who had had a hand in the plans, Mr. Sullivan of Marshall Field & Company.

Mr. Henry of the University of Chicago very enthusiastically pointed out the features of the Fair which his discerning eye had noted.

The members of the Club welcomed the opportunity of hearing Mr. Enos Mills in stories of his experience and in poems.

On November 11th the Chicago Library Club enjoyed hearing W. L. George, English novelist, in a lecture given at the City Club. With "Literary Taste and how to Acquire it" as a subject he greatly pleased his audience.

Programmes for the year have been printed and may be had from the Secretary.

VIRGINIA SAVAGE,
Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association, held at Huron, October 25-27, was, in point of attendance and enthusiasm, the most successful meeting in the history of the organization.

The address of welcome was given by Dr. Gage, president of Huron College, who dwelt upon the privilege and opportunity of the librarian to give to her patrons a personal introduction to the best in books. Mabel Richardson, librarian of the State University at Vermillion, who responded, ably presented the need of a larger and more general library service in the rural community.

An interesting report was given by Ada M. Pratt, chairman of a committee appointed by the president of the Association to investigate salaries and living expenses of librarians in South Dakota. Questionnaires had been sent to all libraries in the State except the very small libraries which are open but a few hours a week and which employ only part-time librarians. Many of the librarians in the smaller libraries did not reply, but the thirty-five answers returned disclosed some interesting facts: Sixty-five percent of the librarians reporting have had some library school

training. Thirty-one of the thirty-five expected to remain in their present positions for at least another year. The average salary for this year is \$1290, an increase of 27% over that of last year. This increase in salaries is quite gratifying and is better than had been expected. Some salaries proved to be too low and a resolution was included with the general resolutions passed by the Association, urging that every librarian in the state, working regular hours, receive at least a living wage. The average for living expenses was far too low, due to the fact that a large percentage of the librarians reporting live at home.

Leora J. Lewis, State Field Librarian, spoke on the library needs and library facilities of South Dakota. With the aid of a large map, a library survey of the state had been taken. This survey showed that there were fifty-one city libraries in the state, one tax supported county library in actual operation and one such library in process of establishment. One town in the state of more than 2500 people is without a library and there are three towns of more than 1500 people and ten towns of more than 1000 people without libraries. In twenty-eight counties there is not a single public library of any sort. Most of the city libraries established should be branches of county systems or should be under contract with county commissioners to furnish service to the counties in which they are located. A program for work for the coming year was suggested and adopted by the Association. It included the introduction of several amendments to the present county library law, the promotion of a general publicity campaign to bring about a greater interest in libraries and in reading in the state, and a membership drive for the S. D. L. A. Committees were appointed and definite plans made for carrying on the work undertaken.

W. J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Indiana Commission, was present during the first day of the meeting and gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "County libraries." Coming from a state in which the county library is well past the experimental stage, Mr. Hamilton was able to speak with authority on the subject and gave much practical help as well as a great deal of inspiration to the librarians of the state, most of whom are considering plans for the establishment of county libraries in their own counties.

A plan for certification was presented by Mrs. Carter, a member of the Certification Committee, and was adopted with one slight change. This plan was printed in the South Dakota *Bulletin* for September.

The last day of the session was given over to a very successful book symposium, to round

tables and election of officers. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Ada M. Pratt, Watertown; Vice-president, Mabel Rieley, Huron; Secretary-treasurer, Maud Russel Carter, Spearfish.

Among the social events of the meeting were the banquet given by the board of trustees of the Huron library, and a tea at Huron College. A feature of the evening's program which followed the banquet, was a one act morality play showing the inoculation of a staid, old fashioned custodian of books with the virtues of the modern, alert, progressive librarian. The play was written by Miss Rieley, librarian of the Huron Public Library, and was presented by the students of Huron College.

A. L. A. publications were on display during the meeting, and Mr. W. H. Powers made a strong plea for the membership in the A. L. A. of every member of the Association.

ETHEL E. ELSE.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Worcester, October 21-22. Opening the session on Thursday forenoon in the Art Room of the Worcester Public Library (John G. Moulton, presiding), Robert K. Shaw, welcomed the Club to Worcester.

Following the formal opening of the meeting Walter S. Young, assistant superintendent of schools at Worcester, spoke on "The Common Problem of School and Library." He wondered if the two cannot work out some way in which source material may be used by pupils to arrive at a knowledge of the facts and to form independent judgments on the basis of the documents in a case. Because so many have an axe to grind we are getting away from a mental independence. There is a growing impulse in education to find some solution for the problems of the individual child. We have schools for the sub-normal and immigrant child but very few for the super-developed child. This is an adjustment which the schools must make gradually. Educators are cautioned against small classes and the segregation of limited groups. The schools must, therefore, call on outside agencies in doing this work and the library is the one to which they turn most naturally to supply material for individual needs.

In the afternoon the Club was officially welcomed to the Worcester Art Museum by the Curator, Raymond I. Wyer. Dr. Wyer's remarks constituted more than a formal greeting and he outlined briefly but in an interesting way the characteristics of the two schools of thought in connection with museum work. The intellectual side of a museum's work should be com-

bined, he thought, with its aesthetic side. The library and the museum have this in common that the function of both is to prevent excesses and to gain a correct perspective. Following, Eva March Tappan read a paper on "Building Americanism in the Hearts of Boys and Girls through Books." The teacher, the librarian, the guidance even of a popular boy or girl, the Boy Scouts and home influence and training are all helps in this direction, but Miss Tappan would place greatest reliance on books. She urged the reading of biography, history and books of travel relating to our country. In poems Miss Tappan finds the noblest expression of Americanism. Finally fiction of the right sort has its place in this educational process.

In discussing "Some Worth-while Technical Books" Ira N. Hollis, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, omitted, for the most part, mention of specific titles and spoke of the qualities which should be present in the best scientific literature. The scientific writing of H. G. Wells was highly commended and Dr. Hollis especially mentioned "The World Set Free" as being one of the best treatises on the problems of today.

The Thursday evening session was held at the Boston Store Restaurant. Following supper Rev. Edward C. Boynton spoke of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration at Leyden, describing the experiences of the American delegation and the hospitality accorded them in Holland. Following, Arthur Gordon Webster, head of the Physics Department at Clark University, gave an illustrated lecture on "French Universities of To-day," reviewing in an interesting and humorous way, his experiences with an American educational mission in France where his travels took him to many delightful university towns and later thru Alsace and the devastated regions of Northern France.

Friday morning session opened with an address on Russia by Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University. In spite of his familiarity with the Russian language and customs thru long residence in the country Dr. Wilson disclaimed any special knowledge of present-day conditions. These he thought are known to hardly any one outside of Russia. He gave an illuminating account of those Russian characteristics and events which have produced the present chaotic conditions. Katharine P. Loring reported on the work of the Boston Committee for Refugees in Russia, which has helped not less than 10,000 refugees from the Caucasus and Southern Russia who have come to Constantinople and the islands of the Aegean. The work of the Committee was first directed towards supplying necessary clothing, more recently atten-

tion has been given to educational work to counteract the literature of the Bolsheviks. A printing press has been established at Sofia and four thousand primers have already been sent to Southern Russia for distribution.

For the Committee on Pensions Miss Loring reported that a bill asking for a system of contributory pensions for librarians was presented in the last session of the state legislature by Senator Loring, of Beverly. The bill was recommended by the Social Welfare and Ways and Means Committees and passed the Senate. It failed of passage in the House.

E. Kathleen Jones, reporting for the Publicity Committee, said that owing largely to difficulty in securing space in New England newspapers the plan of having a library column, "Books at Work," was discontinued. After submitting the report Miss Jones made an earnest appeal for the support of the Enlarged Program.

A Symposium on binding economies was conducted by George H. Evans of Somerville. A letter from Louisa M. Hooper, of Brookline was read supporting the idea of a standardized binding for periodicals and calling attention to morocco cloth as a binding material. Herbert W. Fison of Malden discussed a method which he had devised for binding magazines. "By using a heavy Kraft paper for covers," Mr. Fison reported, "and sewing these volumes together with Belfast twine, we have found that it answers all purposes. We are meeting the demands for magazine literature just exactly as well as we ever have done before, and up to the present time have heard no criticism or fault found with the methods used." Harold T. Dougherty, of Newton discussed a plan to standardize magazine binding. After reviewing reports from thirty-four libraries in various parts of the country Mr. Dougherty was convinced that there is no present uniformity in size or style of lettering for similar magazines. In concluding his remarks he made the suggestion "that the position of lettering should be determined by centering the title in panel 2, and the volume, months and years in panel 4; and that the size of the panel should be fixed by setting off a quarter of an inch at the top of the volume, one inch at the bottom and dividing the balance into five equal panels." A Binding Committee was appointed to study the subject and report at a future meeting.

Just before the close of the meeting Miss Bertha E. Mahoney spoke briefly of the Book Caravan and of its arrival in Worcester. She outlined its summer itinerary. Since July 5th the car had visited forty-nine places and only missed one stop and one book shipment. About four thousand volumes were sold. The demand

for fiction has not been the outstanding feature. The calls have been mostly for art books, poetry, travel, biographies, letters and out-of-door books.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At Plainfield on November 10th the librarians and trustees of New Jersey Libraries met in special session, there being approximately 175 present.

The meeting was in charge of E. L. Farr, first vice-president, and was opened by an address of welcome from Alexander Gilbert, president of the Board of Directors of the Plainfield Public Library. Dr. Leonard Waldo, chairman, Library Committee, Plainfield, gave a short talk on the value of libraries and the responsibility of Directors and Librarians as custodians for the dissemination of the freedom of religious thought thru books.

Five or ten minutes each were allotted to Marian C. Manley, Executive Secretary of the Library Workers Association, who made a plea for the recognition of the importance of that Association in the library world thru increased membership, and use in applying to the Association when staff vacancies occur; to Margaret Jackson in charge of advanced courses, Library School of the New York Public Library, who presented the aims of the courses stating that the extent to which the classes were patronized would decide their continuance; and to H. B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian of Princeton University Library, who, upon the request of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., reviewed Slosson's book, "Creative Chemistry," which "Lifts the veil that hides from the majority of people the mysteries of food, colors, perfumes, explosives, and the entire material side of life," and shows how Germany has dominated the American chemical and dyeing industry. This book, as already announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, may be procured free by any library applying to the Foundation, Market and Fulton Bank Building, 81 Fulton Street, New York City.

The real interest of the meeting was aroused when Howard Hughes, librarian of the Trenton Public Library, led the discussion on "A Minimum Wage for New Jersey Librarians and Assistants." This was a subject carried over from the Atlantic City meeting and caused spirited discussion. C. A. George contended that as conditions differed in different cities and libraries no standardization could well be made, while Mary G. Peters advocated a sliding scale to meet different conditions. Edna B. Pratt asked Miss Jackson whether the New York Library School had adopted standardization, the reply

being that in endeavoring to standardize, an itemized expense budget for a library worker was drawn up and presented to the Trustees of the New York Public Library to have their wives check up. The result was an immediate increase in salaries. This brought the remark from Miss Askew that in order to fit your salaries you must first know your income, with Miss Pratt replying that in order to fix an income you must decide the salary question, thus showing how inevitably the two are bound up together. Emma V. Baldwin stated that in the New York Association a salary standard was fixed some 20 years ago but that the difficulty arose in getting the figures to back up one's arguments, and advocated the use of teachers' salaries as a standard, varying in accordance with the comparative quality of education required to fill positions. Mr. Gilbert, a prominent New York banker, brought to the attention of the meeting the fact that prices and wages had reached their apex since the war, and were beginning to drop and many people were being thrown out of employment, he thought it wise to defer this question to some later time when prices were more stable. Dr. Van Hoesen argued that librarians' salaries had not even as yet reached the high water mark and the endeavor was to have them made equal with salaries in other lines. Upon Mr. Hughes' putting to vote the wisdom of deferring the matter for future consideration, the motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

By this time the meeting was well under way for discussion, for when Mr. Mack reviewed the work of his Finance Committee, the reason for its appointment, in contemplation of amending the State Library Law, and reviewed the discussion brought forth at the Atlantic City meeting, the subject was keenly handled from the floor. Miss Hinsdale made a plea that the character of Library work would suffer if by changing the law the amount stated was not sufficient for future growth, and suggested changing the present permissible one-sixth to two-thirds.

Mr. Gilbert reviewed the statute under which the Plainfield Library was chartered allowing one-half a mill, and suggested unifying the law for all libraries. Miss Hinsdale contested that one mill would better allow for future growth and advocated taking final action on the findings of the Finance Committee at this time, suggesting that each library make special appeal to its State senator for concerted action. Mr. La Monte suggested that each Library Board should go before the Legislature and ask for an adequate sum, as requests in the past have been too modest. From experience he told how discussion and rediscussion at Legislative sessions resulted in considerable cutting down from the

original sum applied for and hence suggested applying for the full amount. Miss Hinsdale made a motion that "proper action be taken to request the New Jersey Legislature, during its next session, to amend the so-called 'library law of 1905' ('An act concerning free libraries': Laws of 1905, p. 274: Ch. 150; Sect. 1: Par. 4) so that the permissible amount shall be raised from *one-sixth* to *two-thirds* of a mill on every dollar of assessable property." Miss Peters questioned as to whether the mandatory one-third would allow for sufficient growth, and upon question Miss Askew stated that about 37 cities received their full amount by law, to which Mr. Mack took exception stating that from his Questionnaire many cities do not receive their full amount as the governing body disregarded the law. Mr. La Monte brought hearty applause when he replied that something must be the trouble with a community if it is not receiving the full amount that the law allows. Miss Peters moved that Miss Hinsdale's motion be amended to read "Mandatory one-half and permissible one-half," as this would benefit the smaller communities as well as the larger ones. Mr. George raised the question of having another law to provide for the small libraries other than the one-half mandatory, but argued that as present conditions were temporary it was unwise to force for something unnecessary, and moved that the last motion be withdrawn leaving the motion as at first presented by Miss Hinsdale. Miss Peters suggested allowing the mandatory one-third to remain on the statute books for small libraries in cities of a certain population, while the one-half mandatory be applied to the larger cities as it is only reasonable to conclude that libraries are going backward if there are not sufficient funds to run them properly. If libraries are not necessary to warrant sufficient funds, let us close them. Miss Pratt asked what cities would find one-half a mill too much, but Miss Askew warned against tampering with the mandatory amount as the trend of the times is away from mandatory legislation, and suggested retaining the present mandatory law, and those cities wanting the one-half mill, campaign individually for it. Miss Peters said that cities under Commission form of government could not campaign, and still urged the one-half of a mill, letting each city handle objections as they arose. The matter was finally put to vote, the majority favoring the permissible two-thirds with the present one-third mandatory. Mr. George made a motion suggesting that the Finance Committee be retained to put this motion in proper shape and have same pass thru the correct channels toward being enacted and placed upon the statute books. This motion was seconded and carried.

Miss Askew followed with an illuminating account of the Burlington County Library Campaign and how the County scheme will work toward bringing books not only to the rural community but will aid the town library as well, as libraries affiliating with the County scheme will receive a portion of the money voted for this purpose, as well as books and the advice of the County Librarian. In other words, the County Library scheme is on the same plan as the New York Library system: one central library and innumerable branches. There will be a book-wagon, too! Miss Askew answered numerous questions and named counties that are already interested in the project.

Frederic G. Melcher, executive secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, brought much humor as well as practical suggestions into his talk on the book proposition and book prices. He showed from figures that after the Civil War books doubled in price, hence history was only repeating itself, and that to-day's difficulty is caused by the shrinkage of the dollar. With the advance in wages, the paper proposition and royalty increases, the publisher more than ever before is obliged to scrutinize most carefully each title, cutting out more and more from the final list for publication. Illustrations too, being costly, are being eliminated, while paper-covered books for individual purchase, cost only 10 cents less. Mr. Melcher closed by commending the good work done by libraries during the war and said that the results of this work were being realized at the present time by the publishers, and that unless libraries can "carry on" it was useless to have created the interest in reading. A belief in the place of the book in our educational and every-day lives should enable librarians to get the tax money required.

As unfinished business, Dr. Van Hoesen presented the following resolution which was favorably seconded and carried:

Resolved: that the President of the N. J. L. A. be asked to appoint a Committee to assist the Finance Committee to seek Amendment to library legislation in the following ways:

1. By estimating for the Committee the increase in costs of all sorts contained in library budgets.
2. By summarizing for the Committee reports of other Library Associations on minimum wage scales, especially the recent report of the New York Library Association.
3. By formulating its expert opinion as a committee as to the rating of library staffs as compared with other public employees, taking care to distinguish between those educa-

tionally and professionally trained and those professionally unskilled.

4. Be it further resolved that this Committee shall consist of members of the N. J. L. A. connected with Public Library work.

The meeting then adjourned for a buffet luncheon at Truell Inn where sociability and informal conferences prevailed.

An exhibit of Children's books drew many back to the library and it was late afternoon when the guests departed.

FLORENCE M. BOWMAN, *Secretary*.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twentieth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Harrisburg October 28, 29 and 30. An unusually large number of members, and many visitors attended the sessions, for which the promising program arranged by the President, John H. Leete, director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the accessibility of the city, and the opportunity to many to learn more of the workings of the State Library and the other State Departments, were responsible.

Dr. Leete's opening address was a splendid call to Librarians to remember that however great the necessity for the difficult task of wearing the garb of mendicants is for them today, however important the larger appropriations, still the old ideal of the librarian is that of giving, not getting; that much can be given still in the sort of service no money can render; that the compensations of immeasurable opportunity, of offering help, are always and will be forever the reasons for joy in such a profession. He also reminded his hearers that the continued growth and increased outlook of the librarian of today is one of the greatest influences in the steady maintenance of the American order. If we have been denied adequate support, it merely proves that we have not yet gotten the message over. And the feeling of each member of the profession reflects the value of the work that each library is doing.

Frederic G. Melcher, of the *Publishers' Weekly* spoke interestingly upon "The Outlook in Publishing," and Asa Don Dickinson closed the first evening's session with an account of "Library Work in India."

The second day opened with an address from Carl H. Milam, both suggestive and comprehensive, on "The Library and Adult Education," in which he gave many hints of the way in which co-operation with agencies now offering after-school study could be effected, and emphasized the fact that libraries can obtain wider recognition by seeking place on programs of na-

tional bodies at their meetings, and that representatives of other organizations should be asked more frequently to appear at library meetings. He spoke particularly of the interest shown by trade unions in the A. L. A. movement in Pennsylvania especially.

Other speeches were those of J. Horace MacFarland, well known everywhere for his work as head of the American Civic Association, who spoke, however as a "Master Printer," of "How Pictures are made," and the report of Anna A. MacDonald, State director of the A. L. A. "Books for Everybody" Movement. Miss Titcomb, regional director, added an interesting account of the work she had accomplished for the Hagerstown library when asking for larger appropriations.

The afternoon sessions were devoted to round tables conducted by Miss Betterly, Osterhout Library, Wilkes Barré, Miss Evans, Juniata College, and Miss Kelly of Pittsburgh, on library work with children, school and college work, and community work respectively. The evening was given to the hearing of State officials, and Dr. Montgomery, State Librarian, Dr. Rasmussen, Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Finegan, Commissioner of Education and Mr. Connelly, Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry, spoke in most enlightening manner on the work of their various departments.

A short session on Saturday, when Dr. Pattee of State College spoke on the "Romance of Pennsylvania History," and Mrs. Martin, author of "Tillie, the Mennonite Maid," told of amusing experiences among the Pennsylvania Dutch in the suffrage cause, was the last of the meetings. An opportunity was then given to everyone to personally visit the Capitol, see the Abbey and Oakley mural paintings, and the sculptures of Barnard and others, and the meeting adjourned with a feeling on the part of each member present that much had been accomplished in the arousing of new interest, that plans had been made for increased membership of greater value, and that each individual had received help and inspiration.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Isabel Turner, Allentown Library; vice-president, E. W. Runkle, librarian, State College; treasurer, Anna A. MacDonald; secretary, Inez Crandle, Dubois.

M. E. CROCKER, *Secretary*.

BRITISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

By a remarkable series of meetings on the one hand, and by much diligent spade work on the other the Library Association has moved on towards its goal. Since the passing of the Public Libraries Act in December, 1919, librarians

in general have felt that their day is at last dawning, and that, altho a new heaven may not be in sight, a new earth at any rate appears on the horizon. W. Berwick Sayers, chief librarian of Croydon, Surrey, led the way in December with a paper on "The Model Public Library." It aroused interest and challenged belief in possibilities of which we had only dreamed; and one of its sequels was a remarkable meeting between the Association and delegates from the secondary schools. A short paper was read by A. E. Twentyman, of the Board of Education; and his advocacy of the use of the Central Library for Students, in co-operation with the "Public Schools" for either sex was an early indication of the lines upon which an enduring partnership may be based. In February there followed two papers by a schoolmaster and a schoolmistress—of elementary schools—telling what help the interest of the librarian had brought into the lives of their scholars; and in March the Association turned to consider its second great auxiliary: technical education. Papers upon "The Technical Library" were read by Major W. E. Simnett, head of the Intelligence Department, Ministry of Transport, and by Captain Borlase Matthews, A. M. Inst. C. E., librarian of the Air Ministry. These papers were published with other special technical matter in the *Library Association Record* for May. Other special libraries were discussed in April, a paper on libraries for the blind being given by an M.A. of Cambridge—himself blind from birth—and one on legal libraries by the Keeper of the Middle Temple Library. The concluding paper was given in May and proved a very delightful bibliographical exposition of some medieval libraries. The author, the Rev. Claud Jenkins, Keeper of the Archives and Librarian at Lambeth Palace, dealt with libraries bequeathed by will in England during the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This paper will be published later.

The Annual Meeting was held in September 6-10th, in the old cathedral city of Norwich. The President was the Right Honorable J. Herbert Lewis, P.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. It was an interesting conjunction—the lion and the lamb; unfortunately neither side appeared quite certain of its rôle. Each wished the other to be a lion; the Honorary Secretary of the Association begged the President to roar, and the President politely but emphatically declined. Frank Pacy's paper stirred the stalwarts to a fine fury; his theme was "The New Opportunity" and he incidentally asked the Board of Education to exercise some control over the indolent or recalcitrant authorities who starve the libraries and cripple their

work. The mandate that he offered was far removed from that control by the local Education Committee which the Association successfully fought in 1919; but "to the jealous" (of independence to do as they pleased) the word control was "confirmation strong" that their worst foes had come upon them. Want of time prevented a full debate; the Hon. Secretary did not even exercise his right of reply; and the storm has been not so much dispersed as bottled for future use.

ERNEST COCKBURN KYTE,
Editor and Secretary, L.A.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MIDWINTER MEETING

The midwinter meetings will be held at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 27, 28 and 29.

A. L. A. COUNCIL AND LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS—JOINT SESSION

Tuesday, Dec. 28, 2:30 p. m.

Subject: Sources and Responsibilities for Public Library Revenues. Discussion opened by Samuel H. Ranck.

A. L. A. COUNCIL OPEN MEETING

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 2:30 p. m.

Subject: The Field and Function of a National Professional Organization. Discussion opened by W. N. Sanborn.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Tuesday, Dec. 28, 10 a. m.

Subjects for discussion: Entrance requirements for Summer Schools; Library buildings in small towns.

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 10 a. m.

Subjects for discussion: Proposed library legislation in the various states; Minimum of population warranting tax support.

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

Meetings are being planned for Monday, Dec. 27, morning, luncheon and afternoon. May L. Fairbanks, Ada M. Nelson, Rev. J. F. Lyons in charge.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

Sessions are being planned for Monday morning and Monday afternoon, December 27. Phineas L. Windsor in charge.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Monday, Dec. 27, 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Mary J. Booth in charge.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

A meeting will probably be arranged, but no definite word had been received from those interested when this went to press.

LIBRARY WORK

The Detroit public library's exhibit of books damaged by carelessness has attracted much attention. "Used as a window

LESSONS ON. prop—it rained" is the note **CARE OF BOOKS** attached to a hopeless looking copy of a French grammar. Some one has heavily underscored trenchant thoughts in Larson's 'Your Forces and How To Use Them,' a liberty which should be taken only with a personal copy of a book. Kester's 'Prodigal Judge' is labeled "A baby's proofreading" and baby has used a green pencil freely over the pages.

The book which the puppy chewed, the one which was dropped in the street, the one with its back broken by being placed face downward, are there to plead for better care in the future. Two copies of Churchill's 'Crossing,' side by side, a 1919 copy which cost .60 and a 1920 copy which cost \$1.00, are a final argument for being careful of public library books."—*Library Service.*

A rummage party has been found a most successful way to bring to the attention of the local teachers the resources of the Corning **RUMMAGE** (N. Y.) Free Library. Invitations were **PARTY** issued for 8:30 to 9:30 one evening, the books were arranged in groups—one for the elocution teacher, one on American History, one on Ancient History, together with the pictures available for borrowing in connection with each, one on manual training, etc.—and at 11:30 the party was still in full swing!

"It has," says Pearl Wheeler, the librarian, "done much for our library, as the teachers come almost every day and send students for different books which they had found to be of more than ordinary interest that night. It seems to have forged a new link in the chain of friendship between the schools and library."

MAKING With a view to helping the library **BUDGET** make up its budget, *New York Libraries* gives the following averages, based upon reports from five hundred and sixty-two free circulating libraries in New York State for the year ending June 30th:

For libraries in villages of 4,000 or over population, the average cost of operation per capita was 33.8 cents; the average tax, 23.4 cents; the average circulation, 4,166 volumes; the average number of volumes in stock, 1,355; the average cost per volume circulated, 8.12 cents; the average amount received from taxes, 5.16 cents for each volume circulated. For libraries in cities, except Greater New York,

the average cost per capita was 31 cents; the average amount received from taxes, 28 cents; and the average circulation per capita, 3.3 volumes. Greater New York libraries, including the reference department of the New York Public Library, average 47 cents per capita, and excluding the reference department, 35 cents; the average per capita library tax is 32 cents; and the average circulation per capita, 3.2 volumes.

	Four large cities (Brooklyn, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica.)	Cities except Great- er New York	Places under 4000 population	Villages over 4000 population
Average expenditure for books periodicals and binding	2.94c.	2.30c.	2.36c.	2.66c.
Average expenditure for salaries	3.9 c.	3.81c.	5.09c.	6.16c.
Other expenses	3.23c.	2.01c.	2.47c.	2.91c.
Total	10.07c.	8.12c.	9.92c.	11.73c.

The average for any community may be estimated by classifying the communities according to these divisions by population; and finding what the circulation would be for that community on the basis of the above averages; then multiplying this circulation by the figures given for communities of its class for the various costs specified.

In places of over 4000 population, the library income of 50 cents per capita will usually allow for proper maintenance and service; in places between 2000 and 4000, adequate service can scarcely be given with an income of less than 75 cents per capita; and in places with a population under 2000 an income equal to \$1.00 per capita is needed.

Recommended budgets for communities of 2000 and 10,000 population respectively are suggested as follows:

(a) For janitor, heat and light, \$500; books, \$300; periodicals, \$50; binding, \$50; librarian's salary, \$1,000; library supplies, \$25; incidentals, \$75; total, \$2,000.

(b) For a community of 10,000 with a library income of \$5,000: Books, \$1,000; periodicals, \$100; binding, \$100; head librarian's salary, \$1,400; assistant, \$700; extra help, \$400; janitor service, \$600; heat and light, \$300; library supplies, \$100; repairs and incidentals, \$300.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BEDFORD, Lalla, R. 1919, formerly librarian at Caldwell (Idaho) public library, is now acting librarian at San Mateo County Free Library, Redwood City, Calif.

BRANHAM, Kate, readers' assistant of the Indianapolis Public Library, has an attendance record possibly without equal in the library profession. In the twenty-six years she has been with the Library she has taken but one week's sick leave—necessitated by an accident which happened to her in the library.

CLEMENT, Corinne, appointed assistant in the Springfield (Mo.) Public Library.

COMPTON, Charles H., N. Y. S. 1907, who has been on leave of absence for the past year assisting in the publicity of Enlarged Program Campaign of the American Library Association has returned from Chicago Headquarters to his position as head of the Reference Department of Seattle Public Library.

DAUCHY, Charles A., is acting librarian of the Adriance Memorial Library at Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), pending the appointment of a successor to the late John C. Sickley.

DAVIS, Florence Gandolfo, Wash. 1915, has returned from New York and is in the Seattle Public Library.

GALANTIERE, Lewis, L. A. 1915, assistant director of Army Libraries, has resigned effective December 1, 1920, to become editorial secretary for the American Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce, 33 rue Jean Goujon, Paris.

HILLS, Elizabeth C., for twelve years librarian of the Cobleigh Public Library at Lyndon-

ville, Vt., and for many years secretary-treasurer of the Vermont Library Association, died on November 2d of nephritis after a four days' illness.

HINNERS, Virginia, recently with the A. L. A., is now with the First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOPKINS, Jessica, A. 1906; N. Y. P. L. 1916; recently in A. L. A. work, is now with the National Association of Accountancy, New York City.

HUXLEY, Florence A., is doing editorial work for the firm of F. E. Kessinger, lawyer, Rec-tor Street, New York.

INGRAM, Lottie, since her release from A. L. A. work has been with the International Credit Bureau of the Chicago Business Men's Association.

JETTINGHOFF, Mabel, P. 1913, has been activity secretary of the New York League of Girls' Clubs since she left the Information Division of the New York Public Library.

KEELER, Lucy Elliott, author of "Having Fun With Your Own Mind" in the December *Atlantic Monthly*, is librarian of the Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio.

KREYLING, Mary, appointed librarian of the Union Hill (N. J.) Public Library in place of Louise MacPherson, resigned.

MARSHALL, Louise, has resigned from the American Library Association War Service to accept the librarianship of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, New Orleans, La.

MEREDITH, Roberta, Wash. 1917, is in the County Free Library of Fresno County, Calif.

NELSON, Ina F., D. 1904, is teaching at the Riverside (Calif.) Library Service School.

RICHE, Herbert R., for thirty years a member of the Denver (Colo.) Public Library, has resigned and will go into private business.

SMITH, Ora Ioneene, D. 1903, is reference librarian in the Public Library of Birmingham, Ala.

SUBERS, Helen, D. 1903, is cataloging at the Queens University, Kingston, Ont.

VAN DOREN, Mildred T., Syr. 1917 appointed head librarian of all the Panama Canal Libraries.

WALES, Elizabeth, since giving up her work with the A. L. A. has been doing temporary work for McClurg and Co., Chicago.

WENNERBLAD, Sonja, W. 1917, went to Christiana, Norway, in the fall to take a position in the public library.

WILSON, M. Florence, D. 1909, acting librarian of the League of Nations Library, Geneva, Switzerland, appointed chief librarian.

WOODWORTH, Frances, Wash. 1917, is superintendent of the Reading Room, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

Changes in the personnel of the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library recently are as follows: Amy Winslow, N. Y. S., 1916, who served as reference librarian during the absence of Florence Jones, appointed chief of the Technical and Publication Department; Edna Moore Kennedy from the Bindery and Shelf Department

of the Dayton Public Library will serve in the Bindery Department; Grace Horne, formerly librarian of Traveling Libraries in the Indiana State Library Commission, is assistant in the Stations Department; Mary Louise Hodapp, assistant in the Catalog Department; Blanche Garber, P. 1920, assistant in the Circulation Department; Grace Kerr, with secretarial experience and with several years in the Order Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is head of the Order Department; Kate Dinsmoor, N. Y. S. 1907, librarian of the Junior College, Kansas City, is to take charge of and reorganize the high school reference work; Corinne A. Metz, N. Y. S. 1907, from the Dallas (Ore.) Public and Wasco County Library, will serve as librarian of the Spades Park branch; Barcus Tichenor, N. Y. P. L. 1918-1919, is assistant in the Catalog Department, coming to this library from the library of Purdue University; and Atta Henry, Indianapolis P. L. Training Class 1919, is in charge of the library of the Emerich Manual Training School.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, in northern New York, a head librarian for a village library having four branch libraries in smaller villages of the township. Fine opportunity for administrative and extension work. Salary \$1200. Living expenses less than \$10 per week. Address: C. F. L., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, trained assistant for university library to do desk work and assist with cataloguing. Duties to commence January, 1921. Applicants should state salary required. Address: Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Wanted, cataloger in financial library in New York City. Experience with the Library of Congress or the Expansive classification desirable. Opportunity for advancement for well equipped cataloger. Address: Z Y X, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A public library in a Michigan city of 50,000 desires a young woman with library experience to take charge of loan desk. Good chance for advancement. \$1250 to start. Address: M. J., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a young woman as general assistant in Massachusetts Library. Salary to start, \$1,000. Address "L. I.," care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, cataloger with some experience to assist in recataloging work for from six months to one year. Salary \$100 a month. Address: Librarian, Public Library, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The Free Public Library of Summit, New Jersey, desires the services of a cataloger for a gift library of 4000 volumes. Salary, \$100 a month. Apply, giving full information, to the Librarian.

Wanted, for St. John's College, Shanghai, China, trained librarian to take charge of and develop further the 20,000-volume library. The president will be in this country until February and will be glad to correspond with applicants. Address: Dr. F. L. Hawkes Pott, care of the Church Mission House, 281 Fourth Ave., New York.

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian, with ten years' experience would like reference position. Would consider librarianship of public, special or high school library. Address: C. D., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian desires position in college or university library, preferably Eastern. Experienced in college library work. Address: K. D. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.



MISS NANCY CRAMMER BARNDOLLAR. Librarian

GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE LIBRARY
Washington, D. C.

The library stack room is located in the west wing of the building and at present is equipped with three tiers of Snead Standard Stacks. Two additional stack tiers of similar construction are now on order and will shortly be installed.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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AGRICULTURE

Illinois. Board for Vocational Education. Bibliography of agricultural books for the high school library. November 1919. (*Bulletin* No. 16).

ALMANACS

Wall, Alexander J., comp. List of New York almanacs, 1694-1850. Part VI. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. October 1920. p. 543-560.

AMERICANIZATION

Drachsler, Julius. Democracy and assimilation; the blending of immigrant heritages in America. New York: Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

Harriman, Raymond Davis. Suggestions for Americanization teachers. Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah. 4 p. bibl. O. (*Extension Division ser.*, v. 1, no. 3).

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Keyser, Leander Sylvester. Contending for the faith; essays in constructive criticism and positive apologetics. New York: Doran. 13 p. bibl. D. \$3 n.

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U. S. Bureau of Railway Economics Library. Some references to material on arbitration of disputes between railroad companies and employees by government boards of arbitration. Washington, D. C., 429 Homer Bldg., 13th and F. Streets, N. W. 21 mim. p. June 28, 1920.

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Peabody Institute Library. Books on architecture, decoration and furniture. Baltimore: Library of the Peabody Institute. O.

See also SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN

Forkel, Johann Nikolaus. John Sebastian Bach; his life, art and work; tr. from the German with notes and appendices by Charles Sanford Terry. (Rev. ed.) New York: Harcourt. 7 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n.

BACTERIOLOGY. See STERNBERG, GEORGE MILLER

BALLADS, DANISH

Smith-Dampier, E. M., tr. Danish ballads. New York: Macmillan. 1 p. bibl. D. \$2.60 n.

BENTHAM, JEREMY

Lundin, Hilda G. The influence of Jeremy Bentham on English democratic development. Iowa City, Ia.: Univ. of Iowa. 2 p. bibl. O. (*Univ. of Iowa Studies [in the social sciences]*, 1st ser., no. 37. Nov. 1920.)

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United States Library of Congress. List of references on the constitutional history of Canada. June 7, 1920. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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CHILD WELFARE

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See also PROJECT METHOD

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The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. October 1920. p. 560-573.

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FRENCH LANGUAGE—STUDY AND TEACHING

Lambley, Kathleen. The teaching and cultivation of the French language in England during Tudor and Stuart times. New York: Longmans, Green. 19 p. bibl. O. \$5.25 n. (Univ. of Manchester, French ser. no. III.)

FURNITURE. See DECORATION

GEOGRAPHY—STUDY AND TEACHING

Lackey, Earl E. Studies in the principles of geography; following the problem method. Chicago: Rand, McNally. 3 p. bibl. D. 75c. n.

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HEALTH CENTERS

American Red Cross. Dept. of Health Service. Health center bibliography: a list of references to the general subject of health centers... Washington, D. C., October 1, 1920. 10 mim. p.

HEALTH CENTERS. *See also* CHILD WELFARE

HEAT

Day, V. S. Emissivity of heat from various surfaces. [The second of a series on Warm-air furnace research.] Urbana, Illinois: Univ. of Illinois. 7 p. bibl. O. 20c. (Engineering Experiment Sta. *Bulletin* no. 17).

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Housing in relation to health. In: American Red Cross. Annotated subject index and order list of books and pamphlets, including government reports, on maternity and child welfare in England and Scotland. p. 59-63. August 1920.

Knowles, Morris. Industrial housing; with discussion of accompanying activities; such as town planning, street systems, development of utility services, and related engineering and construction features. New York: McGraw, Hill. 6 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

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Casual, Actuarial and Statistical Society of America. Select list of recent literature on casualty and social insurance. 120 Broadway, New York. *Proceedings*, May 28, 1920. pp. 365-384.

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Schneiderman, Harry, *ed.* The American Jewish year book, 5681, Sept. 13, 1920, to October 2, 1921. vol. 22. Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Society of America. bibl. D. \$2 n.

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United States. Supt. of Documents. Laws, federal and state, opinions of Attorney General, decisions of courts; list of publications for sale by Supt. of Documents. May 1920. (*Price List* 10, 11th ed.)

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LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

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Bogardus, Emory Stephen. Essentials of social psychology. New and enl. edition. Los Angeles, Cal.: Univ. of Southern California Press. 7 p. bibl. D. \$1.75 n.

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Meyer, Herman H. B., *comp.* List of references on scientific management as the basis of efficiency, with special reference to the government service. 22 p. Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography.

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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on ocean going shipping on inland waterways. April 1920. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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United States. Library of Congress. List of references on the red flag, its origin and history. June 22, 1920. 3 typew. p. 25c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SOUTH AMERICA

Cooper, C. S., *comp.* Bibliography of South America: authorities from which the exporter can obtain the viewpoint of the people with whom he



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has to deal. *Export Trade and Exporters' Review*.
July 10, 1920. p. 5-9.

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Dearborn St. 8 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

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New York: Neale Publishing Company. 3 p. bibl.
D. \$1 n.

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Shay, Frank, comp. The bibliography of Walt
Whitman. New York: Friedmans', 53 W. 47th St.
46 p. \$3.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I am sending to you the correspondence between Mr. Ethelbert Stewart and myself, with regard to the *Monthly Labor Review*. The libraries should vote a protest upon this action of the Department and bring all the influence in their power against such action. If every department in Washington were to follow Mr. Stewart's example very few of us would be able to bear the strain upon our appropriations.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,
State Librarian.

Pennsylvania State Library,
Harrisburg, Pa.
November 4, 1920.

Ethelbert Stewart, Esqr.,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of the 19th.

It would seem to be a much more reasonable thing to send the *Labor Review* to the libraries and omit individuals rather than militate against those much abused institutions. Libraries have less money to subscribe to magazines than they ever had. If all the departments at Washington are to charge for their reports information as to the activities of the Central Government will come high indeed.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,
State Librarian.

October 27, 1920.

Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian,
Pennsylvania State Library,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 27th, and note what you say in reply to the letter sent you on the 19th relative to furnishing libraries with the *Monthly Labor Review*.

No one regrets more than myself that it was necessary to put the *Monthly Labor Review* upon a subscription basis, but owing to the cut in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Statistics made by Congress, it was found necessary to put the *Review* on a subscription basis at a price barely sufficient to pay for paper and press work. Up to date the other publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are free, and I trust they will remain so. Under the regulations made by my predecessor, Dr. Meeker, I do not see my way clear to change the method of distribution of the *Monthly Labor Review* until we can get more liberal appropriations at the hands of Congress.

Regretting that I cannot comply with your request, I am,

Very truly yours,

ETHELBERT STEWART,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

October 30, 1920.

Mr. Ethelbert Stewart,

U. S. Department of Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your reply to my letter of the 27th ult, dated the 30th. I did not make any request of you as you state. I simply made the statement that if the departments at Washington are to charge libraries for every item of theirs that goes forth from them it will be difficult for the people at large to know what the benefits of the centralized government are. I shall not hesitate to spread this information where it will do the most good, for if every department of the Government were to take the same action that you have our book appropriations would have to be re-doubled.

Yours truly,

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,
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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

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Haverhill. For the year 1919, the Haverhill Public Library had an income of \$28,954, of which \$18,747 came from the city appropriation and \$2,148 from the dog tax. Of this, \$10,875 were spent on librarians' salaries; \$1,266 on janitor service; \$2,751 on books; \$1,081 on periodicals; \$2,046 on binding; and \$178 on pictures.

Thru a total of 145 agencies (central library, 2 branches, 7 stations and 135 school rooms), the library served a population of 53,940. The total number of volumes lent for home use was 239,392, of which 166,658 (about 70%) were fiction; the circulation per capita was 4, and the average circulation per day 725.

The number of volumes added during the year by purchase was 2134, and by gift or exchange, 1820; 527 volumes were lost or withdrawn during the year; and the total number of volumes at the end of the year was 117,000.

Boston. Comparing the expenditures of the Boston Public Library for books, periodicals and newspapers in 1919-1920 with statistics of four years back, a steady increase is apparent. In 1915-1916 figures were: \$39,973 for books; \$6,586 for periodicals and \$1,879 for newspapers—a total of \$48,438. Now they are \$58,294 for books; \$7920 for periodicals and \$2411 for newspapers—a total of \$68,625. Fiction expenditures alone have increased in this period from \$2,518 in 1915-1916, to \$5,578 in 1919-1920. Accessions during the year numbered 54,419 volumes, of which 40,378 were acquired by purchase. The net gain in volumes numbered 16,853 at the Central Library and 6,950 at the branches. Circulation proved to be the largest in the history of the library totaling 2,300,732 books in home use, an increase of 272,679 over that of the previous year.

The salary budget for the year was \$347,567. On June 1st, 1919, a general increase of \$100 a year was allowed all members of the regular staff receiving less than \$1800; in June and January increases were allowed to members of the Bindery Department and later, increases were given those in Printing and Engineer Departments, so total increases for the year amounted to about \$25,000.

Williamstown. The first war memorial at Williamstown College is that of the class of 1914, which is to consist of a fifteen hundred dollar fund for a loan library of college textbooks for students in need of financial help.

Several textbooks have already been purchased and are in circulation.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. Nineteen lawyers have raised a fund and purchased for \$19,000 the Durfee property at the rear of the Supreme Court, with a view to offering it at the same sum to the State for a site for the State Law Library, now housed in inadequate quarters in the Supreme Court Building.

NEW YORK

New York City. Exhibitions at the Public Library are "American Lithographs of To-day" open until Dec. 15, Room 321; and "French Prints of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," open during December in the Stuart Gallery, Room 316.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh. The Carnegie Library celebrated on November fifth the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening. The celebration took the form of an invitation to all residents of Pittsburgh to become better acquainted with their library. An attractive booklet telling of the rapid growth of the Library in point both of facilities and use, was widely distributed. Newspapers, magazines, and the bulletins of organizations of many types, gave space for articles about the Library. Business houses made window displays of library books and placards about the celebration. From seven to ten on the anniversary evening, all departments of the Library, including those not usually open to the public, were at work and open for inspection. In every room there were exhibitions illustrating its resources. About five thousand people visited the Library that evening and both the expressions of interest and the requests for an early repetition of the "open house" feature indicated that as a means of giving publicity to library work, the celebration was a success.

During the year ended December 31, 1919, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh served a population of 600,000 thru 171 agencies (central library, 8 branches, 16 stations, 128 schools, 10 clubs and 8 playgrounds) with 1,363,365 volumes lent for home use. The number of borrowers registered during the year was 25,373, of which 11,076 were juvenile borrowers. The number of volumes in the Library at the beginning of the year totaled 445,753; 29,571 were

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added by purchase, gift or exchange; 11,011 volumes were lost or withdrawn, making a total at the end of the year of 464,313.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. On December 4th the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Georgetown Law School was celebrated and a new Law Library building, with space for 20,000 volumes formally opened. The present collection numbers about 9000 books.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg. The entire estate of the late Mary Frances Jones, being about \$540,000, goes to the Jones Memorial Library built and endowed by Mrs. Jones fifteen years ago.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. With the removal of the collections of the Public Library to its new building, the present library building in Gratiot Avenue will become a branch. This building, situated in the heart of the city, will be specially useful to business men.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The St. Louis Public Library for the year ended April 30th reports a circulation of 2,010,927 volumes, being an increase of 194,082 over the circulation of the previous year. The active registered users, that is, those who have borrowed books within three years past number 113,370, a gain of 3,260. Books deposited in the schools number 226,530. The resident white users of the Library numbered 30,807, and the non-resident users, 1,354. Colored residents and non-residents totaled 1,648.

The staff numbers 256 persons, 89 men and 167 women. The library staff proper numbers 189, of which 27 are in executive and administrative work, including department heads and branch librarians; 55 in general library work; 35 in ordering and cataloging books; 7 as children's librarians; 30 as part-time assistants; and 35 as clerks and pages. There are 64 members of the staff in regular grades—24 in Grade A; 11 in Grade B; and 29 in Grade C—27 in special grades—20 catalogers and 7 children's librarians—and 165 in ungraded positions. The number of volumes in the Library at the beginning of the year was 549,909; 44,820 were added during the year by purchase; 2,645 by gift, exchange or deposit; 1,247 added by binding material not otherwise counted; 19,042 were lost or withdrawn, making a total of 579,945 volumes at the end of the year.

The total number of agencies serving a population of 773,000 (census of 1920) is 216, being

1 central library, 7 branches, 4 sub-branches, 66 deposit or delivery stations, 89 schools (in which there are 420 class-room libraries) and 49 miscellaneous.

KANSAS

Wichita. Wichita lawyers have purchased a library consisting of nearly 1500 books at a cost of \$3150. The library will be lodged in the Northwest room of the Court House.

TEXAS

Galveston. As a means of stimulating interest in the fourth roll call of the Red Cross, a collection of toys, made by European and American Children to express appreciation of the work of the Red Cross, was exhibited at the Rosenberg Library. Clever rhymes by Jessie Gay van Cleve, children's librarian explaining the toys were an added attraction. Invitations from the Library and the Red Cross were sent to adults and children.

MONTANA

Liberty. The class of 1920 of William Jewell College at Liberty (Mont.) presented to the Library \$600 with which to buy books. A committee of the class, advised by members of the faculties, decided to spend the money principally on works of modern poetry and modern drama.

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena. In the year ended June 30, 1920, the Pasadena Public Library served a population of 45,300 thru 18 agencies (central library, 4 branches, 5 school deposits, and 5 fire station deposits). There were loaned for home use 438,008 volumes, of which 203,031 were fiction. The total number of volumes in the library in July, 1919, was 68,358; 8213 added by purchase, and 1042 by gift; 2691 volumes were withdrawn, making a total of 74,922 volumes at the end of the year. The number of registered borrowers is 13,495. Expenditures for the year were \$49,935.

Sacramento. The first of the series of library institutes conducted by the California State Library, in accordance with the plan announced in the September first LIBRARY JOURNAL, for the helping of library workers unable to attend a regular library school opened on November 9th. Seven libraries are represented in the class, one librarian coming from each library.

Los Angeles. A memorial to the Reverend Robert W. Cleland, in the form of a special departmental library relating to Latin American history, has been collected during the summer months at Occidental College, Los Angeles.

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